the Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit. The Tribune is always plad 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 cal muso; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject o editorial revision.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 20, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President-WILLIAM McKINLEY. Vice-President-THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

State.

Congression at Larges-GALUSHA A. GROW, RUGHERT H. FOURDERFR. Auditor General-E. B. HARDENBERGH. County.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON.
Sherift—JOHN H. FILLIAWS.
Trespurer—J. A. SCRANTON.
District Attorner—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.
Problemotory—JOHN COPELAND.
Clerk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS.
Recorder of Decids—FMIL BONN.
Recister of Wills—W. R. HECK.
Jury Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES.

Legislature. First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS. Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR. Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.

Are we correct in assuming that the Democratic nominee for congress in this district would, if elected, vote for a free coinage bill?

A Voice from the Grave.

THE SUBSTANTIAL hero of the Spanish-American war fighter, fearless leader and unassuming, clean-handed gentleman, Major General Henry W. Lawton, You may search the records of military achievements as far as you please but you will not find trace of a more satisfactory type of what an American soldier ought to be. His fame will grow as the years pass by, because it was solidly founded.

In the home politics of his country, his daily bread. so far as his military duties enabled him to participate in political activities, General Lawton was a Democrat; but we doubt that had he lived he would have sympathized with the Democratic party's present attitude of giving aid and comfort, or at least of giving comfort, to the insurrection of Aguinaldo and his colleagues against the authority of the United States. Why do we doubt this? Because the month before Lawton was stricken down by a Filipino bullet he wrote to ex-Minister John Barrett:

"I would to God that the truth of this whole Philippine situation could stories high and in no place wider be known to every one in America as I know it. If the real history, inspiration and conditions of this insurrection, and the influences, local and external, that now encourage the enemy, as well as the actual possi-East, coul - be understood at home, we would hear no more talk of unjust 'shooting of government' into the Filipinos, or of hauling down our flag in the Philippines. If the so-called anti-imperialists would honestly ascertain the truth on the ground and not in distant America, they, whom I believe to be honest men and nisinformed, would be convinced of the error of their statements and conclusions and of the tions here. If I am shot by a Filipino bullet, it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observations confirmed tinuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from

but it yet has force for the American

Of course it costs money to keep soldiers doing police duty in the Philippines. But who adds to the cost if not those Americans at home who are encouraging the Filipinos to resist the establishment of law and order among their own people? Those complain with poor grace who are chiefly respon-

Neither Would Work.

Superior weekly says:

by, in its dealings with the Philip- workshops and one storage room for Sines, shall divorce responsibility from each tenant are in the basement" the same course which the Boxers have public service. taken in China; it might imprison or murder foreign representatives, and

punishment of Europe." Under the searchilght of common sonse the Bryan proposition dissolves gto manifest absurdity. An American protectorate over an independent Filipine republic? It is a contradiction in terms. If the Filipinos are fit to be independent they would not need American protection and our assertion of it would be foreign interference, an entangling foreign alliance, a species of government imposed on a subject race without the excuse, necessity or sovereignty supplies. If, on the other little swift in his changes of base? hand, the Filipines are unfit for independence, our free coinage of them into an independent nation backed by the American "O K" would be as gross is elected. Notice that "if."

a fraud upon the family of nations as would Mr. Bryan's earlier scheme to try to compel the civilized world to accept 47 cents would of silver as of qual value to 100 cents worth of gold. | + + . Neither would work.

A political party managed by men like Altgeld, Tillman, Pettlgrew and Croker is not fit to be trusted with the control of our government.

India's Call Not Yet Ended.

ILSON WILLETS, an author and journalist of repute, who has lately returned from a journey through the faminestricken region in India, contributes the clearest picture of the situation we have yet seen. In a letter to The Tribune he says:

"The famine is, above all, a big famine. The breadless area covers 350,000 square miles, which is one-third of all India, or as big as Canada. In this area are 50,000,000 people, one-sixth of the entire population of India, a number equal to our entire well-fed family east of the Mississippi. Ten millions are entirely destitute, and of these the government is taking care of 6,500,000, on relief works and in poor houses. It is as if every man, woman and child in New York state depended upon the McKinley administration for food and got it. As many as possible of the remaining 3,000,000 are cared for by missionaries and private charity.'

