The Scranton Tribune

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O. F. BYXBEE . . . BUSINESS MANAGER.

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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.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

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SCRANTON, OCTOBER 6, 1902.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State.

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.

In the situation resulting from the white house strike conference, amidst the passions and prejudices excited or intensified by the charges and countercharges of the principals at Washington, a good rule for those having leadership over men in this city and valley would be to think twice before speaking once, especially in terms of heated controversy or revilement. We are in the storm centre of an issue that can neither be stopped nor changed by anything which we may say or do, therefore the less wasting of hot words the better.

The Conference's Result.

THE CONCLUSION, reached by some, that President Roosevelt's conference with the principals in the coal strike was wholly a failure, may be premature. That it failed of immediate result so far as putting a stop to conditions well described by the president as intolerable, is true. But it has not failed in setting a great many people to thinking, neither has it failed in very sharply emphasizing the need of organized society perfecting the legal machinery by which such enormous interruptions of the general welfare may be either averted or promptly settled when the interest of the public—the party paramount—becomes superior to that of either belligerent.

The president's action, unofficial and personal as it confessedly was, and foreign to any power inherent in the presidential office, more clearly than ever before in American history brings within public comprehension the truth that civilization needs to put on its thinking cap to devise and make effective some workable plan more effectually to safeguard the public interest against the wanton losses and great inflictions upon innocent persons caused by wholesale civil wars in the field of American industry. The homely saying, "where there's a will there's a way," has yet to be vindicated in this direction; but it is inconceivable that the wisdom of mankind in the twentieth century of human enlightenment is powerless to improve upon the methods of past generations in protecting honest industry and the general welfare.

We have clearly defined ideas as to how this improvement may be wrought, and venture to predict that before the American people have seen the last of such disastrous strikes they will come irresistibly to insist upon closer governmental supervision of both the capital and the labor trusts or unions, requiring, of each, incorporation, regulation in the public interest and acceptance of court processes of adjusting their differences. The tendency of the times toward consolidation of industrial enterprise and union of forces working out the large business problems of our generation cannot be stopped any more than Niagara Falls can be dammed; but society cannot require that unions of capital shall be held under the supervisory influence of government restraint to guard against abuse of public interests without admitting as a necessary consequence the equal need of equal supervision and restraint over the great unions of labor, which are not more exempt than are the unions of capital from liability to mismanagement, error and forgetfulness of the responsibility accompanying power.

This, however, is anticipatory of developments remote. With regard to the immediate problem—the coal strike—the president's action has already cleared part of the way to a settlement. It has secured on both sides a recognition of the reasonableness of arbitration. John Mitchell proposed special arbitration before a commission without power save that arising from moral sentiment and public opinion. The operators pledged acceptance of arbitration of specific grievances before the regular tribunals in which other issues affecting life and property are passed upon continuously. Here is no irreconcilable difference, unless recognition of Mitchell's union is indispensable from the mine workers' standpoint. Undoubtedly such recognition is the union's aim. Quite as undoubtedly it is what the operators chiefly resist. But is it of sufficient importance from the public's standpoint to justify the far-reaching evils and sufferings of a coal famine, with its misery distributed throughout the United States?

This is the real question emerging from the white house conference, and when public opinion has formulated its answer we may safely expect steps to give that answer practical effect.

In the North American Review, Sir Gilbert Parker pays a fine tribute to the ability and high purpose of Premier Balfour, and predicts that in him the British empire is to have a new type of constructive staseman, calculated to keep it marching intelligently in the van of the world's progress. Let us hope so. The statesmanship of England, of late, has undoubtedly been getting passe.

A Safe Guide.

AS WAS to have been expected, the Democratic party organ in this city charges the coal strike to the Republican party. It says the idleness of the miners is the offspring of Republican legislation. Well, there is an important difference between their kind of idleness and the kind so common when the Democrats were in power. They became idle on their own vote and choice, at a time when they could have kept on earning better wages than in years; whereas, under the Democratic regime, idleness both in the coal fields and throughout the country was in thousands of instances compulsory, because there was no work to do.

