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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TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, PA., OCTOBER 11, 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 SCHELER, JR.
Third District—EDWARD JAMES.
Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN
Election day, Nov. 4.

There are still many of us who doubt the ability of any set of men to talk the strike to death.

Making Science Work.

THE OLD idea that science when applied to daily living meant disaster has long since been exploded and nowadays we are kept almost breathless by the rapidity of the applications which our scientists make of their technical knowledge to the world's practical work.

A new step of some interest and a considerable promise of value in the yoking of science to utility has recently been taken by the bureau of forestry at Washington in the equipment of what is called a dendrochemical laboratory. In plain words, this means a place where experiments may be made to discover the relations of chemistry to forests, trees, timber, lumber and all phases of tree growth and utilization. Prior to this action in Washington there had been no such place in this hemisphere, if in the world; that is, no place exclusively devoted to the prosecution of such inquiries. A bulletin issued by the agricultural department supplies information as to the plans in view.

The first work taken up by the laboratory was a study of the chemical composition of the wood and bark of the chestnut oak, white oak, red oak, and black oak. This investigation has been extended to the western hemlock, and other trees will be taken up in turn until an exhaustive series of analyses is obtained, including the most important American commercial trees. Plans have been formulated for the study of the availability of certain hitherto unused woods as a source of wood pulp. Spruce and poplar have so far been used for this purpose, but the supply of these woods is failing rapidly, and other woods will soon have to be used. The various woods will be subjected to the usual methods of paper pulp manufacture and the pulp produced will be studied with reference to its yield and quality, and tested as a basis for papers.

A study has also been planned of the composition and physical characteristics of the various papers, containing either mechanical or chemical wood pulp, which are found on the American market. The ultimate object of this work is the establishment of a paper testing laboratory similar to that now being operated by the German government at Berlin. The necessity of such a laboratory is apparent when it is considered that practically all official publications are now printed on such paper, and that the life of wood-pulp papers is, in general, very brief. The importance of certain standards is self-evident, and it is hoped to establish and enforce these for American papers, at least where they are furnished to the government.

An investigation recently suggested, and which will receive attention as soon as the material is at hand, is a study of the chemical composition and physical properties of American-tanned sole leathers, for the purpose of determining the influence of the method of tanning on the character and wearing qualities of the leathers.

In connection with the methods of kiln-drying lumber which are now extensively practiced, the laboratory has been requested to make a study of the effect of dry and moist heat on the physical properties of various woods. The information secured in this investigation will be of practical value in connection with the use of lumber in buildings. This work has been held in abeyance until appropriate testing machines can be obtained, and it is then proposed to cooperate with the road material laboratory of the bureau of chemistry, not only in this work, but also in the testing of wood paving blocks, and the application and effect of wood preservatives.

Another line of work to be taken up is an examination of American turpentine as found in the market. It is claimed that adulteration, especially with benzine and rosin oil, is extensively practiced, the result being a pecuniary fraud by which both the buyer and the ultimate user suffer. Paints prepared with such turpentine have less covering power and permanency.

One of the most interesting pieces of work being carried on by this laboratory is a study of the chemical composition, constituents, and the possible uses of a series of tree secretions which have been submitted by the Philippine forestry bureau at Manila. Arrangements have been made whereby the laboratory will be supplied with samples of the various parts, such as the bark, wood, leaves, and secretions, of all the new trees reported by the exploring parties sent out by the Forestry bureau at Manila. The laboratory is also conducting an investigation of chemical methods of killing useless timber.

The value of these various investigations is incalculable. It must in the course of years sensibly contribute to the public wealth and convenience in a multitude of new directions. The American people certainly have reason to feel proud of the splendid efficiency of the bureau of forestry, an efficiency which is, however, merely in keeping with that of the entire agricultural department.

The experience of the past few days ought to convince all that strike news that comes by way of Wall street is of no particular consequence save to the fellows who deal in "margins."

Concerning Export Prices.