The British government has spent nore than \$80,000,000 in relief work But the official channels of relief miss many elements of the population. As Lord Curzon recently pointed out, the relief of the aged and infirm; of sick patients in the hospitals; of children and orphans; of those men and women who will endure almost any privation ooner than to submit themselves to the publicity of government help "constitutes a field of enormous extent, the and of the conflicts growing margin of which the already overout of it was that sterling worked official hardly touches, but which is, in a peculiar and inevitable degree, the property of individual effort and of private generosity."

The need of help is yet most urgent

Another great fortune-in-England story has been investigated and found mythical. The best fortune which can ome to an American is to realize that n the sweat of his brow must be earn

Model Tenements.

OME TIME ago one of New York city's large charitable organizations asked the architects of the United States to competitive submission of plans of a model tenement. Three hundred plans were offered and the award has recently been made to R. Thomas Short, whose design certainly merits high praise.

from exterior to exterior than two rooms, thus insuring light and ventilation. A description taken from the Sun says: "The entrance and stair case halls will be fireproof-the staircase hall inclosed with brick walls and bilities of these islands and peoples of come material that will not burn. the floors of all the other halls made The stairways also will be fireproof and of good width. The staircases are arranged so as to secure cross-ventilation through them from one court to another throughout the entire block. Only 70 per cent, of the ground surface is built upon, leaving 30 per cent, for light and air, thus avoiding the necessity of light wells. The large center courts are open to the street, which insures a free circulation of air at all times. These courts will be ornamented with grass plots, flower unfortunate effect of their publica- beds and fountains and will be available as playgrounds for little children. Each room in the buildings will be lighted by large windows opening directly to the outer air. The buildby captured prisoners that the conwalls into separate apartments, each with a fifty-foot frontage. Each suite of apartments, whether of two, three This message is now from the grave or four rooms, will have a private hall with a space in it for a refrigerator, as well as shelves and hooks for coats. hats and other articles. No rooms open directly on the staircase halls. In the kitchen there are gas ranges, sinks, stationary washtubs, supplied with hot water from the cellar, and a large dresser with closets, drawers and shelves. The bedrooms are large enough for two beds and each bedroom is reached from the living rooms and private halls without passing through another bedroom. There are dumb walters running in fireproof HE SPECIOUSNESS of Mr. shafts from cellar to roof; speaking Bryan's speech of accept- tubes from the cellar to each apartance does not conceal the ment; ventilated garbage store rooms weakness of its practical in the cellars, and laundry and steamsuggestions. What The Tribune said heated clothes-drying chambers, For on the morning after-its delivery is the free use of tenants bathtubs and repeated in substance, although in oth- showers, supplied with hot and cold 6r words, in this week's Outlook. That water, are furnished. Baby carriage and bicycle storage rooms are on the F."Mr. Bryan proposes that this coun- first floor, and general storeroom.

futherity. He proposes to establish a This excellent design has already stable form of government in the been adopted by a prominent New slands, and to protect it from all out- York real estate company, which inaide interference, leaving it free at the tends to construct a series of tenesame time to take its own course in | ments in accordance with it, in which regard to its own people and to foreign the rentals will not exceed a dollar governments. It is to have a free hand a week for each room. The opporto do what it chooses, and the United tunity is open to some enterprising States is to be responsible for its acts. citizen to adapt this idea to Scranton Under this policy an insurrection needs and conditions so as not only against such a government might take to make money but also perform 41

In 1896, spenking to the Chicago conleave the United States govern- vention, Mr. Bryan declared free coinment to defend the Filipino action and age of silver the "great, paramount to protect the Filipinos from the just issue" and said: "If protection has slain its thousands the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands, When we have restored the money of the constitution all other necessary reforms will be possible; until that is done there is no reform that can be accomplished." The "money of the constitution," as defined by him, has not been restored yet here Mr. Bryan smilingly bobs up with an entirely new "paramount issue" and says it takes precedence over everything else and must be settled before any other quesjustification which an outright title of tion can be approached. Is be not a

It is announced that Altgeld of Illinois is to be attorney general if Bryan

LEADING EVENTS IN THE PEKIN CAMPAIGN.

