The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

LIVY S. RICHARD - - - - - - - EDITOR.
O. F. BYXBEE - - - BUSINESS MANAGER.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

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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250 "	.25	.275	.30
500 "	.20	.22	.24
1000 "	.16	.175	.19

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SCRANTON, PA., OCTOBER 13, 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.

Ex-Governor Pattison is having a difficult time in trying to make the people forget the fact that his last election was followed by a distressing period of commercial depression.

The Gasoline Explosion.

ON THE average of chances the explosion by which three men lost their lives in a house on Washington avenue on Thursday, would be more remarkable had it not occurred under the circumstances which attended this dreadful fatality. The unfortunate man Robert Rankin was an amateur entertainer, who used a vinetoscope in his performances. This instrument was driven by gasoline. Gasoline is a powerful and erratic explosive. Even those who have a scientific knowledge of its chemical irritability can hardly depend upon its normal action except in small and comparatively harmless quantities. Rankin had a tank of it in the outhouse in which he had set up his vinetoscope. Calling upon two friends to witness or assist him in his rehearsal they were careful to lock the door, and as it seems had produced two or three pictures satisfactorily when by some means the gasoline exploded and they were caught like a rat in a trap. In the shock of the explosion and the ignition of their clothing they were overcome by the fumes, or at any rate unable to open the door, and whatever chance they had of escaping with their lives was in this way unfortunately cut off.

Certainly there should be a law, and it would be a useful and humane one, to compel whoever is engaged in handling explosives in quantities sufficient to endanger life or property to hold a state or municipal certificate of competency in its manipulation. A lecture in these days is altogether insipid that is not set off by pictures thrown by a vinetoscope, a kinetoscope or some other instrument of the kind with its gaseous motor power. What a catastrophe there would have been in a crowded hall had Rankin's tank exploded during a church entertainment.

No matter what the Colombian generals say, Admiral Casey's men will probably continue to run the Panama railroad.

Cuba.

IT WAS a deplorable misfortune that the Cuban reciprocity bill was defeated by a group of senators whose political interest in beet sugar was more inordinately conservative than the financial interests of their constituents. The states in which the production of beet sugar is an industry were naturally very anxious that it should not be endangered by competition from without. But as the majority of these senators have now discovered the citizens of these states, which they were so solicitous to conciliate by refusing a moderate reciprocal concession to Cuba for her chief and almost sole industry, could place their principles before their pockets and concede to national expediency the prospect of individual gain. President Roosevelt could do no more at the time than he did. In his strenuous advocacy of Cuban reciprocity he had the country and the press with him in an unanimity which is seldom witnessed on a question which had, so far as the American people could appreciate its importance, only a sentiment of justice and humanity to recommend it. The bill, however, was defeated and we can hardly blame the Cubans if they do not accept the effervescence of our good intentions in speeches and newspaper articles as a material obligation.

Since the defeat of the reciprocity bill the Cubans have been growing more and more hostile to us, nor have they striven in any way to conceal it. The Cuban government has prepared a tariff of its own which would practically annihilate our trade with the island, such as it is. It is endeavoring to float a loan with foreign financiers which might lead the country into devious paths from which she might not be able to extricate herself without our interference; while the best efforts of the administration have failed to secure the adhesion of the Cuban government to the treaty by which the terms of the Platt amendment must be entered into between the two governments. The Cubans have some reason to show for their resentment. But Cuban statesmen are not so unenlightened as not to understand the difficulties and the limitations under which the administration labors. We have made vast sacrifices for Cuba. We do not wish to recall them every time we have to remonstrate with her. But she should remember, her president and executive should not need be told, that we have no designs upon her liberty; that we have no desire to dictate or frame her national policy. All we ask of her is that she will have a little patience. She endured for three hundred years a despotism from which we manumitted her; and now she cannot bear with her friend and benefactor a matter of a few months in which to fulfill the one obligation that we conceive we are bound morally and politically to establish.

The tree-scraping craze which seems to have taken possession of the city may be regarded with some misgivings. To the average man it looks as though it would have been better to have performed the operation five or six months ago. We do not shear sheep in the fall; and do not reserve summer garments for winter wear. Horticulturists as a rule recommend the protection of plants and shrubs by covering them to ward off the chill blasts of winter. Why it should be deemed necessary to remove the bark from shade trees at this period in view of these facts, we are at a loss to understand.

Lesson of a Tragedy.