THE DEMOCRATIC congressional committee, in its campaign for free trade, has revived the complaint that American manufactured products, protected in the home market by the tariff, are sold cheaper abroad than at home. At the same time, it has raised the cry that prices of staple products of daily consumption have been increased in this country by reason of the tariff. Under its instructions every Democratic party organ in the country has taken up these assertions and emphasized them to the extent of their power, notably in this community the Scranton Times.

Answering the last complaint first, it may be admitted that prices, as well as wages, have advanced since the beginning of the McKinley administration and the passage of the Dingley tariff law. That law would have been a failure if it had not increased the wages of the workingmen and the prices of the farmers' products, which represent the wages of that class. The Dingley tariff law revived industry, gave men work and wages, and also the opportunity for better living. In 1895 we retained only 3.44 bushels of wheat per capita for home consumption, and in 1899 we retained 6.09 bushels per capita. The American people consumed nearly double the amount of wheat flour and white bread in 1899 that they did in 1893. The same was true of beef. Notwithstanding the high prices of beef today, the American people consume double the amount of beef that they did in 1895, when Democratic low tariffs closed the mills, sent thousands of men into idleness, and reduced their purchasing power to the minimum. The advance in prices is, in one way, due to the tariff, in that the tariff gave protection to American industry, enabled the people to buy, and so increased the volume of home consumption as to increase prices by the natural law of supply and demand. But these increased prices are not alone on articles produced in this country and protected by the tariff. The increased prices have been general, and more in harmony with the increased demand, due to increased purchasing power by reason of increased wages.

The bureau of statistics of the treasury department has recently issued a bulletin on the "Movement of Prices from 1840 to 1901." A comparison of the prices for 1897—the last year of the Wilson-Gorman tariff—with the prices of 1901 shows a general advance, and it applies to articles that are on the free list as well as those that are protected. The following comparisons are of prices for articles that have never had a tariff, but are on the free list now, as they have been for years. They show the same, and even greater, percentages of increase than protected articles, because some of them are luxuries in times of depression:

FROM BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Prices of representative articles on the free list:

Articles.	Date.	Price.
Coal, anthracite, stove per ton	July, 1895	$3.90
Coal, anthracite, stove per ton	July, 1901	4.23
Coffee, Rio Standard, No. 7, per pound	Aug., 1898	.06
Coffee, Rio Standard, No. 7, per pound	Aug., 1900	.06½
Tea, choice Japan, per pound	Aug., 1901	.18½
Tea, choice Japan, per pound	Aug., 1902	.26
Quinine, sulphate, oz	April, 1897	.15
Quinine, sulphate, oz.	April, 1901	.32
Pepper, whole Singapore, per pound	July, 1899	.10½
Pepper, whole Singapore, per pound	July, 1901	.12½
Petroleum, refined, in cases, per gallon	Feb., 1898	.0595
Petroleum, refined, in cases, per gallon	Feb., 1900	.0110
Petroleum, crude, (Pa.), per barrel	Nov., 1897	.65
Petroleum, crude, (Pa.), per barrel	Nov., 1901	1.20
Cotton, at New York, per pound	Oct., 1898	.05 7-16
Cotton, at New York, per pound	Oct., 1899	.10¾
Raw silk from China, per pound	Jan., 1898	3.50
Raw silk from China, per pound	Jan., 1900	5.05
Sisal hemp from Mexico, per pound	April, 1897	.02 13-16
Sisal hemp from Mexico, per pound	April, 1902	.10¾
Jute from India, per pound	March, 1898	.01 13-16
Jute from India, per pound	March, 1900	.02¾
Tin, pig, per lb.	March, 1897	.13[illegible]
Tin, pig, per lb.	March, 1900	.326
Rubber, Para, fine, new, per pound	Jan., 1897	.90
Rubber, Para, fine, new, per pound	Jan., 1900	1.05

