

The Scranton Tribune

PUBLISHED DAILY IN SCRANTON, PA., BY THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY.
E. P. KINGSBURY,
GENERAL MANAGER.
NEW YORK OFFICE: TRIBUNE BUILDING, FRANK B. GRAY, MANAGER.
ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

"Printers' Ink," the recognized journal for advertisers rates the SCRANTON TRIBUNE as the best advertising medium in Northeastern Pennsylvania. "Printers' Ink" knows.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 4, 1894.
REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor: DANIEL H. HASTINGS, of CENTER.
For Lieutenant Governor: WALTER LYON, of ALLEGANY.
For Auditor General: AMOS H. MYLIN, of LANCASTER.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs: JAMES W. LATTIN, of TRILAND.
For Congressmen-at-Large: GALUSHA A. GROW, of SCRANTON; GEORGE F. RUFF, of WESTMORELAND.
Election Time, Nov. 6.

WITHOUT DESIRING to boast, The TRIBUNE feels justified in calling special attention to this twelve-page Saturday number. In addition to the familiar departments of news, miscellany and comment there will today be found a readable compendium of turf news and gossip, specially appealing to those who are interested in the Saturday matinees at the Driving park, a budget of health hints and general household information instructive to every household, and a department devoted to the activities of our local musicians edited by an expert; bicycle and miscellaneous sporting news; chatty special correspondence from nearby towns and numerous other articles prepared particularly with a view to increasing the range and popularity of this enlarged Saturday issue. It will pay our friends to keep an eye on the SATURDAY TRIBUNE.

Advancing Temperance Reform.

The unserved indorsement given by Catholics everywhere to the ruling of Mr. Sotelli upon the liquor question is significant to friends of national temperance reform. That this ruling has done more at one blow to promote temperance and discourage intemperance than has been accomplished by all the independent political activities of the partisan extremists since they first appeared on the surface of events is freely conceded, even by the liquor men themselves. But the important part of this latest incident is its ready and obedient acceptance by the masses of the Catholic laity, evidencing the possession of an influence upon the secular activities of that laity by its ecclesiastical superiors which, when so wisely wielded as in this instance, might well be the envy of all denominations of Protestants.

Another noteworthy thing is the fearlessness of the new school of Catholic prelates as contrasted with the seeming lukewarmness of many Protestant clergymen having fewer material reasons for preserving a discreet neutrality upon the question of intemperance. "I thank God that I have yet to learn what fear means in the discharge of my duty," writes Archbishop Corrigan to an editor who dared him to offend the liquor interests. The same fearless spirit permeates this eloquent utterance by Archbishop Ireland:

The church demands that its members be temperate. America has set her face against the saloon, the den of corrupt politics, and any church which will not come out for temperance is an odious excrement of the soil. I appeal to you in the name of the church, of God, and of the church to lead all Catholics to give up their festivities, but let not the tables bear the weight of alcoholic spirits. The great self-denial today is the pledge. Be charitable, but the best charity is to lead your brothers in the ranks of temperance. We are not looking for the millennium, but we can reduce the number of drinking men so that it will be the accepted saying that no drunkards are among the Catholics. Speak to the victims of the drink habit. They have principles of faith in them and only need a helping hand. If we would maintain a crusade against intemperance for half a decade, what a change we could effect. If it is not accomplished it is the fault not of the weak but of the strong, who are unwilling to take up the work. The American saloon is the vile den of intemperance. It is laden with blasphemy and sensuality. Temptations are there created which lead men to drink. I make no reference to the personal character of saloon keepers, but the business is bad. It is the enemy of God and the country. Let the day soon come when we shall see the name of a Catholic above the portals of a saloon door. I believe we shall not succeed with the poor man until we have clubrooms and coffee houses for him, for the saloon is now his club room. We must have all Catholics in office arrayed against the saloon element and its interests. Political slavery is hideous, and especially so when it brings slavery to alcohol. I beg the clergy to enlist in the grand cause, to organize for it and demand legislation against selling to minors. Those in the saloon traffic should seek a more worthy calling. The church holds up a high ideal, and whatever the Catholics may do, the church has done its duty. Will Catholics rise to this high ideal?

Reviewing the whole incident of the Sotelli ruling, in the light of recent events, one may truthfully say that it has accelerated greatly that sentiment which, without malice or ill will for any individual liquor dealer, is nevertheless strongly opposed to the domination of politics by liquor dealers as a class; to the unwholesome influences which emanate from and are encouraged by the traffic in intoxicants; and to the tone of arrogance in which this increasingly unpopular traffic is defended.