May 31-American, British, French, Russian, Italian and Japanese marines ar-June 6-General Nich Si-Chang's array, a cut against Boxers, joins the revolt.

June 10-Admiral Seymour, with 2,044 international marines, leaves Tien Dein for

June 11—M. Sugiyama, chancellor of Japanese logation in Pekin, murdered.

June 11—Admiral Seymour's force defeats Chinese troops and floxers at Lang
Fang, half way to Pekin, but is unable to proceed farther.

June 14—Railway between Tien Tein and Seymour's relief force destroyed.

June 17-Taku forts open fire on allied fleets and are captured and destroyed. June 15—Baron von Ketteler, German minister in Pekin, murdered while on his way to the Tsung-li-Yamen.

June 22—Tien Tsin bombarded by the allies. Hard fighting ensues; allies re-

June 23-Allied forces occupy Tien Tsin.

June 20—Admiral Seymour's force rescued ten miles from Tien Tsin after sixteen days' continuous fighting.

June 30—Official news that all legations in Pekin but three had been destroyed. July 1-General Chaffee sails from San Francisco to command American troops in

July 2-Severe fighting at Tien Tsin; allies repulsed. July 4-Chinese renew attack on allies, but are driven into the walled native

July 7-Official news of the burning of the native city of Yien Tain. July 11-Ninth regiment arrives at Tien Tain, bringing total allied strength up to 15,130.

July 13-Allies repulsed in attack on walled city of Tien Tsin; Ninth regiment suffers severely; Colonel Liseum killed; allies lose 800 killed and July 14-Allies capture walled city of Tien Tsin; city nearly burned at night; general looting reported.

July 20—First cipher message from Minister Conger begging speedy relief received at Washington.

Aug. 5—Allies attack Chinese eight miles north of Tien Tsin; Chinese retreat; allies lose 1,000 killed and wounded. 7-Allies attack Chinese at Yang-Tsun, eighteen miles from Tien Tsin

American loss, sixty.

Aug. 8-Allies reach Nan Tsi-Nin, twenty-seven miles from Tien Tsin, and repulse Chinese after brief action.

Aug. 8-Allies reach Ho-Si-Wu, half way to Pekin.

Aug 11-Allies reported at Matow, twenty miles from Pekin.

Aug. 12-Allies occupy Tung-Chow, ten miles from Pekin.

Aug. 15-Allies enter Pekin and rescue the foreigners.

The Danger

HAT THERE is a possible danger of imperialism in America we are not inclined to deny. That republies have generally given place to empires, that the people have lost whatever political power they possessed, and ernment of the few or of the one is historically true. But he who would take warning from his tory should examine it sufficiently to learn what its warning is; he should not be content with the neral fact that republics have been short-lived; should consider what is the process by which they have been transformed into empires.

It would be difficult to name any case it which absolutism has been a gradual and un onscious evolution from democracy. Lower and impler forms of government have sometimes assed into an imperial term without passing dirough democracy; but democracy has rarely if ever passed into an empire except through anarchy and revolution. Greece experienced a long and trazic period of what we may call tates' rights and of internecine wars between he various states before the Macedonian empire as founded upon the ruins of her free tions. The wars of Marius and Sulla devastated Rome before she accepted in exchange for an-archy and civil war the strong rule of Julius It is a design for tenements in aysar. The iculousies of the Italian cities and groups. The tenements are to be six he rivalries of the Italian families, and the noned cup and the hidden stilette," prepared the ray for the reign of the tyrants. In France, here would have been no Napoleonic empire if there had been no Red Terror; in England, no restoration of the Stuarts if there had been no ng parliament and no factional fights between rival parties in the commonwealth,