So much for the "increased cost of living" falsely charged against protection. Now as to export prices. According to the report of the Industrial commission, the practice of selling surplus products for export below the market price is not a new one, and in no way is it confined to protected industries, either in this country or any other. The British manufacturers, without any protection from a tariff, have followed this practice for half a century, and in British government reports it is defended as a wise economic policy, in that it enables manufacturers to dispose of surplus production without destruction of home profits or wages, and also permits them to defend foreign markets against ambitious rivals. As our industrial commission (a non-partisan body made up of representative statesmen of both parties) said on this subject: "The practice is quite common in all countries, and on the part of the separate establishments as well as of combinations. Were this plan not adopted it would often be necessary to run the plants only part of the time, which would not merely throw a portion of the laborers out of employment, but would also add materially to the cost of production of the remaining product. It is probable, therefore, that when the export prices have been at cost, the result has been, by keeping the plants fully employed, to hold the prices to American consumers lower than would have been possible otherwise." The commission also said: "From such information as comes to the commission in response to inquiries addressed to exporters, it is certain that the making of lower prices abroad than at home has been greatly exaggerated. About 20 per cent. of those reporting say that they occasionally make such prices in order to meet the market and sell their goods. But 80 per cent. report that they sell at either the same price abroad as at home, or at higher prices."

From the fuss which our Democratic friends are making one would suppose that our exporters were selling most of their exported goods below the home market price. Let us, therefore, look at the figures: In 1902, fiscal year, we manufactured $13,001,704,000 worth of goods, of which we sold abroad $403,890,763, and of that $400,000,000, at lower prices only $3,982,000. In other words, of all our sales abroad of manufactures only 1 per cent. was reduced in price, and of our total manufacture of $13,000,000,000, the proportion so sold was less than one-thirtieth of 1 per cent. That is all it cost us in the way of "cut prices" to keep 6,750,000 wage earners working full time at high wages, instead of a lesser number working short time at lower wages, as in the gloomy low tariff years of 1894-97. Is the benefit not worth the price?

A casual glance at the platforms endorsed by Democratic conventions in different states, plainly reveals the reason for the distrust in which the party is held by progressive people who love a cheerful atmosphere. In every one of them are the couplets, "We denounce," "We deplore," "We condemn," "We protest," etc. Can the intelligent voter be turned aside from the cheerful path of prosperity by such terms and expressions? Mere opposition will not convince—there must be a positive policy in order to induce people to change from a certainty of good to an uncertain future.

It is a mistake to suppose that the leaders of the Republican party are opposed to tariff revision. They stand ready at any and all times to make such changes as may be required for the good of our country, but insist that the question of revision be left to the friends of protection rather than placed in the hands of the enemies of that policy.

Manufacturers of hair restorer will miss an excellent opportunity if they fail to adopt Hon. Bill Devery's remark concerning Hon. David Hill, to the effect that "no bald-headed man can ever be president of the United States."

New Jersey seems to be worrying less about the coal strike than any other state. New Jersey has a large supply of cord wood and applejack on hand, and the citizens expect to keep warm as long as the liquid holds out.

The spectacle of 50,000 children going to school every day in Porto Rico must prove a sad blow to those Democrats who have been urging the government to abandon our foreign possessions.

The expressed desire on the part of Europe for the United States to adopt a free trade policy shows that that country is well aware who will be benefited thereby.

Lack of intelligence from the way of Constantinople indicates that the health of the "sick man" of Europe is improving.

All that is necessary is to return a house of representatives that will support President Roosevelt. He will find a remedy for the trust evil.

It is about time that some one looked up the Venezuelan revolution.

The experience of Devery should be a warning to Tom Johnson.

The Indian summer at least promises to be summer-like.

THE WANDERER AT HOME.

Of yore, when Mother Fate was kind,
And I was hale and lithe of limb,
I was the comrade of the Wind,
And roved God's spacious earth with him.

And now that Age hath chained me here
Where dreams are like a tidal sea,
It comes and gossips in mine ear
With all his ancient comradery.

He tells me how the Wye still glides
By Tintern in its choistral vale;
And how by Isis' bowery sides
Still pleads the leaf-hid nightingale.

He voices the soft songs they sing
Where Venice fronts the Adrian main
And the faint lyric call of spring
Across the lone Campanian plain.