SCIENTIFIC investigators can no doubt find much to interest them in the recent tragedy at Homestead where several members of a family became the victims of a delicate boy whose mind had been unbalanced by mental work of a character that should have been left to older heads. The boy had for some time been engaged upon inventions and had succeeded in producing several which in time might have been valuable. But before the goal had been reached, his mind gave way and six of his relatives were sacrificed to his frenzy.

While the results of overstudy are not as terrible everywhere as in the Homestead case, it is a question whether children of the present age are not encouraged or driven beyond their powers of endurance by ambitious educators who seem to exercise but little judgment in training pupils under their care. All about us may be seen attendants of the "high school," who ought to be playing marbles or dressing dolls for several years yet, wrestling with problems of magnitude sufficient to puzzle the brain of a modern scientist, and pupils are graduated at an age when they should be in the rudiments of the branches that they have mastered. It ought not to need the opinion of a specialist to point out to the modern educator that this sort of pressure, except in cases of extraordinary bodily vigor, will exhaust the nerve force of children and make them old men and women before their time. Life is scarcely worth the living if it is to be made a test of endurance from childhood to the grave. There should be more in the existence of the average boy and girl than a tiresome struggle to master knotty problems that require constant application in school and out. It is not necessary for any boy or girl to win fame before arriving at majority. In fact, sad as it may appear to the progressive educator, history seldom points out a case where an infant prodigy ever amounted to anything in after life. The greatest men and women have been the ones whose brains were allowed to grow and develop with their bodies during the halcyon days of youth.

The new fall hat makes the head of the average wearer look cheap.

Boer Generals and the Emperor.

THE REFUSAL of the Boer generals to be presented through the British embassy to the Emperor William has aroused all the indignant vehemence of the German press. The Germans consider it an act of ingratitude, if nothing worse. When the generals intimated their intention of visiting Germany and of paying their respects to the kaiser, they were informed that this could only be done through the intermediary of the English ambassador. They readily acquiesced in this arrangement, but for some reason this appointment was shortly after cancelled and the Boers suggested that if they were to pay their respects to the emperor the invitation should come from him. If he were ever so willing to accommodate them the emperor could not, without outraging all diplomatic usage, conform to such a request. The Boer generals are British subjects; they have sworn allegiance to the British crown; they solemnly promised to the colonial secretary that they would refrain from all acts which would actually or seemingly subvert the terms of the treaty of peace. The British government has acted toward their late enemy more than generously; they have conformed justly to what they believed the exigency of the situation demanded for the best interests, the material prospects and the immediate welfare of the vanquished burghers. It is not, of course, possible through spontaneous or stipulated generosity to reconcile the conquered, after a war, to their altered fortunes. The Boers are not the most enlightened people in the world, nor are the British with the highest and most disinterested motives always happy in dispensing their political favors. But in this instance they seem to have disarmed the Boer agitators and demagogues of any excuse for reopening an issue which has been washed out in the bravest and best blood of each nation.

Germany cannot afford to offend England gratuitously. For the emperor to have received the peripatetic Boer generals as if they were still the representatives of a government which has a potential status would be a mortal insult. The emperor understands that well. Whatever may be his admiration of the Boer generals as soldiers and as patriots, his attitude toward them as a sovereign statesman must necessarily be platonic. It is said that the Boer generals were induced to appear at Berlin to be something more than what they really are, at the instigation of Dr. Leyds, the evil genius of the Boers, as he has been called and emphatically is. If this is so, and it is likely to be so, this pertinacious intermeddler has deliberately frustrated the success of the mission of the Boer generals, as philanthropic emissaries gathering the material sympathy of the world in behalf of their distressed countrymen. Instinctively they were drawn to Germany as the most practical base for their tour around the world. There was every preparation made there to receive them with enthusiasm. Although this feeling is not likely to be allayed greatly in the Fatherland by the egregious blunder of Leyds or somebody else, the envoys will meet with no indirect imperial recognition there and, worst of all, may be passively ignored by the official and semi-official hierarchy.

We are all a little tired of the Boer war. Of Boer bravery and British blundering we have had a surfeit. Sir William Napier in his "History of Peninsular Wars," says: "In the beginning of each war England has to seek in blood the knowledge necessary to insure success, and like the fiend's progress toward Eden her conquering course is through chaos followed by death." There has been scarcely any apparent diminution in the price of the blood knowledge she has acquired in all the wars she has waged since 1812.

