

The Scranton Tribune

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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 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.

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

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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 19, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State. Governor—S. W. PENNYPACKER. Lieutenant Governor—M. BROWN. Secretary of Internal Affairs—ISAAC B. BROWN.

Congress—WILLIAM C. CONNELL, Judge—A. A. VOSBURG. Commissioner—JOHN COCHRAN MORRIS. JOSEPH PENNACCA. Mine Inspectors—LEWELLYN M. EVANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS.

Legislative. Senator—JOHN E. JORDAN. Representatives—First District—JOSEPH OLIVER. Second District—JOHN SCHEIDT JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES. Fourth District—H. A. PHILLIPS.

Election day, Nov. 4.

We should say there was "a technical violation of rules" in Schadt's rump convention.

The Speakership.

IN VIEW of the apparent determination of Hon. David B. Henderson to adhere to his decision to retire from congress—a determination which has evoked countless expressions of regret and protest, without, however, modifying it in the slightest degree—it is not surprising that Republicans throughout the country are already giving consideration to the succession. The speakership is the most important position in American public life next to the presidency. Upon occasions it is the most important one. The speakership in a large degree controls the house. To be elevated to it is an honor and a token of confidence to which no man in congress would be inensible.

We observe the suggestion in a number of newspapers—it is even more than a suggestion, it is an assumption—that the successor to Colonel Henderson will be a western man. We are unable to understand why. If what Colonel Henderson says with reference to western sentiment be true, the election of a western man might be interpreted as a blow at protection. We do not think that the Republican party is ready to abandon or in any way weaken the doctrine of protection to American industry and labor. If the selection of a western man for speaker should lay the party open to any misunderstanding on this score, then emphatically a western man should not be chosen.

But regardless of the sectional question, why should not the next speaker be chosen because of his long experience, his familiarity with legislative methods and government needs, his understanding of parliamentary practice and of the currents and cross-currents of public life? If a standard of this kind were to govern, then Pennsylvania could easily fill the bill in the person of Hon. John Dalzell. Mr. Dalzell is perhaps the most industrious man in congress. For years he has been recognized as one of the foremost leaders. He has risen to this rank through no fictitious aids, but solely because of his signal ability, industry and reliability. The speakership in his hands would involve no experiment; the house and the country would both feel immediately at ease.

There is another member of the Pennsylvania delegation who would acquit himself with distinguished credit in the speaker's chair. We refer to Hon. Martin E. Olmsted, who has upon occasion presided over the house with exceptional skill. He is, it is true, one of the younger members, but his growth in usefulness and in the recognition of his colleagues has been rapid and steady. He would make a fine speaker.

The talk of selecting the next speaker with a view to revolutionizing the house rules so as to throw debate and procedure wide open is to be taken with discount. In so large a body there must necessarily be limitation of speech and individual prerogative. The house is now a working institution, because its rules enable its responsible leadership to guide its action. Remove this check and for a time chaos would follow.

Judge Pennypacker's campaign speeches show self-poise, an amiable temper and good common sense. These are valuable qualities in a governor.

'Imperialism'

THE REPUBLICAN congressional committee has issued for the public's information a document entitled "What is Being Done in the Philippines" that is truthful and instructive. Its preparation reflects credit on the judgment of Hon. Jesse Overstreet, its compiler. Here are some salient points from it: "The doleful prophecies that it would take a hundred thousand men a score of years to pacify the Philippines have been proven false by facts. Peace has been restored, civil government has been established, and the army has been reduced to about eighteen thousand men, a much smaller number of soldiers to the population than the United States maintained in the early days of the republic. "Even while the military government was being organized President McKinley and his advisers were engaged in

Common Sense on Tariff Revision

From a Recent Speech by Secretary Shaw.