He bids me list the Alpine horn
From heights with spectral light ashine,
And the young shepherd's shout when morn
Lifts from the blue Aegean brine.

He iterates the pilgrim's cry
In that mysterious nomad band
Where the Sphinx crouches deathlessly—
Allah-il-Allah o'er the sand.

And ere he goes his wandering way
He breathes the fragment of a tune
I once heard gem-bright fingers play
Beneath a golden Shiraz moon.

And so, though I may roam no more
About the world from end to end,
Yet can I touch the furthest shore
Who have the journeying Wind for friend.

—Clinton Scollard, in Woman's Companion.

Outline Studies of Human Nature

Englishman's Sad Awakening.

Senator Vest spent much time with his gun and dogs in the West, when he was a young man, and tells many stories of the sport which he enjoyed on the plains. Recently, he told a new story about a well-known Englishman who came to this country, bringing his own dogs and a letter of credit to the senator. The Englishman seemed most proud of his English dogs, but when they were cut loose after quail they did not work well.

"Just wait and give my dogs a chance," declared the Englishman. "All they need is a stronger scent."

"They got it," said the senator telling the story. "Yes, they got it. Some distance away was a little hill, and in the side of the little hill were little holes. Suddenly the Englishman's dogs got the stronger scent and started for the little hill with the little holes.

"'Call them back,' I shouted to the Englishman.

"'Oh, no,' he replied. 'Now they've got it. Now they've got it.'"

"They will get it if they don't keep away from there," I answered. But with all I could do I could not call him back. He would not listen, and he got so excited that he started on a run after his dogs.

"Well, it was my time to be moving, too, for I knew what was coming; so I called my dogs and made for the wagon as fast as the good Lord would let me. Just as I crawled in I turned and saw the show, and I never pitied anybody in my life as much as I did that Englishman with the dogs that wanted a stronger scent. Out the holes came little animals, and you never saw such a mix-up in your life. The dogs ran for the Englishman and jumped around him for protection. The the Englishman tried to get away from the dogs for protection, too, and the whole combination started for the wagon.

"'Put the whip to the horses,' I told my man, 'and don't let them get within half a mile of us.'

"'Hi, there, wait for me,' said the Englishman.

"'Keep your distance,' I responded, and to the driver I said, 'Whip 'em up.'

"So we went mile after mile over that prairie. I pitied the Englishman from the bottom of my heart, but there are times when pity must not get too close. I kept him in sight, so that he should not miss the way, but he had to walk. Once in a while he would run, as though I would allow him to catch up with the wagon, but every time he did we put on more speed. When we neared the town I had to call back to him that his company would not be desirable for at least twenty-four hours. I never saw him again."—New York Sun.

Not His Kind of Poker.

The late Judge Treat was a gentleman of the old school, and held by the manners and customs of the rapidly disappearing code of a former generation. An amusing story of his views on what he sometimes characterized, with more of humor than of cynicism, as the degenerate methods of a decadent day, is told by his friends in Rochester. The judge was joyfully admitted to membership in one of the most exclusive clubs in that city, and soon after his election appeared at the club house and began to make himself accustomed to the surroundings. He wandered from room to room, and at last passed into the apartment reserved for cards. Three or four tables were filled up and the judge stood by and watched the game. Suddenly he started precipitately toward the door, and, going down stairs, met one of the board of governors.

"I beg your pardon, sir," began the judge, with dignity and elaborate courtesy, "I would like to obtain a little information from you, if you can spare me the time without inconvenience."

The club officer was delighted to answer any question.

"Well, sir," the judge began, "I am naturally curious about the way in which this club is run. I am a new member, sir, and feel that such should be my first duty. I was passing through the card room just now, sir, and paused beside a table at which five gentlemen were engaged in a game of what appeared to me to be poker."

"But, my dear—" began the club officer, raising his hand deprecatingly.

"Pardon me again, but if you will kindly allow me to finish sir," said the judge, "I overheard one gentleman say: 'I bet you $20.' Another gentleman observed, 'I will see that, and go you $20 better,' and another said, 'I'll raise that $100.'"