Here the Boer generals will be heartily welcomed as lecturers and expounders of that fatal struggle which ended in the overthrow of the independence of their country. They will, however, do well to adhere to this programme. We are not greatly interested in the cause of the war, its justice or injustice. These are subjects for the philosophic consideration of posterity and not for us. The prescriptive right which follows upon conquest is the only justification which the world has ever demanded or is ever likely to demand for territorial aggrandisement.

Some of the Northeastern Pennsylvania farmers who have been hacking and burning fallows for the past few years now doubtless wish that they had reserved the timber on the briar lots for cord wood.

Whatever other calamities may be in store, it is a pleasure to note that at least there is no immediate prospect of a drouth.

According to Dun & Co., prosperity is bearing up well under the strain of industrial disturbances.

BETTER NOT TAKE CHANCES.

Editor of The Tribune—

Sir: In 1846, when Great Britain adopted free trade, she had a favorable balance of trade of $350,000,000 yearly, while now (1901) she has an adverse balance of $840,000,000 yearly. It would take our breath away to figure up and realize the thousands upon thousands of millions which she has lost in the aggregate of the yearly balances against her, during the fifty-five years from 1846 to 1901. Sir Guilford L. Molesworth, the eminent English economist, states this in his "Our Empire Under Protection and Free Trade," just published. He points out that in 1845 an era of prosperity set in all over the world, of which England secured the lion's share for eleven years. I quote: "The English people, generally, satisfied with this rush of prosperity and wealth, accepted, without enquiry, the persistent claim of the advocates of free trade for this result, and this idea has been so thoroughly ingrained into the English mind, that those who venture to question it, have been thought to be men beyond the reach of argument. In fact, John Bright, the great English statesman, declined a challenge to debate the question, with the remark that "no facts or arguments could be placed before such a person with advantage."

John Bright's dogmatic attitude is typical of the stand taken today by many American opponents of protection. As the old saw says, "None so blind as those who will not see," which must be what is the matter with those who are clamoring for a general tariff revision or for revolutionary reciprocity. In certain cases and under certain conditions, limited reciprocity in equal markets may be advisable and necessary, but not such a measure or measures of injudicious reciprocity, as shall amount, practically, to free trade. Nor the adoption of revolutionary reciprocity simply as a means of securing office.

At the time, 1846, England adopted free trade, the leading bankers and merchants of the City of London, assured parliament by resolution:

"That the commercial and manufacturing interests had been for some time in a state of great activity and prosperity."

That is just such a resolution as the bankers and merchants of the City of New York would be justified in passing today.

Right here is a chief danger of our present prosperity. We have to guard against assuring ourselves that this prosperity is so great, and likely to be so permanent, as to make it safe for us to experiment on changes in those successful economic policies, which we inaugurated on July 21, 1897, or rather, on that glad day in November, 1896, when we threw off our habiliments of industrial and financial woe, at the trumpet call of William McKinley. How shall we prevent any and all radical experimenting with the Dingley protective tariff, which is the basis of our present prosperity? By one way, and one way only, that is, to elect a sufficient working majority of Republican congressmen in November next.

There is no need to call in doctors of another faith and practice. The last time we did that (1892) the patient died.

—Walter J. Ballard.

Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 11.

REMEMBER THIS WHEN VOTING

From the Blairsville Courier.

To Republicans who are wavering as how to vote next month we would say, be careful, do not make up your minds hastily and do not forget that it was Democratic policy that caused the closing of mills, the blowing out of furnaces, the stagnation of railroads and all the others ills and evils that the industrial world suffered from in the dark days, not so far behind us, when shoveling snow at a dollar a day was a job eagerly sought by skilled artisans and when free soup houses had to be opened to feed the starving thousands. And on the other hand you must remember that the prosperity of today, the ease with which men find remunerative employment, the constantly increasing commerce and the rising tide of prosperity are the effects of a policy originated, inaugurated and fostered by the party of which Judge Pennypacker is just now the standard bearer in Pennsylvania.

ORIGIN OF "WATERED STOCK."

From Leslie's Weekly.

The expression "watered stock," which describes so well the expansion of the stock of a company beyond the value of the property, originated, it is said, in connection with Daniel Drew, who was once the wealthiest and most unique manipulator in Wall street. Drew had been a drover in his younger days, and it was said of him that before selling his cattle in the market he would give them large quantities of salt to make them thirsty and then provide them with all the water they could drink. In this way their weight was greatly increased and the purchaser was buying "watered stock."