If the president of the United States were to telegraph to Richard Roe in Scranton, "Roe, I want you to quit work tomorrow; throw up your means of livelihood and live in pinched idleness until I tell you to go back," would Roe obey? Would he not, instead, regard the president's command,

in time of peace, as an impertinent and dictatorial one, which he would be thoroughly justified in ignoring? But suppose that Roe belonged to the American Railway union and that the order to quit work came from President Debs instead of President Cleveland. The probability is that Roe would obey it unhesitatingly, whether he had a grievance or not. Why? Because Debs is the head of a union which is more powerful even than that Union for which patriots have died. Can any sensible man regard such a condition of affairs as normal and wholesome? Are we to have genuine prosperity while such anomalies last?

The Preponderance of Politics.

That Americans are fond of politics needs no demonstration. But are the majority of them aware just how fond of it they really are? If not, a table casually compiled by Joseph French Johnson, principal of the department of journalism in the University of Pennsylvania, may possess instructive value. Professor Johnson, on a given day, selected nine well-known newspapers and classified the number of columns devoted to current topics under two general heads, one "politics" and the other "subjects other than politics." Then he gave a third heading which showed the percentage of the columns devoted to politics as compared with the remainder of the paper. The date of this comparison was the twenty-first day of last June, when no subject of extraordinary political interest engaged the attention of the people. This was the result, the first column showing the number of columns given to politics; the second, the number given to miscellaneous subjects; and the third, the political percentage:

New York Times	43	31	58
New York Tribune	42	29	63
New York Herald	42	27	65
Chicago Tribune	41	27	62
Springfield Republican	29	15	70
Philadelphia Press	42	19	69
Philadelphia Ledger	35	23	60
Boston Herald	27	22	55
Average	34.22	22.65	63.22

While we have no exact data on the subject, it is probable that this estimate of the preponderance of the political subject in the American newspaper press is too small, averaging all the papers all the days in the year except Sundays. The bulky Sunday issues as yet have the decency to drop politics to some extent, in favor of seaside gossip, base ball, pugilism and tepid literature. Yet even in the news columns of the Sunday newspaper politics retains its lead over all other subjects of current interest, indicating clearly the existence of a strong popular demand for news of a political character. Just why the national American should engross himself so much in this one subject, which really affects him very little in every day business, one finds it hard to explain; but upon the assumption that the newspaper publishers of the United States know enough to print what the average American wants, it is clear that he is thus interested.

Is this interest a healthy one? Unless we are prepared to deny that civilization is progressing, we must reply that it is. It is making the average citizen better informed and more independent. Much of this political reading matter undoubtedly consists of theatrical appeals to partisan prejudice; but an increasing proportion of it is made up of genuine advice and honest chronicles of facts. The part which non-partisan exposures of political rascality is playing in the news columns today is a wholesome part. So, also, is the part which honorable public men are playing in their advocacy of municipal improvements and reforms. If it be true, as is frequently asserted, that "the independent voter is abroad in the land"—meaning thereby the voter who thinks and reasons—much of the credit for that happy consummation belongs directly to the large quantity of political news and opinion printed in the American newspapers and which, in being carefully followed from day to day, a liberal education in the practical duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

THAT INDIANAPOLIS workingman who, claiming that Debs had caused him "to lose his job," wanted to assault him resorted to a crude form of retaliation. Yet the incident forcibly illustrates the principle of the modern strike. The strike, whether made by one man's fist or by hundreds of men quitting work and assaulting those who would replace them, is nothing less than retaliation and revenge. Its underlying purpose is not to accomplish great good, but to achieve vast injury and harm. Let us suppose that the Savior of mankind, when He came to earth, had clubbed and smashed every man whose actions He did not like. How far would Christianity have developed as a religion? The attempt to reform humanity by devastating labor wars will not succeed. If betterment cannot come through reason, religion and common sense, it will not be forced on mankind at the point of the bayonet or the bludgeon.

TWO COMPETITORS for a Republican congressional nomination have rarely conducted such an animated canvass as have ex Senator Morgan B. Williams, of Wilkes-Barre, and John Leisenring, of Upper Lehigh. The campaign between them has developed almost as much zeal as a Corsican vendetta, yet it is safe to say that the nominee of the convention will be the cordially accepted standard bearer of the other one, and of all his true friends. This is not a year for bolters.