We do not like to inject politics into the coal situation, which, in our judgment, has had too much of it already. But it is proper that the truth should be stated and kept before the people of this valley. Whatever resentment they may feel against individuals, our thinking workingmen know full well that they are better protected and better paid under Republican prosperity than under Democratic hard times. And they know that this is not a matter of luck merely or of accident or circumstance but the result of fixed laws and large policies, wherein the two parties differ. Within the present generation there has been a good test of both kinds of administration and it will form a safe guide to the voter in November.

A contemporary says the bituminous region is laughing in its sleeve at the anthracite region. Well, it certainly has occasion to.

The Republican Party and Labor.

(From a Speech by Senator Penrose.)

"THE LABOR laws of Pennsylvania owe their existence to the Republican party. Pennsylvania stands at the head of the list of all the states in the labor legislation. As early as 1869 an act was passed exempting sewing machines belonging to seamstresses in this commonwealth from levy and sale and execution or distress for rent. And, in the same year, an act for the better regulation and ventilation of mines and for the protection of the lives of the miners in Schuylkill county was enacted. Many subsequent acts were likewise enacted providing for the safety and health of persons employed in coal mines, for the preservation of the records of the inspection of mines, for the regulation and ventilation of mines and for similar purposes.

"Then we have legislation to secure laborers a lien for their labor, and legislation in general for the better protection of the wages of mechanics, miners, laborers, and others. In order that legislation in the future might be based upon adequate information, the legislature provided for the establishment of a bureau of statistics for the subject of labor and for other purposes. Liberal provisions have also been made for the erection and maintenance of hospitals, particularly in the anthracite region, the special purpose of which institutions is to provide for the persons engaged in the dangerous occupation connected with mining. In fact, the many acts for the protection of women and children, in order to secure the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in and about the bituminous and anthracite coal mines of the state, are too numerous to mention here.

"Labor organizations are protected by legislation in the adoption of trademarks, labels, or symbols, and the badge or button of any labor or fraternal organization is recognized and protected from use of these symbols by unauthorized persons. The State Bureau of Factory Inspection is accomplishing an excellent result along similar lines.

"There is no better way of judging the merits of a political party than by the laws which are passed for the benefit of the great mass of our citizenship, which includes the ranks of labor. The Republican party in Pennsylvania in this respect can point to high achievements. Nearly all protected labor legislation in the United States was first enacted by Republican states and then adopted by way of imitation by the Democratic states.

"Labor is best protected and is assured higher legal privileges in the leading features of labor legislation, such as the eight-hour day, the prohibition of the employment of children under 12 years of age in factories and in mines, the regulation of woman labor, the regulation of sweatshops, and the prohibition of the truck system in Pennsylvania, Illinois and Massachusetts, than in the Democratic states such as Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi and Missouri. In fact, some of our industries in Republican states are already threatened by the competition of cheap, unprotected and degraded labor in some of the southern Democratic states where child labor is permitted, where no limitation is placed upon the hours of labor and where the standard of living permitted to the laboring classes is low.

"Look at the record of congress in respect to some of the great events which have been made in the elevation of American labor. The great revolution by which labor was exalted and the country freed from the curse of slavery was accomplished by the Republican party against the fiercest opposition composed of the combined forces of the Democrats and their allies. The coolie trade was prohibited. Peonage was abolished under Republican presidents.

"Under Republican rule labor in Pennsylvania exhibits an extraordinary degree of prosperity and a great rapidity of advancement. Much remains to be done in the way of legislation before labor in the state of Pennsylvania, and in the nation at large, can secure all those rights, privileges and immunities to which the American laborer is justly entitled. Progress must necessarily be slow. We can feel satisfied if it is continuous and steady—if every year marks an advance in the right direction. I leave it to the candid consideration of the people whether the record of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania or of the Republican party gives greater assurance of such continued progress in the future."

A duel is imminent in France over the question of whether or not the general of the staff shook hands with Captain Dreyfus at the Zola funeral. They must be hard up for fighting topics over there.