Outline Studies of Human Nature

Grant Dined in the Kitchen.

"When General Grant stopped at the Palmer House in Chicago on his return from his tour of the world," said a man who was there at the time, "the steward was all but stupefied one noon at seeing the ex-president slide in at the kitchen door as though escaping from some one.

"'I am sorry to trouble you,' he said, as though asking a great favor, 'but may I have a little corned beef and cabbage?'

"'Why, certainly,' the steward replied; 'but shan't I send it out to you in the dining room?'

"'No,' he answered; 'I'll eat it right here if you'll let me sit down.'

"So a place on the rough board table, where the cook had been fixing the meat, was cleared, and Grant drew up a stool and set to, and the way he got away with that corned beef and cabbage was a caution. When he had finished, he laid down his knife and fork with a funny sigh of satisfaction, put one hand on the steward's shoulder and said:

"'Young man, I don't suppose you care for that at all, but if you had had to eat what I have for the past few months it would taste like a dinner for the gods. It tastes homey!'

"The ex-president had dined with everybody from the queen down, but that cabbage and corned beef doubtless reminded him of the time when he was not so well known, but probably far happier—when people in St. Louis called him 'captain' when they spoke to him and bought the wood he carted to town to sell."—Chicago Tribune.

Would Her Halo Fit?

She was young, pretty and vivacious and he was an oldish, tired looking man in charge of the trinket counter in a shop devoted to feminine specialties. "I want to see the very latest thing in fancy pins and buckles," she announced as she peered through the glass case. "It must be the latest wrinkle and the oddest thing you have." The salesman patiently trotted out boxes and trays, but the capricious customer was hard to suit; nothing was new enough. Mrs. Brown had a pin like that, or Miss Black a buckle like that, and she wanted to get something different from any of her friends. After half an hour's search she smiled sweetly at the tired man behind the counter and remarked that "she guessed she'd come around again in a week or two. Nothing there was quite new enough."

The man carefully and quietly put away the array of trinkets (everybody does things quietly in that shop) and then said for the benefit of nobody in particular but in the hearing of half a dozen:

"I wonder if that girl ever gets to heaven if she will want to inspect all the halos and then decide to come to earth for awhile in case the styles are not new enough to suit."—Brooklyn Eagle.

He Knew a Sure Thing.

In the aftermath of the convention stories comes one of a well known politician whose facility for making resolutions and breaking them is well known. After each lapse into the drinking habit his remorse is deep and earnest. He fell from grace on the last day of the convention, but managed to retain his faculties to the extent of finding his way to the depot in Saratoga, boarding the New York train, and, crawling into his sleeping car berth, but without the formality of taking off his clothes.

Just before reaching New York he slowly awoke and surveyed the situation through a cloud of remorse. Slowly the depth of his latest lapse burst upon him, and he did so his horror found vent in expression.

"Great Scott!" he whispered hoarsely. "I'll bet a dollar I was drunk last night."

"Say, old fellow," came the answer from an upper berth, "put ten on that for me, will you? It's a cinch."—New York Mail and Express.

His Certificate of Character.

An East Side Teutonic saloonkeeper having saved more money than he cared to allow in his till over night, decided to deposit it in a bank. Strolling down Broadway he inquired for a "goot bank," and was directed to the Chemical National. He asked the bank usher:

"Is Mr. President at home?" The usher replied that the president was in his office. "Very well, you yoost tole him that Mr. Yoccup Schmitt wants to put a hundred dollars every night in his bank and take it outt in the morning."

After a long wait the attendant returned and informed Mr. Jacob Smith that the president could not take his money, as he was not rated by Dun or Bradstreet. The excited German replied:

"Dun or Bradstreet! Vy, I was been raided twice by Parkhurst."—New York Times.

In a Tight Place.

Colonel Lee is remembered by hundreds of Americans for his bright manner and happy, apt remarks, says a contributor to an English periodical, in reference to the former British military attache who followed our army to Cuba. When the project of erecting an equestrian statue to General Washington in New York was proposed Colonel Lee was intrusted with one of the subscription papers for circulation. Shortly after receiving it he approached a well known citizen and asked for a subscription. But the citizen declined to subscribe, stating in a rather pompous manner, "I do not consider, sir, that there is any necessity for a monument to Mr. Washington. His fame is undying, sir; he is enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen." "Is he enshrined in your heart?" softly inquired the colonel. "He is, sir." "Well, all I have to say," retorted Colonel Lee, "is that he is in a tight place."