JUDGED BY its after effects, the temerity of the "Wine and Spirit Gazette" in daring Archbishop Corrigan to do his duty has done almost as much to arouse a sentiment hostile to the liquor interests as was done by Mr. Sotelli's original ruling. The Irish World ends its comment on the subject with these sharp words: "The rumormongers who have insulted the Archbishop of New York by intimat-

ing that pecuniary considerations would prevent him from indorsing the views of the pope's representative on the liquor traffic have their answer. They are not dealing with Tammany Hall, nor with any other political organization. They are facing a church that has back of her a history of eighteen hundred years of struggle against evil in every form. She cannot be browbeaten when the spiritual welfare of her children is at stake. Let the rumormongers understand this once for all." This is a biting rebuke; but the liquor men can thank the indiscretion of their own organ for it.

THE TARIFF plank adopted by Michigan Republicans the other day is eminently clear and candid. It follows:

We reaffirm our adherence and increased devotion to the American doctrine of protection. We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty and that, on all imports coming in competition with products of American labor there should be levied equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home.

What more was there to be said? THE HAWAIIAN republic may have many degrees yet to take in republicanism; but it will take stronger evidence than that of Minister-out-of-office Parker to make the American people believe it a worse government than that run by Queen Lili.

THE EASTERN LEAGUE is insupportable, we fear.

AT THE Pie Counter.

W. E. Curtis recently had an interview with Mr. Ogden, the managing partner in the firm of John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, concerning the cost of advertising. After remarking that the firm spent between \$300,000 and \$400,000 each year in advertising in the newspapers of Philadelphia alone, Mr. Ogden told Mr. Curtis that the firm does no general advertising. The monthly magazine and the weekly newspaper are of no use whatever for the mail branch of the business, goods that are ordered and shipped by mail, for according to their theory an effective advertisement must be new and fresh every morning, and contain information of public interest, like the telegrams in a newspaper. The firm never publishes the same advertisement twice. Their customers, who include the entire population of Philadelphia and the suburbs of the city, had been taught by experience to look for their advertisements just as they looked for the news of the day—to see what's up. This makes it necessary to have them attractive, interesting and truthful. "The very soul of advertising," said Mr. Ogden, "is never to misrepresent, to deceive or exaggerate. If the public is fooled once by a firm it loses confidence, and is always suspicious afterwards. A mistake is made, which is sometimes unavoidable, the public is always entitled to an ample apology and explanation."

When Mr. Wanamaker is at home, continues Mr. Curtis, he looks after his advertising himself; when he is away Mr. Ogden performs that duty. Each morning the heads of the several departments report to him and make suggestions, which are carefully considered, and the features of the next day's advertisements decided upon. Then the suggestions and material are turned over to Mr. Gilliam, the advertising manager or editor, who prepares it for the approval of Mr. Wanamaker or Mr. Ogden, and arranges with the artist for illustrations. Mr. Gilliam is a genius. He was for many years connected with the Philadelphia Record, and was brought up in that office. When Willard Spencer was preparing to produce the opera "The Little Tycoon," Mr. Gilliam was employed to look after his advertising. He prepared the advertisement for a dairy of Holstein cows and a creamery that had been established by the Philadelphia Record, and was brought up in that office. When Willard Spencer was preparing to produce the opera "The Little Tycoon," Mr. Gilliam was employed to look after his advertising. He prepared the advertisement for a dairy of Holstein cows and a creamery that had been established by the Philadelphia Record, and was brought up in that office.

WHAT IT ALL MEANS: Each eye she meets me at the gate— Her brow has roses on it. And for one kiss she gives me eight (That means a summer bonnet). Each dish that meets my eyes The table has upon it; And "Dear try this, and this," she cries (That means a summer bonnet). My slippers always are in sight; My smoking cap, I don it; She strokes my hair, "You're tired to-night" (That means a summer bonnet).

Such kind attentions! Never saw The like! I'll kiss her on the cheek! God bless both wife and mother-in-law (That means a summer bonnet). —Ethel Kerr, in Home and Country.

GROVER AND QUEEN LIL.

There are American interests and American rights to be protected in Hawaii which this government dare not turn its back upon, and becoming necessary to civil war would be the worst way to protect them. The promise of a Republican form of government with the ex-queen as head of it is not encouraging. If the Hawaiians, white, black and mixed, haven't sense enough to select a better ruler than this disolute old creature, the present form of government is as near a republic as they are educated up to. Such a republic as these emperors of the ex-queen propose would last just as long as the country stood guard with bayonets to keep it from relapsing into the old tyranny, in fact if not in name, and Uncle Samuel is not hunting a job as dry nurse to any such creature.

THE ONLY PROPER POLICY.

THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE pursues the principle of opposing its advertising columns to all those and all parties with equal justice to all and peculiar favors to none; and then goes on to denigrate its course as a common-sense, business policy, and continues thus: "There is no good reason why the candidate who offers his service to the people and expects in return the honors and emoluments of office, should not pay for the advertising space he occupies in a paper as well as the merchant who announces his wares and prices, and expects in return profits from the goods he sells." In passing it may be remarked that the Report has pursued this policy and has found it to work admirably.

EXIT THE BOYCOTT.

Ex-Immigrant Inspector Lyden. The day of the boycott is passed. This was the brightest and keenest edged tool the workman carried in his kit, but it was needless of use and, finally, had been placed only where it was needed, it would still be as powerful as it was in days gone by. There is no use trying to boycott anything now. The people only laugh and think it is absurd. They have seen this 15-pound gun leveled at a cobweb too often and have come to look upon the establishment of a boycott as baby's play.

FOR DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

Apportionment of Republican Representation Among the Various Districts. Pursuant to a meeting of the Republican County committee held on July 14th, 1894, the County Convention will be held on Tuesday, September 4th, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the court house at Scranton, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following named offices, to be voted for at the next general election to be held November 6th, 1894: Congress, Eleventh district; Judge, Forty-fifth Judicial district; sheriff, treasurer, clerk of courts, probate, district attorney, recorder of deeds, register of wills, and jury commissioner.

Vigilance committees will hold delegate elections on Saturday, September 1st, 1894, between the hours of 4 and 7 p. m. They will also give at least two days public notice of the time and place for holding said elections.

Each election district should elect at the said delegate elections, two qualified persons to serve as a vigilance committee for one year, and have their names certified to, on the credentials of delegates to the County Convention.

The representation of delegates to the County Convention is based upon the vote cast last fall for Fell, candidate for judge of supreme court, he being the highest officer voted for at said state election. Under this rule the several election districts are entitled to representation as follows, viz:

Archbald borough	1st dist.	1
1st ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
1st ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
2d ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
2d ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
3d ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
3d ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
4th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
4th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
5th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
5th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
6th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
6th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
7th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
7th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
8th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
8th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
9th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
9th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
10th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
10th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
11th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
11th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
12th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
12th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
13th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
13th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
14th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
14th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
15th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
15th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
16th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
16th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
17th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
17th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
18th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
18th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
19th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
19th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
20th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
20th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
21st ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
21st ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
22nd ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
22nd ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
23rd ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
23rd ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
24th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
24th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
25th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
25th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
26th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
26th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
27th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
27th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
28th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
28th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
29th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
29th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
30th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
30th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
31st ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
31st ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
32nd ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
32nd ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
33rd ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
33rd ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
34th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
34th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
35th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
35th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
36th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
36th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
37th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
37th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
38th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
38th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
39th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
39th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
40th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
40th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
41st ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
41st ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
42nd ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
42nd ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
43rd ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
43rd ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
44th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
44th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
45th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
45th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
46th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
46th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
47th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
47th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
48th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
48th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
49th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
49th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
50th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
50th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
51st ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
51st ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
52nd ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
52nd ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
53rd ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
53rd ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
54th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
54th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
55th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
55th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
56th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
56th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
57th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
57th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
58th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
58th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
59th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
59th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
60th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
60th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
61st ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
61st ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
62nd ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
62nd ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
63rd ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
63rd ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
64th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
64th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
65th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
65th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
66th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
66th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
67th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
67th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
68th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
68th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
69th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
69th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
70th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
70th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
71st ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
71st ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
72nd ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
72nd ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
73rd ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
73rd ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
74th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
74th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
75th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
75th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
76th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
76th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
77th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
77th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
78th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
78th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
79th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
79th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
80th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
80th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
81st ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
81st ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
82nd ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
82nd ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
83rd ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
83rd ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
84th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
84th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
85th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
85th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
86th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
86th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
87th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
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88th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
88th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
89th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
89th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
90th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
90th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
91st ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
91st ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
92nd ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
92nd ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
93rd ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
93rd ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
94th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
94th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
95th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
95th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
96th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
96th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
97th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
97th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
98th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
98th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
99th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
99th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2
100th ward, 1st dist.	1st dist.	1
100th ward, 2d dist.	2d dist.	2

Attest: D. W. POWELL, Chairman.

J. W. BROWNING, Secretary.

REMEMBER there are hundreds of brands of White Lead (so called) on the market that are not White Lead, composed largely of Barytes and other cheap materials. But the number of brands of genuine

Strictly