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LIVY S. RICHARD EDITOR. O. F. BYXBEE . . BUSINESS MANAGES.

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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 publiention, 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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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 24, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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

County. Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge-A. A. VOSBURG.
Commissioners-JOHN COURIER MORRIS. JOHN PENMAN.
Mine Inspectors-LLEWELYN M. EVANS, DAVID T. WILLIAMS.

Legislative. Senator-JOHN B. JORDAN.
Representatives—
First District-JOSEPH OLIVER.
Second District-JOHN SCHEUER, JR.
Third District-EDWARD JAMES.
Fourth District-P. A. PHILBIN. Election day, Nov. 4.

It certainly cannot be held that organized labor is not receiving liberal recognition when the Scranton board of control dare not, without its consent, buy coal to keep the schools going.

Mission of the Regiment.

O THE credit of the mine workers it should be said that the proportion of their number given to mob violence and disregard of public rights is a small one. The great majority of the English-speaking miners of our county are as peaceable and law-abiding men as can be found in any community. Many of them own homes and are giving their children the benefits of a good education. A goodly number of them are active in church and benevolent works, teachers in Sunday schools and useful members of society in whatever relations they may engage. It is not to be believed of these men that they favor intimidation of other men or the use of moh force in violation of law. We know them better than to believe this. Their neighbors know them better. misunderstand the situation and draw

wrong conclusions. The honest and conservative element among the mine workers has suffered in patience long enough under the deprivation and public misconstruction put upon them by the lawless element. During this strike, to which they were originally opposed, they have gone quietly about their business, keeping away from centers of agitation and possible disturbance and philosophically waiting for the clouds to roll by. And now the restless ones have gone mad in their lawless instincts, the sheriff has been forced to ask for and the governor to send troops into Lackawanna county, the first in a all this must recoil disastrously on the

Is it not time that the latent character and manhood of the reputable miners were asserted to put an end to this intolerable situation? There is character enough and manhood enough in plenty among the men enlisted in this strike to put lawlessness down if it shall assert itself. Let it be understood in no uncertain terms that the real enemy of the miners is not the poor non-union man driven to work by the necessities of his family and exercising in his choice of work a right guaranteed to him by the law of God and man, but the anarchist who seizes upon occasions of this kind to disturb public order and terrorize the community, or the loafer, ever ready to egg on mischief and deviltry. The leaders among the strikers have uttered wise words of condemnation of lawlessness, but something more than words are required to keep these disorderly influences down. The leaders are powerless without the prompt and thorough co-operation of their followers, and especially of followers who stand for something, who are men of reputation and influence.

The regiment is not a partisan in the dispute between the mine workers and the operators. It is on the ground to protect life and property and to assist in the enforcement of law. It is there to serve notice on mobs and mob violence that such things must cease. In serving such notice and causing it to be respected and obeyed it is doing a service to every honest man among the strikers and should have his fullest support. The law was here before the strike began and it will remain when the strike shall have become a grim memory. The law is for rich and poor alike. Each must be made to bow to it impartially. The regiment cannot compel any man to return to work if he elects to remain idle. But it can and must prevent forcible and lawless interference with any man who wants to go to work. It can and must prevent mobs from shooting and assaulting persons in the lawful pursuit of their own business or pleasure. A government which would not do these things would be a worse tyranny or a worse failure than any yet known to history, and the first to tire of it would be the working-

men whose liberties it would shackle. which will go on as before until one or

and throws up the sponge; but the regiment is in the nature of a referee, who sees to it that no blows are struck below the belt. We are sure that the English-speaking miners of this county will agree with us that this is fair and square, and that they have nothing to lose and everything to gain by sitting down on those mischief-making elements which are bringing them and their cause into disrepute before the world.

Those who recently predicted that the president would lay down on Cuban reciprocity can now hunt a hole. Theodore Roosevelt is not of the lay-

Cuban Smallness.