I HAVE BEEN quoted as opposed to revision of the tariff. I have never opposed readjustment of the tariff. Whenever congress reaches the conclusion that the friends of protection are strong enough to conservatively modify certain schedules, so as to meet changed conditions and at the same time successfully resist the efforts of the opposition to revise the entire tariff law, thus paralyzing business for a season, I am in favor of it. I have expressed some doubt, however, about the wisdom of instructing by resolutions, or exacting pledges from candidates for congress, when the effect is little to preclude a protracted debate with very uncertain results. There ought to be some more tangible reason for such a dangerous expedient than the existence of a sentiment in certain localities, now as always, that demands a reduction of the tariff on articles there consumed and not produced, while it stands ready to fight to the bitter end for a tariff on the things it produces.

"A careful system of accounting was established, based upon the experience gained in handling of public funds in the United States, and the funds have been carefully safeguarded and accounted for from the date of occupation. "The harbors of the Philippines are generally shallow. At Manila all the freight of seagoing vessels of over sixteen feet has to be transferred by lighters between ship and shore for several miles at great expense and risk. This has been a heavy burden upon commerce. For example, the freight rates between Manila and Hong Kong, a distance of about seven hundred miles, are as much and sometimes more than between Hong Kong and San Francisco, a distance of about eight thousand miles.

"The commerce of Manila urgently demanded the creation of a thoroughly protected harbor, with a sufficient depth of water to accommodate the largest vessels. The Spanish government had been working at it for twenty years before the cession of the islands to the United States, and had finished about 30 per cent. of the work. The commission has appropriated \$2,000,000 to complete the work, and within two years Manila will have a safe, commodious harbor, with modern facilities for handling freight, that will cheapen every pound of merchandise which enters or leaves that port.

"Nearly every account of the Philippines dwells upon the wretched condition of the roads, or, rather, internal commerce, except upon the navigable rivers. The commission appropriated \$2,000,000 (Mexican) to be expended in the construction of highways and bridges, and this work, as well as the harbor improvements, has been placed under the direction of the United States corps of engineers, and during the year 1901 they built over eight hundred miles of roads, and built them so solidly as to resist the tropical rains of those islands. More public improvements in the way of works of general utility have been made during the less than four years of American control than Spain accomplished in all her centuries of domination.

"But this is not all the story. "It is evident that, with their great extent of fertile land and wide variations of elevation, and therefore of temperature, improvements in the agriculture of the Philippine islands could be made to the immense advantage of the people. Their methods of cultivation were primitive and ineffective. The ordinary vegetables, notwithstanding the fertility of the soil, are small and poor, and many vegetables are imported from China and other points. Many grains and vegetables unknown to the people could undoubtedly be raised. In view of this condition, a department of agriculture was organized, and an expert from the United States department of agriculture was put in charge, experiment stations and farms were established, seeds and plants were introduced, and a series of agricultural primers is being printed and distributed among the people, written in simple language, that will aid them in improving their crops and methods of cultivation. The agricultural possibilities of the Philippines may be imagined when account is taken of the fact that good sugar land in the Hawaiian islands is worth from \$500 to \$1,000 an acre, while good sugar land in the island of Negros, in the Philippines, can be bought for from \$30 to \$50 an acre. Under intelligent cultivation, with good seed and improved machinery, the Philippines can and will become the agricultural Monte Cristo of the world, able to vie with Java, that has been said a vine of wealth to the government of Holland.

"Moreover, in the way of education, American control has done wonders. No less than one hundred and fifty thousand pupils are now enrolled. Over ten thousand adult natives are studying English in schools under American teachers, and more are applying than can be cared for at present. There are more people anxious for education than there are teachers to furnish it, and there are more teachers than there are schoolrooms to teach in. Every dollar that can be put into extending the school system and in supplying the needs of additional natives is promptly expended.