In the Wrong Pew.

At an assemblage of charity workers, at a settlement house on the East Side, preparing for the fall campaign, Mr. Calvin Brewster narrated a story of a mendicant who very much needed a pair of trousers. Remembering that physicians were compelled to wear high-grade clothing, he wandered up above the Plaza on Fifth avenue and, observing the name of a physician on a large silver plate on the door of a fine looking residence, he ascended the steps and rang the doctor's bell. An elderly, sweet-faced lady came to the door, and the impoverished caller said:

"Madam, I am very hard up and have called to see if I could obtain a pair of the doctor's cast-off trousers."

The lady smiled at him and replied: "I am the doctor!"—New York Times.

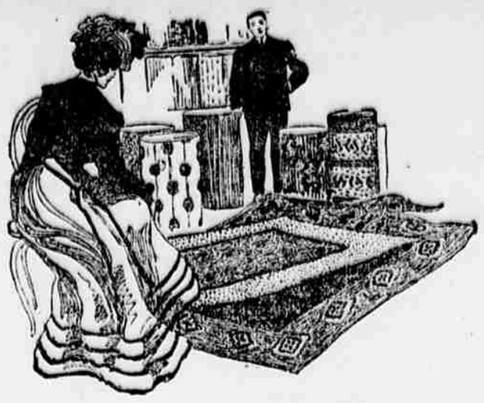
LITTLE MILLIONAIRES.

Twenty little millionaires
Playing in the sun;
Millionaires in mother-love,
Millionaires in fun,
Millionaires in leisure hours,
Millionaires in joys,
Millionaires in hopes and plans,
Are these girls and boys.

Millionaires in health are they,
And in dancing blood,
Millionaires in shells and stones,
Sticks and moss and mud;
Millionaires in castles
In the air, and worth
Quite a million times as much
As castles on the earth.

Twenty little millionaires,
Playing in the sun;
Oh, how happy they must be,
Every single one!
Hardly any years have they,
Hardly any cares;
But in every lovely thing
Multimillionaires.

—Youth's Companion.



The Newest and Best In Carpets and Rugs

Scranton's most superb showing in floor coverings is found here. The markets of Europe and America have been searched and the choicest weaves brought here for you to select from.

Wiltons, Axminsters, Body Brussels and Tapestry Brussels

in newest patterns, presenting most beautiful color effects, are here, and can be seen for the asking.

Rugs Rugs Rugs

That is just it--so many, many rugs that a description of them is impossible. Any size you want in Wilton, Tapestry, Oriental, Body Brussels, Axminster, Smyrna or Navajo Indian effects.

TAKE ELEVATOR TO FOURTH FLOOR.

Williams & McAnulty,

Furniture, Draperies and Wall Paper

129 Wyoming Avenue.

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.

The Moosic Powder Co.

Rooms 1 and 2 Commonwealth Bldg. SCRANTON, PA.

MINING AND BLASTING

POWDER

Made at Moosic and Rushdale Works.

Laflin & Rand Powder Co.'s

ORANGE GUN POWDER

Electric Batteries, Electric Exploders, Exploding Blasts, Safety Fuse.

REPAUNO CHEMICAL CO.'S HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

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,
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HENRY BELIN, JR.,

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HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. Room 401 Connell Building, Scranton.

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E. W. MILLIGAN .....Wilkes-Barre

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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 $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

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

SUMMER RESORTS

Atlantic City.

The temperature at the AGNEW, On the Beach, in Chelsea, Atlantic City, Saturday 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.

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BEAUTIFUL LAKE WESAUKING

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LAKE WESAUKING HOTEL

P. O., Apes, Pa. Send for booklet. C. K. HARRIS.

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Norfolk, Va.
Old Point Comfort, Va.
Richmond, Va.
Washington, D. C.

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OLD DOMINION LINE

Steamers sail daily except Sunday from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach street, New York.

Tickets, including meals and stateroom accommodations, $5.00 one way, $13.00 round trip, and upwards.

Send stamp for illustrated book.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.
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 PRIZE FOR OCTOBER

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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Easton, Pa.

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

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

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

FREE TUITION.

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

E. L. KEMP, A. M., Principal.

SCRANTON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
SCRANTON, PA.
T. J. Foster, President. Elmer H. Lawall, Treas.
E. J. Foster, Vice President. Stanley P. Allen, Secretary.

Lawyers

The Tribune will guarantee to print your paper book quicker than any other printing house in the city.