After all, there is a spark of manhood in Bradley Strong's facing the music of his erratic past by marrying May Yohe. But it is a punishment he deserves.

Exports are Again on the Up-Grade

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
Washington, Oct. 3.

THE AUGUST record of the foreign commerce of the United States is encouraging. The figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that exports of manufactures have increased more than $2,000,000 as compared with August of last year, and about $12,000,000 in the eight months ending with August, 1902, as compared with the corresponding eight months of the preceding year. Meantime manufacturers have increased their imports of material for use in manufacturing, the value of imports of articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry having increased two million dollars in August, 1902, over August, 1901, and for the eight months show an increase of $28,000,000 over the same period of last year; while articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufacturing show an increase of $5,000,000 in the eight months, making the total increase in importations of manufacturers' materials in the eight months ending with August, $33,000,000, as compared with the corresponding eight months of the preceding year. Of the other classes of imports, manufactures and luxuries show an increase of $19,000,000, while foodstuffs show a decrease of $17,000,000, comparing eight months of 1902 with the corresponding months of 1901. This decrease in the importation of foodstuffs is in sugar, which alone shows a decrease of about $24,000,000 in importations in the eight months ending with August, thus indicating that in other classes of foodstuffs there has been a net increase, since the total reduction in that class is but $17,000,000. This reduction of $24,000,000 in the value of sugar imported is largely due to a reduction of cost in foreign markets, the total quantity of sugar imported being 2,394,910,219 pounds in eight months ending with August, 1902, against 2,868,226,998 pounds in the corresponding months of last year, while the value of the sugar imports during eight months of the present year is $38,878,872, against $62,564,921 in the eight months of last year, the average value per pound, therefore, being in the eight months of 1902, 1.6c., and in 1901, 2.2c.

The increase in the importation of materials for use in manufacturing is found in nearly all of the important articles used by the manufacturers except India rubber, in which there is a slight decrease. Comparing the importations during the eight months of this year with the corresponding months of last year, chemicals show an increase of over $1,000,000; copper shows a slight increase in quantity, but a decrease of over $1,000,000 in value; cotton, an increase of over $2,000,000; fibres, an increase of over $6,000,000; hides and skins, an increase of about $1,000,000; raw silk, an increase of over $3,000,000; tin, an increase of $1,000,000; unmanufactured wood, $2,500,000 increase, and wool, nearly $4,000,000 increase.

On the export side the increase in value of manufactures exported occurs chiefly in cotton goods, which show for the eight months ending with August a total value of $23,069,581, against $16,941,254 in the same months of last year. This increase is almost exclusively in cotton cloths, of which the exportations in the eight months of 1902 were 379,000,000 yards, against 239,000,000 yards in eight months of 1901, and 201,000,000 yards in the corresponding months of 1900. This growth in the exports of cotton cloths is chiefly in the trade with China, the exports to that country in eight months of 1902 being 255,000,000 yards, against 121,000,000 yards in the eight months of 1901, and 100,000,000 yards in the corresponding months of 1900.

Iron and steel manufactures still show a reduction in exportation and an increase in importation. The total value of exports of iron and steel manufactures in the eight months ending with August, 1902, was $65,904,829, against $89,246,379 in the corresponding months of 1901 and $87,174,209 in the same months of 1900; while the imports of iron and steel manufactures in the eight months ending with August, 1902, amounted to $23,456,760, against $12,210,382 in the corresponding months of last year.

A USEFUL BUREAU.

Editor of The Tribune—

Sir: It is doubtful whether the business world of the United States sufficiently realizes the great assistance which is being rendered towards the development of our commerce—internal and external—by the active and useful treasury bureau of statistics under its chief, Mr. O. P. Austin.

In addition to its many promptly issued and timely regular and special publications, the bureau has given to us, in the past year, several special monographs, written by Mr. Austin personally, among which are

Comercial China in 1900.
Commercial Africa.
Russia and the Trans-Siberian railway.
American commerce.
Submarine and Land Telegraphs of the World.
Colonian administration.
Colonies of the world and their government.