incidence that on the very day that President Roosevelt at Detroit was repeating with emphasis his unanswegable plea for more liberal economic relations with Cuba, President Palma at Havana was voicing a querulous complaint at the continued presence on the Island of a few American soldiers, left there to take charge of the Cuban coast fortifications while a native coast guard was being organized. It is now announced in Washington advices that Palma has officially requested the United States government o terminate the last vestige of its authority in Cuba. There are eight companies of coast artillery now on the island: four at Havana and two each at Santiago and Cienfuegos. So far as is known, these soldiers have been behaving themselves and not in any way interfering with Cuban sovereignity or Cuban pride. The eagerness of the Cubans to get rid of them is somewhat singular, to say the least; but since they attach so much importance to their going, the wisest course would

be to order them home. The fact that the Cubans are still suspicious and jealous of the Americans to whom they owe their very existence as a nation is interesting as affording an insight into their natures, but not otherwise important. It does not affect our larger duty in the premises or justify any abatement in the effort of President Roosevelt and his advisers to fulfill the pledge upon which the Platt amendment was proposed and accepted. The Cuban is as his Creator has made him. If we find him a little undersized in some directions, the deficit will have to be accepted philosophically.

The story that our government intends to put a stop to these continual United States South American revolutions is no South American revolutions is no Denmark 54.8 doubt a correct statement of what it Sweden and Norway 38.2 would like to do; but its ability to do it is another story.

The Australian Drought.

IS EDWARD BARTON, in the Independent gives a chapter Spein 14.0 Independent, gives a cheerful and optimistic summary of the social, political and material situation of the Australian con- Italy federation. It is what might be excountry, a future which he hopes Only those persons who live at a dis- est of all problems for the citizens of as great in 1900 as in 1840, the figure tance from the coal fields are liable to the federation is not politics or labor for 1840 being 1,150,000 tons and that for or tariff or financial obligations sever- | of central Australia has become a

scorched and barren desert. It is not the case of one bad season coming after several good ones, but the worst of a series of bad ones which has culminated this year in annihilating almost the entire live stock of the country. Hundreds of thousands of cattle and millions of sheep have died of drought. The trade in frozen meat, which was becoming such a formidable competitor with our own, the export of wool and hides, and of the several inquarter of a century; and the effect of dustries which directly and indirectly depend upon them have been ruined almost beyond hope of recuperation. Even the rabbits and kangaroos have been decimated frightfully. No animal or vegetable life to which water is a Cuba, necessity has survived.

> It is, of course, beyond human power speaks hopefully of the irrigation works which he expects to see ramifying along the Murray river, but the Murray is not a Nile. It is a big stream as rivers go in Australia, but it is practically confined to New South Wales and a corner of South Australia before it empties itself into the Southern ocean. There are no other large rivers in Australia for this purpose, although there are abundant rivulets around the seacoast. Stupendous efforts have been made to irrigate comparatively large tracts in Australia. The perennial supply of rainfall in some distinctive quarter upon which success largely depends in irrigation FAREWELL TO THE BOYS IN works seems to be absent entirely in Australia. The British engineers who are building the cyclopean dams upon the delta of the Nile in upper Egypt can calculate with scientific accuracy the quantative periodic rise of the river from observations made during the rainy seasons at its sources. Nothing like this can be predicted for Australia. A drought which has lasted seven years on a continental area is essentially cosmic in its destructiveness and

permanence. The ranches in Australia are on a large scale. One of a thousand square miles is regarded as a moderate property. Lord Salisbury said some years ago, when European powers were likely to come to loggerheads over some strip of equatorial Africa, that he understood that the place had a very light Central Australia has a very soil. light soil. On an average a mile of i will carry only six head of cattle or about sixty sheep. But even under these limitations squatters could be-

come enormously rich with the average nominal rainfall. At the present day the productive area of Australia is practically confined to a comparatively narrow margin along the eastern and southeastern coast. This is sufficient perhaps for the present requirements of the The strike is a test of endurance country with a population of about four millions, a decreasing birth rate the other side wearies of the sacrifice and a declension in immigration. But

unless these seven years of drought PROSPERITY IS THE ISSUE are followed by a few fat years of moisture the outlook for Australia car hardly be regarded as promising.

The Henderson retirement sensation was not even a nine-days' wonder.

Sugar.

T USED to be said that the best gauge of a people's civilization was the amount of pig-iron production, this implying an enlightened diversification in demands for the finished products of iron and steel. While this rule remains true, sociologists are emphasizing another one-the per capita consumption of sugar. Little sugar means much poverty; a liberal T IS RATHER an interesting couse of sugar, a high level of economic welfare.