These historical events all point in one dianger of imperialism in America is not from a altry standing army of one hundred thousand sen; it is not from the adoption of a colonial slicy extending over other free countries the rotection of our flag-protection alike from foes ithout and from disorder within; it is not from gradual usurpation of power by the presiden of the United States; it is not from centraliza-tion in any form. The danger is to be looked to in exactly the opposite direction. It is threat-ened it at all, by decentralization, by excessive dividualism, by weakness in the government y paltering with the mob, by the forces of pop-lar discontent, incited sometimes by demaogues, sometimes by honest enthusiasts, into ion, and united for factional ends. If ever ocracy is overthrown in America, it will be cause the government is too weak, not because t is too strong. The way to insure the anence of democracy is to strengthen its gov-

To illustrate: Recently in the history of this country successive mobs have attempted to take trains might ren; to occupy Pittsburg, Cat-cago, Brooklyn, Cleveland and St. Louis and prevent free carriage in the public streets; and in countless cases to prevent by force free Americans from working for such wages and on such conditions as they were willing to accept. Of all law, mob law is the worst, government is better than no government. espotism of a Russian bureaucracy is prefer-ble to that of a Parisian commune. Caesarism a not so bad as perpetual civil wars. The Naleonic empire was a relief after Robesplerre democracy has not a government strong enough o put down the mob, the mob will be strong enough to overthrow democracy. President Cleve land in dispersing the mob in Chicage, Gov nor Roosevelt in dispersing the mob at the Proton Dam, were defending democracy against he advance guard of imperialism; the authoria in Missouri in leaving St. Louis so long der mobocracy were promoting the cause of perialism in the heart of the republic. If time should ever come when the people of United States have to choose between the ong rule of an emperor and the kind of rule furnished by the anarchists of Paterson, who sent one of their number to assassinate King Humert, they will prefer the despot, and they will

We are anti-imperialists; we are therefore in over of a strong government-strong in the city rong in the state, strong in the nation. The thief danger of imperialism comes from those who would weaken the power of government in land where faction is so strong and where not equently the mob is rampant.

To say that the lawless and the discontented e generally supporters of Mr. Bryan is not the me as to say that the supporters of Mr. Bryan are generally the lawless and the discontented. The latter would be false. The majority of those who support Mr. Bryan and will vote for him next fall are self-respecting citizens who love their country and their fellow-men, and mean by their action to render it the hest acroice they But the former statement is true. en who are discontented, who think that they have nothing to lose by revolution and imagine that they have much to gain by it, who are ready to overturn our present commercial and inintrial system and take their chances, who are rithout the talents and the industry to acquire roperty, who desire to control the conditions at labor in America by means of secret organi rations neither known to the law nor regulated by it, who both practice lynch law and glory so doing, who repudiate free sneech and a old, who are impatient of law and wish to imit if not abolish the Supreme court because t is a hindrance to the self-will of democracy men are, with comparatively few excep

We repeat, emphatically, that Bryanites are ot, with few exceptions, such men. We do ot identify the Bryanite with the revolutionist n saying that most revolutionists are Bryanites. But we ask those thoughtful citizens who hon-stly fear imperialistic tendencies in this counery, and who are thinking of voting for Mr. Bryan in order to check those tendencies, to consider carefully the question whether a vote accepted him as their candidate and they were

of Imperialism

present in considerable force in the nominating convention. He is the representative of Croker in the east, Tillman in the south, Altgeld in the west. Doubtless he represents other and much better men; but the classes whom these men represent are an important along the No. The resent are an important element in Mr. Bryan's constituency; and no chief executive in a republic is or can be independent of his con

The question for the voter is not merely does he wish Mr. Bryan to be president. It is also, it is even more, does he wish the elements in America which are represented by such men as Croker, Tillman and Altgeld to be, we will not say dominant factors, but even important factors in the government of the nation. The danger of imperialism would be far greater from passing the control of the government into the hands of these men than from leaving it in the hands of McKinley, Hay, Root, Gage and Long.