Mr. Austin was selected by President McKinley, and, like all the martyr president's selections, is the right man in the right place. This is evidenced by his work, and also by the fact that he has been elected to membership in the following organizations: National Geographic society, Washington, D. C., American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Economic Association, International Union for Comparative Jurisprudence, and Political Economy, of Berlin.

Mr. Austin is a typical example of what American young men can do, when they have brains and use them diligently. Born on a farm in Illinois and reared in Nebraska, he was engaged in newspaper work as reporter, correspondent, or editor till 1898, when he was chosen for his present position. He took active part in the literary and statistical work of the Reublican national committee in the presidential campaigns of 1892 and 1896. He is also the author of "Uncle Sam's Secrets," "Uncle Sam's Soldiers" and other publications for the instruction of youth in national and international affairs. It is just the activity, energy and ability displayed by Mr. Austin and men like him, which has placed the United States in the proud position it holds today, namely, a foremost place in the front rank of the world's "firing line."

The bureau of statistics of the treasury department was organized in 1866 as a separate bureau, continuing and amplifying the work previously done by the register of the treasury. From the original simple, but meagre, forms of reports, the work has grown in the hands of the able staff of the bureau, to the full, complete and frequent forms we receive today. It's "Monthly summary of commerce and finance" and its annual volumes are compiled in such ways that a layman can understand them.

This is a very valuable quality to business men who have not the time to wade through technical deserts to find the oases they need.

Space forbids a detailed statement of the work of the bureau—suffice it to say that it is complete, and justly merits the commendation it has received at the hands of those who, in this country, are familiar with its work in detail, as well as the praise it has earned from various international bodies.

—Walter J. Ballard.
Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 4.

Outline Studies of Human Nature

A New Story of Senator Hoar.

Not long since a venerable and distinguished looking gentleman entered the office of a railway passenger agent in Boston, and inquired in a kindly, drawling and deliberate voice: "Is the general passenger agent in?"

The office boy woke up and started to find out and returned with the pert information, "He is out, will any one else do?" which sounded like a new phrase in telephone phonography, as a relief from "The line is busy; please ring off."

"That is unfortunate," continued the distinguished looking man, wiping his brow. "Perhaps you could direct me to the proper source of information," he continued with stately New England preciseness. "No'p; no one gives passes 'cept the boss," volunteered the young oracle, going on with his Jack the Ripper novel.

Just then one of the clerks recognized in the courtly stranger a striking resemblance to a famous United States senator, and stepped forward inquiring if there was any word to leave.

"Well, I desired to ascertain who is responsible for the dining car collection. Inadvertently, I left the train at Worcester without paying my bill. Now, some one had to pay it, and I want to reimburse the right party or the company. It is one dollar for a regular meal, I believe.

Down into both side pockets he dove for the facts.

"I have the date, time and place of the train, where and when the meal was partaken; could you—"

"Isn't this Senator Hoar? I think it is all right," broke in a chief clerk.

"No, it is not all right; I must pay that dollar to whoever paid for that meal."

There was a diligent search among the records in various departments, and Senator Hoar spent the time searching the railroad records, and finally discovered the man who had paid for the meal and reimbursed him, with the consciousness of having performed a duty as important as a million dollar appropriation.—Joe Mitchell Chapple in The National.

One Humor of Politics.

One of the best political workers in England is Sir William H. Holland, one of the new knights, who, although a busy Manchester manufacturer—a cotton king, in fact—finds time to look after the interests of a big mining constituency like Rotherham in the West Riding. Sir William is a well groomed man with a florid face that is seldom guilty of a smile. In spite of this somewhat doleful aspect, which seems to be made to match a lugubrious tone of voice, he invariably has in hand a fund of anecdote calculated to put audiences in the best of humor. One of his stories is worth repeating.