The bureau of statistics at Washington has recently prepared some figures upon the consumption of sugar in the United States at different intervals which constitute an encouraging exhibit. These show that people of the United States now consume eight times as much sugar per capita as they did in the first quarter of the last century. four times as much as the average per capita during the decade ending with 1850, and twice as much as they did in any year prior to 1870. In the years immediately prior to 1825 the average consumption of sugar was about 8 pounds per capita, in the decade 1840-50, about 16 pounds per capita, in the years immediately prior to 1870 the average was about 32 pounds per capita (omitting the war years, in which the consumption was light), from 1870 to 1889 it averaged about 40 pounds per capita, from 1880 to 1890 50 pounds per capita; in 1891 the figure was 66 oounds per capita, and has ranged from 62 to 68 pounds per capita since that time, the figure for 1901 being 68,4 pounds.

But it does not necessarily follow that the richest country uses the most sugar, though upon the whole sugaruse is a very fair register of national wealth. The per capita use of sugar in Great Britain, for instance, is 91.6 pounds, or nearly a third more than in the United States, although the United States is today the richer country and has a higher economic level. As a matter of curiosity, here is the showing of the principal countries:

Sugar Consumption Per Capita. Pounds. Countries. United Kingdom 91.6 Switzerland France Germany Netherlands
 Belgium
 23.3

 Austria-Hungary
 17.6

 Portugal and Madeira
 14.7
 Independent, gives a cheerful Spain 10.6 Roumania

The use of sugar is growing the world pected from a man who entertains a over. Figures recently published by the sanguine view of the future of his Bureau of Statistics in its monograph "The World's Sugar Production and largely to be instrumental in moulding Consumption," showed that the sugar to his own aspirations. But the great- production of the world was eight times 1900, 8,800,000 tons. This increase in proally, for all these are subsidiary to a duction, and consequently in consumpnatural phenomenon, the like of which tion, has, it is explained, come largely the world has rarely seen. In a little through the development of the beet over seven years practically the whole sugar industry, which increased from a production of 50,000 tons in 1840 to 200,000 tons in 1850, 831,000 tons in 1870, to 1,131,275 tons, compared with 857,760 1.402,000 tons in 1880, 3,633,00 tons in 1890, tons for the corresponding period of 1901 and 5,950,000 tons in 1900. During the same time, cane sugar production increased from 1,100,000 tons in 1840 to 2,-850,000 tons in 1900. Beets in 1840 supplied 4.35 per cent, of the total sugar product of the world; in 1850 they supplied 14.29 per cent.; in 1860, 20.43 per cent.; in 1870, 34.40 per cent.; in 1890, 63.70 per cent., and in 1900, 67.71 per

> cent. Possibly these figures will shed some light upon the determination with which the supporters of the American beet sugar industry opposed in the recent session of congress any concessions to the cane sugar industry in

President Roosevelt's remarks as to alleviate the situation. Sir Edward Detroit will doubtless have the effect of a sudden jolt upon the feelings of those who are trying to produce the impression that the administration is ashamed of the good work done in the Philippines.

> Mrs. Pulitzer, the murdered and much exploited New York "beauty," it seems, wore false teeth, false hair and a faithless wifehood. Strange are the contortions of yellow journalism.

Some of the bouquets thrown at Saratoga yesterday made the floral fete look like thirty cents.

BLUE.

We often sing in joyful strains, In admiration's loud refrains, The heroism ever true Of Uncle Sammy's boys in blue. And sit back in the has-been row, Upon the boys in olive-drab.

The blue that since the nation's birth Has been the proudest hue on earth, The color worn by hero sires In blaze of many battle fires And honored by their loyal sons Amid the roar of hostile guns, Now feels the sharp official stab And flees before the olive-drab.

The girls who've sworn they will be true Unto their solid boys in blue, Who've gone a foreign foe to face, Must change their vows to fit the case When now their confidences they Exchange of heroes far away, They'll center all their loving gab Upon the boys in olive-drab.

In future years when wars shall cease And all creation be at peace. (Save but the Democrats, who'll be At war while preaching harmony), The generations yet unborn Right up to the millenlum morn With this proud boast the air will jab 'Our ancestors wore olive-drab.'

This color fad we pray they'll bar Before it goes too bloomin' far And never let it find a place Upon "Old Glory's" sacred face.
Oh! may it never spread unto
Our giorious red, white and blue,
For who could whoop while keeping tab
Upon red, white and olive-drab?

By Walter J. Ballard.

American railroad earnings for August were 26 per cent. larger than a year ago, and 18.9 per cent. in excess of 1900.