"Another great reform has been wrought, in sanitation. Conditions in the Philippines were, when the Americans went there, as they were in Cuba—dirty and neglect everywhere. Vaccination was made compulsory; drainage was insisted upon; garbage, refuse, and night soil were disposed of. House visitations were made by the sanitary officers and every possible effort has been made to improve the surroundings of the people. This has been no grateful task, but the authorities have not wavered in the discharge of their duties. It is in this condition which has made the battle against the cholera so difficult. The natives would not report cases which came to their knowledge; they would not observe the instructions as to eating, cooking and drinking which were distributed, and the inspectors have been obliged to fight, not only the cholera, but the people as well. Nevertheless, great progress has been made, and the time is not far distant when Manila will become one of the most healthy cities in the tropics.

"If this be imperialism, make the most of it.

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"I have never seen the time since I have given public questions consideration that I would not reduce the rate on quite a large number of items. I would not increase the rate on other items. It is not likely that any member of either house of congress ever voted for a tariff bill entirely to his own profit. It is probable that any president ever signed a bill that he would not have changed in some particular had it been in his power. I am willing to concede that a tariff change, and that the old Morrill bill of the sixties, for instance, when the country was involved in war, would not be appropriate for now; but I will not admit that the tariff is the mother of trusts, nor will I concede that any trust owes its existence to the protective principle. Neither do I concede that a tariff for revenue only will destroy trusts on any other theory than that a fire in a wheat field will destroy Canada thistles. Business depression dissipates both trusts and property. It encourages the individual to reach out, to expand, to buy more land, more houses, more cattle, to erect more stores, build more shops and to embark in new enterprises. It leads to the organization of corporations. It leads to the combination of capital and the organization of labor. Organized capital dissipates and labor unions perish with the approach of hard times, whatever the cause. Does any one suppose that the anthracite coal miners could be kept together if there were a million men out of employment and their families begged bread? Will any one contend that they could be sustained were it not for a great army of bituminous coal miners who are receiving such compensation as enables them to contribute a dollar per week for the maintenance of their brethren? The protective tariff is not, in another of trusts, though it is the parent of conditions that make it profitable for capital to combine and congregate for labor to organize.

"The Republican party in my state recently reaffirmed the tariff platform of 1901. This has caused considerable comment. It has been misrepresented, not quite as persistently, but in the same way that the memorable speech of President McKinley at Buffalo has been misrepresented, misquoted, misconstrued and misapplied. This platform was unanimously adopted by the party, its statements are academically correct. Every man in the United States, Republican and Democrat, believes in the truth of its utterances. It declares "in favor of such changes in the tariff from time to time as become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world." Is there any one who is not "in favor of such changes in the tariff from time to time as are advisable"? I am willing the tariff be rolled up and the proposition. So say we all. It also declares "in favor of any modification of tariff schedules that may be required to prevent the affording shelter to monopolies." And again, we all say, "Aye, sir," to the proposition. There may be quite a radical difference of opinion as to the truth of the implied admission that the protective tariff will afford shelter to monopoly, but there would be no difference of opinion about removing it if it did afford such shelter.

"A few days ago the butchers in convention assembled, declared in favor of abolishing the tariff on cattle and meat, to the end that this supposed shelter for the alleged monopoly should be removed. But I am disposed to think the good farmers of my state would vote quite unanimously against such an experiment. By the removal of the tariff on cattle and meat, the butchers' convention, I discovered a sentiment well-nigh universally expressed there that meat is being monopolized by the great packers. But I cannot have a tenth part of the truth. There is a fine bunch of fat cattle, on which no packer holds a lien of any kind, and he writes me that he is willing to sell them to the butchers if they will pay as much as the packers offer. I am quite sure the people would as soon buy their meat of the butchers as of the packers. Thus there is afforded a splendid opportunity for any one to make all kinds of money if he will but give the farmer as much money for his beef and give the people as much beef for their money as they are now getting. But suppose we take the tariff off beef and then suppose the herds of cattle from Mexico and South America are brought in by the thousands. They will find their way to the stock yards and the butchers will be compelled to bid against the packers then as now. No. The removal of the tariff on stock and meat would not restore the butchers to business. It might ruin the farmers, but the packers could stand it; for nothing less than organized capital could enter the market in competition with packing houses in foreign countries, refrigerating ships and other expensive equipment. I happen to know that at least one, and probably two, of the big packing houses have had men looking into the South American field for more than two years. The farmer, as it is, has ample reason to be apprehensive.