A personal friend of his, fighting a parliamentary contest in the south of England, had the disadvantage of being a "carpet-bagger," whereas the conservative candidate enjoyed considerable local prestige. Toward the close of the contest the liberal agent warned him that the matter was one of some importance, whereupon he replied: "Very well, then, you can tell the voters that if they return me I will come and live here." But he had not reckoned up all the circumstances. The agent printed bills setting forth that "if Mr. —— is elected he will live here." The bills got into the hands of an opposition bill poster and the result was that they were found placarded on every pig sty and barn in the division. That candidate, needless to say, was not elected.—Chicago Chronicle.

Thunder in Wrong Place.

Many stories are told of Dion Boucicault as occurring during the active life of that playwright-actor. One relates to the time he was playing a piece called "The Vampire" at the Princess theater, London. The opening scene represented the highest regions of the Alps by moonlight, while a thunderstorm raged in the distance. The Vampire (Mr. Boucicault) was seen lying dead on the mountain peak, to all appearance, but as a ray of the moon touched his body he came to life.

Of course the thunder was produced in the usual manner, by the property man with a "thunder sheet."

One night in the height of the season a tremendous clap of thunder startled the audience and interrupted Mr. Boucicault in the middle of a speech. Lowering his voice so that he could be heard only by the property man, he said:

"Very well, Mr. Davies, you are making more mistakes. That clap of thunder came in the wrong place."

Mr. Davies replied in stentorian tones, which could be plainly heard all over the auditorium:

"No fault of mine, sir; it wasn't my thunder. Thunder's real out of doors; perhaps you con stop it there."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Thought It Was Shafter.

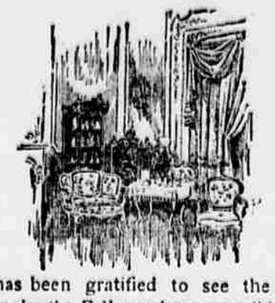
Some army officers who were in Cuba with General Shafter's army of invasion told the other day an anecdote at the expense of the commander of that expedition. The troops with all their paraphernalia of war had landed and were awaiting the order to advance on Santiago. Staff officers were busy carrying out the details for the advance and everywhere there was hurry and bustle. Shafter was lying in a hammock in front of his headquarters at Siboney, while 100 yards down the road the men of the signal corps were inflating the war balloon preparatory to making the first ascension. Without warning the ropes which held it captive parted and the balloon, half-inflated and looking for all the world like the body and legs of a gigantic fat man, started down the road toward Santiago. There was just enough gas in it to keep it upright without entirely clearing the ground and it went bobbing along, up and down, as though it were walking. A negro soldier passing along at that moment saw the balloon, and shouted at the top of his voice: "Hi, dar! Guess dat mus' be de ole man goin' fur de front!"—Chicago Chronicle.

A Story of W. F. Howe.

A New York lawyer tells the following story of the late criminal lawyer, William F. Howe: "It was when John K. Hackett was recorder, and Howe was counsel for a man who had been charged with murder. Of course, the wife and children were there, so that the jury could see them to the best advantage. In the midst of the plea of the district attorney, asking that the jury return a verdict of murder in the first degree, the baby, which was sitting on the knee of the prisoner's wife, began to sob as if its little heart would break. Finally Recorder Hackett interrupted the district attorney by shouting, so as to be heard above the infant's screams:

"'Stop that. If counsel for defendant pushes that pin deeper that baby will do more than yell."—New York Tribune.

Quality and Price Make Buying Here, Economy



Every home has some plans for Fall furnishing. Perhaps it is only the purchase of a chair, a table, a pair or two of lace curtains, a rug; yet it may be that it is an entire new home that is to be outfitted with furniture, carpets, draperies and the like. The money earner has been enthusiastic in bringing in the dollars, and the housekeeper has been gratified to see the savings accumulate, which shall make the Fall purchases possible. There has been many wishes that the sum saved might be greater, of course, but you will be surprised to find what a quantity of beautiful things it will buy here.

PARLOR SUITS

A new line of 2, 3, 4 and 5 piece parlor suits were received during the past week and can be seen on the second floor. They are new designs in mahogany frames, plain and carved patterns. The upholstering is of superior workmanship. The upholstery coverings are of damask, tapestry and French verona in latest patterns and coverings.