NOTES ON NEWSPAPERS.

At intervals there re-appears in the columns of some rural paper fond of throwing aspersions on the city press the purported response of a New York journalist at a banquet of newspaper men to the toast "An Independent Press." The alleged response was as follows: "There is no such thing as an independent press unless it is out in the country towns. You are all slaves. You know it and I know it. There is not one of you who dares express an honest opinion. If you do express it you know beforehand that it for keeping honest opinions out of the paper that I am connected with. Others of you are paid similar salaries for doing similar things. If I should allow honest opinions to be printed in one issue of my paper, like Othello, my occupa-tion would be gone. The man who would be so feelish as to write honest opinions would be out on the street looking for another job. The business of a journalist is to distort the truth, to lioutright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of mammon, and sell his country and his race for daily bread, or for what is about the These historical events all point in one di-ction; they all have one meaning; it ought not be difficult to understand their lesson. The press.' We are the tools and vassals of rich men behind the scenes. We are jumping jacks. They pull the string and we dance. Our time, our talent, our possibilities are all the property of other men. We are intellectual prostitutes." It is needless to add that this speech was never

> An interesting publication hails from Aurora, Ill., in the form of a single, 8 by 11. sheet called "Tree and Leaves," which is issued weekly by William Whitehead. It is devoted largely to religious themes but in the last issue appears an answer, "from a Scripture point of view" to the question "Who Will Be the Next President of the United States?" Editor Whitehead is a Third Party Prohibitionist and a great admirer of Candidate John G. Wooley, but nevertheless he is convinced from prophecies contained in the Sacred Word that Major McKinley will be

improvement characterizes the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, which a few years ago had 5,000 circulation and now has 125,000. The Bulletin has won this progress by printing a paper in which there is something to interest everyone, and by pushing it for all it is worth. A recent feature which has contributed largely to its success is an independent cable service putthan 100 foreign capital and chief cities.

For convenience in the transaction of its bustness and also as a means of rewarding certain faithful employes, the firm publishing the Wilkes-Barre Record is to be incorporated, Mesers. John-son and Powell retaining all but a few shares of the capital stock. The Record is one of the best and most prosperous newspaper properties in the United States and this new step will doubtless accelerate its growth.

On June 1 the Philadelphia Record issued page number commemorative of its twenty ind anniversary. This is now reproduced photogravure process on calendared paper in out one-fifth size, making a very handso and novel souvenir.

The Tunkhannock Republican has adopted the eight-page form and largely increased both the quantity and quality of its contents.

TO MR. BRYAN.

You might persuade congress to set the Phil ippines adrift, sell Porto Rico to the highest bidder, and invite Spain to resume sovereignty of Cubs, and though the dishonor and disgrace of the transaction would be deep, the effect of it upon the standing of this government, upon its credit, and upon the business of the country would be infinitesimal compared with the im neasurable disaster that would befall us should pay one United States bond of \$100 in silver against the wish of its holder.

There is the issue that is in the minds of the people. The great majority of them take no in terest in the twin bogles of imperialism and militarism. All of them who have property and are not cheats and swindlers take the graves interest in the maintenance of a currency of established value. This is a gold standard country You are known to be a sliver standard candi-date. You have never recanted your incendiar views; you have recently reasserted them. you do not wish to be set down as a mere vulgar dodger and trimmer you will have to talk about aliver in this campaign and talk about it pretty constantly. Even your new friends the anti-imperialists will distrust you theroughly if you show such facility in laying aside old opinions and taking up new that hap-pen to be of the moment.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

In the opinion of the great majority of the

American people, Mr. Bryan, an honest debt due from a solvent debtor should be paid in full. Four years ago you contended that all debts, public and private, should be made, at the op-tion of the debtor, payable in coin demonstrably worth one half its face value. That is repudiafor Mr. Bryan will strengthen them. It would not be fair to say that Mr. Bryan has been tend to instruct your secretary of the treasury nominated by the revolutionists, but they have

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66 Don't Swear"

We have the largest and most com eastern Pennsylvania.