Shipments of iron ore from the upper lake ports for the month of August were 4.800,000 gross tons, exceeding shipments for such a period in the history of the trade. The Minnesota mines shipped about 2,400,000 tons, and the balance was from Michigan and Wisconsin. The to-tal shipments for the year up to Sept. 1 are about 3,500,000 tons ahead of last

year for the same period. Wabash railroad has reported an in crease in gross earnings every month since the Dingley protective tariff was made a law on July 24, 1897.

The gold in the United States treasury has reached \$73,936,194, an increase of \$79,087,987 since July 1, 1901. It is increasing \$200,000 to \$300,000 a year. The largest supply of gold ever held by a single nation is \$598,000,000, held by Russia when preparing to establish a gold standard. Census of manufactures:

Establishments ..\$ 9,835,080,909 6,525,156,486 461,009

penses 1,028,035,611 631,225,935 Cost_of_material The chief end of the Democratic party seems to be the erection of dark toned backgrounds, composed of vague theoriz-ing, which, when completed, serve to throw Republican clear-cut action into bold relief.

The Democrats had best let the "Prosperity" argument alone. They may find that it is loaded. The people can't be fooled on this subject, at least, and if their attention is too frequently directed to it they may begin voting the Republican ticket. The thing for Democrats to do is to keep on denying that there is any prosperity. They will then be on conservative and eminently Democratic

Exports of manufactured articles ready for consumption in July were \$15,187,313, against \$12,421,916 in the same month last year. This is a large gain and indicates a steady increase abroad in the popularity of American manufactures.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

And the figures knock out a whole big

volume of pessimistic Free Trade criti-cism, the tenor of which was that our foreign trade was going to the dogs, all on account of Protection. And this of course in utter disregard of the fact that our exports of late years have been larger than ever before.-Troy Times. "A protective tariff insures the farmer against the disaster that would other-wise attend a short crop, because the people can afford to pay the enhanced price. That is why the farmer got nearly twice as much for his short corn cros of last year as he did for the good crop of 1896. I showed in this chamber two years ago that the farmers of the country lost \$10,000,000,000 because iff agitation and operation. lost \$10,000,000,000 because of low tar-Since the Dingley law went into effect they have gained in increased prices and enhanced values much more than this amount They have paid off mortgages to the amount of many millions; they have bought millions of dollars' worth of new machinery and implements; they have improved their property, and many farm values are today double what they were in 1895 and 1896."—Senator Gallinger.

The crop reports indicate a big yield of grain throughout the world, with the United States, of course, far in the lead. But, while the aggregate world's harvest will be large, in a number of European and Asiatic countries there will be a deficit between supply and demand. This assures heavy exports of American grain and flour to meet the foreign shortage The American farmer will produce this year 1,000,000,000 bushels more corn than he did in 1901. This means, at a low average price, the addition of about \$100,-

get his proportionate share. Corn is the

king crop of the United States, and the

king is royally generous this year. Traffle in iron and steel originating in Southern producing territory during the first seven months of this year amounted How does this Bryanite utterance of 1896 sound now, in these later days? "If McKinley and the Republican party are successful and put in power for the next four years, wages will be decreased. Hard times will come upon us and over the land. The price of wheat will come down and the price of gold will go up. Mortgages on our farms will be fore-closed by the money lenders. Shops and factories will be closed. We will export no goods and we will import from for eign lands the goods which we use. Thus will ruin, want, and misery be with us."
There is about \$574,000,000 in gold in the Inited States treasury. That beats the American record, and almost the world's record. Doesn't it seem funny to think of how the Democratic party was talking

a few years ago of the appulling scarcity of gold? As Secretary Shaw says, the great issue in the present campaign is, "They are working now." The voters will see to it, too, that everybody who wants work is kept at work.

Boots and shoes to the value of \$4.694. United Kingdom. We got \$2,017,365 of the

During the half year to the end of June, 1901, there arrived at San Francisc 13,315,222 bushels of wheat. For the half year to the end of June, 1902, the total recelpts were 17.125.773 bushels, being a of 28.6 per cent. over the receipts of the preceding year.