"My dear judge, that was nothing, I assure you—" again broke in the officer with a laugh of forced lightness upon his lips. He was getting nervous, for the club had a high reputation for its moral tone, and upon gambling and the suspicion thereof it turned its face resolutely.

"I beg you, sir, to excuse me," the judge continued, "but I was naturally interested in that conversation. Now, sir, I would like to ask you, sir, if those gentlemen were in earnest?"

"By no means, judge," hastily spoke out the club officer. "They were playing what we call freeze-out, and the man who goes broke first has to buy the cigars or the drinks. You'll enjoy it! I'm sure, judge."

The judge arose to his full height.

"I will enjoy it, sir, do you say?" he thundered to the astonished governor of the club's reputation. "I take the liberty of differing with you, sir. I have learned what I was seeking for. You have given me the desired information, Sir. I have played poker with Ulysses S. Grant and with William Tecumseh Sherman, sir; and, by God, sir, I am not going to play it now for the cigars and the drinks at my age, sir."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Couldn't Find a Lawyer in Heaven.

"Billy" Saunders is a natural born wit. He is in his eightieth year, living here in New York, and is still working at his trade, painting. On a recent occasion "Billy" and one or two of his mates were beautifying a lawyer's office. The younger partner, thinking to take a "rise" out of "Billy," said:

"I say, 'Billy,' did you ever know of a painter going to heaven?"

"Yes," said "Billy," "I knew of one once."

"And do you think he stayed there?"

"Well, I did hear that they tried to put him out."

"And did they not succeed?"

"No. According to latest accounts they had not succeeded."

"Why, how was that?"

"Well, sonny, it was this way: They couldn't find a lawyer in the place to draw up the papers!"—New York Tribune.

Adequate Provocation.

An old Scotswoman had imbibed so much of the doctrine that music in church was sinful that when she came to this country she refused to subscribe to the general sentiment in favor of choir singing, etc. She scowled one day in her own church when the congregation took up an anthem that was scored rather elaborately and complained to her pew neighbor of the foothold the devil was getting even in the service of God.

"But," protested her neighbor, "that anthem is very old and very sacred. Why, David sang it before Saul!"

"Weel, weel," commented the old woman, "I noo for the first time understand why Saul threw a javelin at David when the lad sang for him!"—Philadelphia Times.

Experienced.

A faithful colored servant had recommended a friend to take charge of her mistress' delicate little girl. "Do you think, Sally," asked the anxious mother, "that I could trust Aunt Ellen with the entire care of the baby?" "Law, yes, ma'am! Ellen knows all 'bout children. She's done buried six."—Judge.

Autumn Styles are Here

Our buyers are just back from New York with the handsomest Fall garments so far evolved by the Fifth Avenue Tailors.

We NEVER had anything so rich, so exquisitely beautiful—and that means that their equals were never seen in this city. The Parisian novelties shown here are not only confined to our selling, but we promise not to duplicate them—you are sure of absolute exclusiveness.

A Few Style-Hints:

WALKING SUITS.

Widely different from the full length suits, and thousands welcome the change. It is destined to be the suit for the coming season—no question about that.

19-inch Fly-Front Coats; 19-inch Norfolks; 24-inch Half-Fitting Norfolks; 27-inch Loose Norfolks; Short Etons; 19-inch Double Breasted Eloneses with peplums; Mannish 24-inch Coats. Skirts—side pleated; box pleated; slot seams, with foot pleating; seven-gore flares; seven-gore slot seams, with hip trimmings. All lined.

Materials: Snowflake mixtures; Scotch tweeds; mellons; pebble cheviots; broadcloths; Venetians; canvas cloths; camels' hair, and thibet. In many cases very elaborately trimmed.

SUITS.

Blouse with extra peplum, some with double peplums; some with just the postillion, high neck; some are collarless; some have just a shaped collar; some with storm collars. Trimmings: Braids, silk pipings, stitching, self trimmings.