"I have taken occasion to look this matter up since reading of these resolutions, and I think I can find reasons for the present policy of most other nations. The present tariff on iron and steel is the protective tariff. "When there is work for the hands there will be bread for the teeth." So I appeal to you, gentlemen, to see to it that the next congress is Republican by a large majority, so that there shall be ample courage to do that which is deemed wisest and best. Then let these representatives of the people from the manufacturing districts of New England, from the coal regions of Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, and the iron producing regions of Michigan, and the lumber and iron producing districts of the middle West, the stock raising regions of the mountain states and territories, the rice and cotton states of the South, and the fruit and lumber districts of the Pacific coast, get together, and if they can agree upon one or a dozen items in the present tariff schedule that can be reduced, let it be done, and done without three months' acrimonious debate. Certainly no man will contract for the construction of any large building while congress is considering a bill that has for its object the cheapening of iron and steel and granite and marble and glass and lumber. No factory will lay in a very large supply of materials pending three months' debate on a bill proposing a reduction of the tariff on hides and wool. When I was a boy we could always tell when the old miller was picking his burrs—because the mill was shut down. I anticipate there will be found the same manufacturer who will not restore if it is likely to take very long to restore conditions.

speech against that most unfortunate bill which repealed the protective tariff act which bore the signature of old Tippecanoe, uttered this maxim: "When there is work for the hands there will be bread for the teeth." So I appeal to you, gentlemen, to see to it that the next congress is Republican by a large majority, so that there shall be ample courage to do that which is deemed wisest and best. Then let these representatives of the people from the manufacturing districts of New England, from the coal regions of Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, and the iron producing regions of Michigan, and the lumber and iron producing districts of the middle West, the stock raising regions of the mountain states and territories, the rice and cotton states of the South, and the fruit and lumber districts of the Pacific coast, get together, and if they can agree upon one or a dozen items in the present tariff schedule that can be reduced, let it be done, and done without three months' acrimonious debate. Certainly no man will contract for the construction of any large building while congress is considering a bill that has for its object the cheapening of iron and steel and granite and marble and glass and lumber. No factory will lay in a very large supply of materials pending three months' debate on a bill proposing a reduction of the tariff on hides and wool. When I was a boy we could always tell when the old miller was picking his burrs—because the mill was shut down. I anticipate there will be found the same manufacturer who will not restore if it is likely to take very long to restore conditions.

"The senior Phil Armour told me that he got rich, while a young man, by watching the iron and coal markets. He said: "Whenever these men were at work I used to pack every ham I could get my hands on, and my old partner would say, 'Phil, you will have to go.' I would answer, 'No, these fellows are working.' But when the coal and iron workers were idle, I used to sell every thing I could dispose of." The secret of the man in the field—and they are all interdependent. Away back in 1846, Daniel Webster, in the course of a three days'

speech against that most unfortunate bill which repealed the protective tariff act which bore the signature of old Tippecanoe, uttered this maxim: "When there is work for the hands there will be bread for the teeth." So I appeal to you, gentlemen, to see to it that the next congress is Republican by a large majority, so that there shall be ample courage to do that which is deemed wisest and best. Then let these representatives of the people from the manufacturing districts of New England, from the coal regions of Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, and the iron producing regions of Michigan, and the lumber and iron producing districts of the middle West, the stock raising regions of the mountain states and territories, the rice and cotton states of the South, and the fruit and lumber districts of the Pacific coast, get together, and if they can agree upon one or a dozen items in the present tariff schedule that can be reduced, let it be done, and done without three months' acrimonious debate. Certainly no man will contract for the construction of any large building while congress is considering a bill that has for its object the cheapening of iron and steel and granite and marble and glass and lumber. No factory will lay in a very large supply of materials pending three months' debate on a bill proposing a reduction of the tariff on hides and wool. When I was a boy we could always tell when the old miller was picking his burrs—because the mill was shut down. I anticipate there will be found the same manufacturer who will not restore if it is likely to take very long to restore conditions.