Williams & McAnulty,

129 Wyoming Avenue.

Distributors of Honest Values in Home Furnishings.

The Crane Store

Opportunities presented for a peep at what

Mistress Fashion

Has consented to approve for

Early Fall.

Take Elevator at 324 Lackawanna Ave.

Imperial Guarantee In Every Hat

The Color and Wear of this Hat are Absolutely Guaranteed. Your dealer is Authorized to replace, Free of Charge, any Hat which is Not Satisfactory.

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Bath rooms adjoining.
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 $3.00, $4.00, $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, $8.00, $10.00

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30 years connected with Earle's Hotel.

SUMMER RESORTS

Atlantic City.

The temperature at the AGNEW.

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Every appointment of a modern Hotel.

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Kentucky Avenue. First Hotel from Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.; 60 Ocean view rooms; capacity 400; write for special rates. J. B. Jenkins, Prop.

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LAKE WESAUKING HOTEL
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81 Beach Street, New York, N. Y.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager. J. J. BROWN, General Passenger Agent.

How to Help Young Men and Women Secure Educations

44 YOUNG MEN AND 7 YOUNG WOMEN

are endeavoring to secure educations through THE TRIBUNE'S EDUCATIONAL CONTEST, in which 33 SCHOLARSHIPS, valued at over $9,500, are offered. The scholarships are:

2 Syracuse University.
1 Bucknell University.
1 University of Rochester.
1 Washington School for Boys.
1 Williamsport Dickinson Seminary.
1 Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School.
1 Newton Collegiate Institute.
1 Keystone Academy.
1 Brown College Preparatory School.
1 School of the Lackawanna.
1 Wilkes-Barre Institute.
1 Cotuit Cottages.
4 Scranton Conservatory of Music.
4 Hardenbergh School of Music and Art.
3 Scranton Business College.
5 International Correspondence Schools.
2 Lackawanna Business College.
2 Alfred Wooler's Vocal Studio.

Several of these scholarships include not only tuition, but also board, room, heat, light and laundry for periods of two to four years. Among these fifty-one young people there are thirty-three who are really striving to secure educations, and their names appear on another page of The Tribune every morning, in the table showing the "Standing of Contestants." They should be encouraged in their commendable endeavor.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

If you are not already a subscriber to The Tribune, send a note to some one of the contestants, requesting a call.

Or, better still, send your subscription to The Tribune, together with the money to pay for same, designating some contestant which you wish to receive the credit.

Contestants are credited with one point for every month you pay in advance. The price of The Tribune in advance is:

		Points.
One month	$ .50	1
Three months	1.25	3
Six months	2.50	6
One year	5.00	12

PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS can aid contestants materially by furnishing them with a list of friends who might be induced to take The Tribune.

Or, they can personally request these friends to subscribe.

Or, they can send The Tribune to their friends, paying the money themselves. Many are doing this and the contestants are very grateful for this whole-hearted aid.

ONLY NEW SUBSCRIBERS ARE COUNTED.

TO CONTESTANTS

Remember: The Tribune's Educational Contest closes October 25, at 8 p. m.

No points not in The Tribune office by the first stroke of 8, as told by the Court House clock, will be counted.

EXCEPT: Those received by mail and postmarked at or before 8 p. m.

SPECIAL HONOR PRIZES FOR OCTOBER

FIVE DOLLARS IN GOLD to the contestant bringing in the largest number of points between October 1 and Saturday, October 11.

FIVE DOLLARS IN GOLD to the contestant bringing in the largest number of points during the week ending Saturday, October 18.

EDUCATIONAL.

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

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Regular State Normal Courses and Special Departments of Music, Elocution, Art, Drawing, Stenography and Typewriting; strong College Preparatory Department.

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Boarding expenses $3.50 per week. Pupils admitted at any time. Winter Term opens Dec. 29th. Write for catalogue.

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SCRANTON, PA.
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