Skirts: Some box pleated over silk or cotton drop, side pleated; slot seams, with foot pleats; some seven-gore flare; other panel-front, with double flounce; nine-gore flares, with double slot seams; seven-gore flares, self strapped. Velvet, silk and self trimmings.

Materials—Camels' hair, viennas, cheviots, canvas cloths, broadcloth, Venetians, basket cloth, etamines, Scotch Tweeds.

JACKETS.

Monte Carlo styles, in kersey, with double cape collars and extra storm collars; some with extra capes, finished collarless; box pleated or plain backs; half fitted backs, self-strapped or plain. All have fancy sleeves. Lengths: 24 to 27 inches.

Very fancy Monte Carlos, in light-weight broadcloths.

Double-breasted, tight fitting, fly-front, in 19-inch length; mountiure cheviots, broadcloths and light-weight mellons.

Trimmings: Extra shoulder capes, velvet yokes, fancy braid and velvet ornaments, cords, tassels, beautiful Persian trimmings.

SILK COATS.

Monte Carlos, of peau de sole; box pleated; side pleated; plain. All have fancy collars, revers and sleeves; lengths, 27 to 36 inches. Velvet coats in the same style.

SEPARATE SKIRTS.

Seven-gore upper, with circular flounce, panel front with double flounce; seven-gore upper, with tucked flounce; box pleated, with bands of silk or cloth around hips; side pleated with extra velvet straps. Some unlined; others have silk or cotton drop skirt.

Walking Skirts, in dozens of distinctively new styles.

The fit of ever garment must be absolutely perfect before leaving our alteration department. No matter how slight the shortcoming—even if entirely overlooked by the customer—we make it right.

Crane's Store,

Cloak and Suit House,

324 Lackawanna Ave. Take Elevator.

Its Secret

The choicest of select grain and thorough maturing is the secret of the purity, the perfection and the excellence of

Hunter Baltimore Rye

It is the only one of its kind and nothing like it.

It is particularly recommended to women because of its age and excellence.

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers. WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

When in Need

Of anything in the line of optical goods we can supply it.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses

Properly fitted by an expert optician,

From $1.00 Up

Also all kinds of prescription work and repairing.

Mercereau & Connell,
132 Wyoming Avenue.

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
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 $5.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00
Suites of parlor, bedroom and bath, for 2 persons $6.00, $8.00, $8.00
Suites of parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath $7.00, $8.00, $10.00

E. M. EARLE & SON.
30 years connected with Earle's Hotel.

ALDINE HOTEL

4TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.
NEW YORK.
EUROPEAN PLAN. NEW. FIREPROOF

Convenient to Theatres and Shopping Districts. Take 23rd st. cross town cars and transfer at 4th ave. direct to hotel.

Rooms with Bath $2.00 | Suits with Bath $3.00.

W. H. PARKE, Proprietor.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL

Cor. Sixteenth St. and Irving Place,
NEW YORK.

American Plan, $3.50 Per Day and Upwards.
European Plan, $1.00 Per Day and Upwards.
Special Rates to Families.

T. THOMPSON, Prop.

SUMMER RESORTS

Atlantic City.

The temperature at the AGNEW, On the Beach, in Chelsea, Atlantic City, Thursday was 59°.
Every appointment of a modern Hotel.

HOTEL RICHMOND.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

BEAUTIFUL LAKE WESAUKING

On a spur of the Allegheny Mountains, Lehigh Valley railroad; near Towanda. Bathing, fishing, sports, etc. Excellent table. Reasonable rates.

LAKE WESAUKING HOTEL
P. O., Ape. Send for booklet. C. E. HARRIS.

For Business Men
In the heart of the wholesale district.

For Shoppers
3 minutes' walk to Wanamaker's; 2 minutes to Siegel Cooper's Big Store. Easy of access to the great Dry Goods Stores.

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One block from B'way Cars, giving easy transportation to all points of interest.

HOTEL ALBERT
NEW YORK.

Cor. 11th ST. & UNIVERSITY Pl. Only one Block from Broadway. RESTAURANT Prices Reasonable.

Rooms, $1 Up.

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
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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.

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