The great railroad corporations evi-dently believed that the prosperous condition of the country is to continue, for they are increasing their equipment of freight cars and engines. The Pennsylvania railroad, which has four large shops for building its own engines, cannot turn them out fast enough and will have four hundred heavy freight locomotives built by outside firms, the Baldwin Locomotive works having received an order for 250 of the engines. Larger freight cars are to be built by the thousands, and millions of dollars will be spent in improving the road, so as to handle freight larger quantities and more expedi

tiously.
The far-sighted capitalists who manage the great railroad systems of the country are counting upon continuation of the protective policy in national affairs, which has brought about tion of prosperity unexampled in the

"SMART SET" HUMOR.

Extremes Meet. The Actor-I say, old man, can you lend

me a couple of dolla salary till tomorrow. couple of dollars? I don't get my Reporter-Sorry, my boy; but naven't a cent. I got mine yesterday.

> The Past and the Present. In days gone by When she and I Would drive through leafy lanes I begged my Jane, But all in vain, To let me hold the reins.

"Twas long ago-Now, to my wee, My vigor slowly wanes; For Jane, you see ('Twixt you and me), Still firmly holds the reins. McLandburgh Wilson.

As to Jokes.

Friend-You call that a joke? You'll ever be able to sell it. Humorist-Well, in that case, it will be

Friend-I see; and, if you do sell it, it will be a joke on the editor.

"How sweet it would be to live alone with you in yonder lighthouse!" he whispered, tenderly.
"Yes," she murmured, abstractedly; 'and do light housekeeping.'

The Dyspeptic.

He dined, not wisely, but too well-Hence all his ills; And nothing now agrees with him

IT'S TIME TO CHANGE

TO A FALL

GARMENT YOU MUST BE

READY OR

WINTER WILL CATCH YOU

CRANE HAS ALL KINDS OF GAR-

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SKIRTS

JACKETS AND

MANTLES CUSTOM TAILORING

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BEAUTIFUL LAKE WESAUKING On a spur of the Alleghany Mountains. Lehigi Valley railroad; near Towanda. Bathing, fishing sports, etc. Excellent table. Reasonable rates. LAKE WESAUKING HOTEL Send for booklet C. K. HARRIS. . O., Apea, Pa.

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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 write for a catalogue of

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> > Easton, Pa.

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

Entries Close October 1st.

After October 1, no more new contestants can enter

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-86026 Music, Business and Art Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music, at Scholarships in International Correspondence Schools, average value \$57 each 2 Scholarships in Lackawanna Business College, at \$85

-\$1840 \$9574

Rules of the Contest

the person securing the largest num-ber of points. Points will be credited to contestants

securing new subscribers to The Scranton Tribune as follows: Three months' subscription..., 1.25

Six months' subscription..... 2.50 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 right to reject it.

No transfers can be made in the contestant with the highest credit has once been given.

All subscriptions and the contestant with the contestant will be given a choice from the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second high-est 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 months of the contest will receive a special honor reward, this

reward being entirely independent of ultimate disposition of the schol-Each contestant failing to secure a

special reward will be given 10 per

The special rewards will be given to | cent. of all money he or she turns in. All subscriptions must be paid in

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

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 pa-pers can be sent to the subscribers at blanks, which can be secured at The

Tribune office, or will be sent by NOTICE THAT ACCORDING TO THE ABOVE RULES, EVERY CONTESTANT WILL BE PAID, WHETHER THEY SECURE A SPE-

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 28th place among the "Leaders."

Send at once for a canvasser's equipment. CONTEST EDITOR. Address Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

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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 soll of

THIRD PRIZE-No. I 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.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATIONAL.

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In addition to the departments of the regular Normal Course, we have special departments of Music, Elocution, Art, Drawing and Water Color, and a full College Preparatory Department. You can save a year in your college preparatory work by coming here. FREE TUITION.

plete education and should be taken advantage of at once, as this

state law. This gives a rare opportunity to those desiring a com-

Tuition is absolutely free to those complying with the new

law may be repealed by the next Legislature. COST OF BOARDING. Boarding expenses are \$3.50 per week, which includes fully furnished and carpeted room, heat, electric light and laundry. The additional expense is less with us than at most other schools.

IMPROVEMENTS. Among these are a new Gymnasium, a fine Electric Light Plant, and a new Recitation Hall now being erected, which will contain fifteen large and fully equipped recitation rooms. In addition all bed rooms will be replastered and fitted up, and various

other changes made in the dormitories for the further comfort and convenience of the pupils of the school.

NEW CATALOGUE. Catalogue for 1902, gives full information as to free tuition. expenses, courses of study, and other facts of interest, and will be mailed without charge to those desiring it. Fall Term opens

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