THE CRANE STORE. SCRANTON, PA. Announce Their Initial Display of AUTUMN STYLES. Ladies' High Class Tailored and Semi-Tailored Suits. Individual Skirts & Waists. Ladies' Outer Garments for Street, Carriage and Evening Wear. The best foreign models have been utilized to produce new, original, and strikingly pretty effects. A Tempting TIT-BIT. Pedestrian Skirt, slot seam, knit effect in snow flake effect in Black and Blue at \$6.00. CRANE, 324 Lackawanna Ave., Scranton, Pa. Take Elevator.

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NEW YORK HOTELS. The New and Absolutely Fire-Proof Hotel Earlington, NEW YORK CITY. European Plan. 27th Street Near Broadway, New York City. The most central and most accessible location in the city, combined with quiet and refined surroundings.

TARIFF OF RATES: Single room (bath) \$1.50 to \$2.00. Double rooms (bath), 1 person \$2.00. Double rooms (bath), 2 persons \$3.00. Large double rooms, with private bath rooms, 1 person \$3.00. Large double rooms, with private bath rooms, 2 persons \$4.00. Suites of parlor, bedroom and bath, for 1 person \$5.00, \$7.00. Suites of parlor, bedroom and bath, for 2 persons \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$8.00. Suites of parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath \$7.00, \$9.00, \$10.00. 30 years connected with Earle's Hotel.

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

Entries Close October 1st. After October 1, no more new contestants can enter. The Tribune's Educational Contest. Contest Closes October 25. 33 Scholarships Value Over \$9,500. List of Scholarships. Universities: 2 Scholarships in Syracuse University, at \$432 each... \$864. 1 Scholarship in Bucknell University... 520. 1 Scholarship in the University of Rochester... 374. Preparatory Schools: 1 Scholarship in Washington School for Boys... \$1700. 1 Scholarship in Williamsport Dickinson Seminary... 750. 1 Scholarship in Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School... 750. 1 Scholarship in International Collegiate Institute... 720. 1 Scholarship in Keystown Academy... 600. 1 Scholarship in Brown College Preparatory School... 600. 1 Scholarship in the School of the Lackawanna... 400. 1 Scholarship in the Wilkes-Barre Institute... 276. 1 Scholarship in Cotuit Cottage (Summer School)... 230. Music, Business and Art: 4 Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music, at \$125 each... \$500. 4 Scholarships in the Hardenbergh School of Music and Art... 460. 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.

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: Pts. One month's subscription... \$50 1. Three months' subscription... 125 3. Six months' subscription... 250 6. One year's subscription... 500 12. The contestant with the 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. Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent. of all money he or she turns in. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. 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. NOTICE THAT ACCORDING TO THE ABOVE RULES, EVERY CONTESTANT WILL BE PAID, WHETHER THEY SECURE A SPECIAL REWARD OR NOT.

An Excellent Time to Enter. A new contestant beginning today has an excellent opportunity to secure one of these valuable scholarships. Thirty-three are sure to get scholarships. Only three yearly subscribers, counting 36 points, would place a beginner in 27th place among the "Leaders." Send at once for a canvasser's equipment. CONTEST EDITOR, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

Four Special Honor Prizes. To be given to the four contestants scoring the largest number of points during the month of September. This is entirely additional to the main contest, all contestants starting even on September 1. FIRST PRIZE—A handsome Mandolin, valued at \$10, to be selected by the successful contestant from the stock of J. W. Guernsey. SECOND PRIZE—No. 2 Brownie Camera, including one roll of films. THIRD PRIZE—No. 1 Brownie Camera, including one roll of films and a Brownie Finder. FOURTH PRIZE—No. 1 Brownie Camera, including one roll of films and a Brownie Finder.

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