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The man worked in an Ohio coal mine, and this is the story he told: "For some years past I have been employed under mother earth, from one and a half to two miles from the mouth of the mine, digging coal. The great distance under the hills makes it impossible for me to get pure air, which is forced to us by the aid of great fans. During breaks in machinery the air would become bad, causing first great pains in my head, dizziness and fainting. This continued until next was pains in stomach, indigestion and dyspepsia. Working hard in the mines I naturally was a hearty eater until at last I had dyspepsia so bad I suffered terrible. The doctor prescribed for me, but I only got worse. I took several kinds of medicine. I saw Ripans Tabules advertised and going to the drug store bought some. In three days I was a new man, my head is clear, stomach well, no dyspepsia. These Ripans Tabules did it."

Extraordinary Contest

The Scranton Tribune Offers Unusual Inducements for Earnest Efforts on the Part of Active Young Persons

The Tribune aims to largely increase its circulation during the next few months. It is the best and cleanest paper published in Northeastern Pennsylvania, and if it once finds its way into a family its merits will enable it to remain permanently. In order to introduce it we seek the co-operation of ambitious, intelligent young men and women, and to gain their help have put into execution a plan that will interest every one.

We are going to give scholarships and other special rewards to the ten persons who will be most successful and attain the highest number of points in our Educational Contest. By scholarships we mean a full course of study, paying the tuition charges in each, and in the cases of the two leading scholarships, The Tribune will not only pay all tuition charges but will also pay the board of the fortunate winners during the life of the scholarship, covering four and three years respectively.

In addition to the ten special rewards, and in order to compensate those who may enter upon this work and not be successful in obtaining one of these, The Tribune will give to every one who succeeds in obtaining subscribers under the terms of this contest ten (10) per cent, of all the money from subscriptions they may succeed in winning for it.

All letters of inquiry should be addressed to "Editor of the Educational Contest, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa." The Tribune will be pleased to answer any inquiries for additional information and urges those interested to write if in doubt on any

SPECIAL REWARDS.

1. Scholarship in Wyoming Seminary (4 years) including tultion and board \$1,000.
2. Scholarship in Keystone Academy (3 years) including tuition and board 504.
3. Schmer 5-B Fiano, including stool and scarf (on exhibition at J. W. Guernsey's, 314.
4. Course in Piano Irstruction at Scratton Conservatory of Music. 75

Scranton Conservatory of Music

6. Columbia Bicycle, Chainless,
1990 model (on exhibition at
Conrad Brothers, 248 Wyoming avenue)

6. Scholarship in Scranton Business
College, commercial course...

7. Scholarship in Scranton Business
College, sonthand course...

8. Solid Gold Watch, Indy's or gentleman's (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpff's, 117 Lackawanna avenue)

9. Tele-Photo Cycle Poco B. Camers, 4x5 (on exhibition at
the Griffin Art company, 200
Wyoming avenue)

Wyoming avenue)
10. Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or Gentleman's Solid Silver Watch (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpfl's, 317 Lackawanna avenue)

Each contestant failing to secure one of these special rewards will be given ten (10) per cent, of all the money he or she turns in.

RULES OF THE CONTEST

The special rewards will be given to be persons securing the largest number of points.

Points will be credited to contestants

One Months' Subscription...\$.50
Three Months' Subscription... 1.25
Six Months' Subscription... 2.50
One Year's Subscription... 5.00

The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the remaining rewards, and so on through the list.

All subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Only new subscribers will be counted, Renewals by persons already on our subscription list will not be credited. No transfers can be made after credit has once been given.
All subscriptions, and the cash to pay for same, must be handed in at The Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, so that papers may be sent to the subscribers at once.
Subscriptions must be written on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office, or will be sent by mail.
The contest will close promptly at 3 o'clock Saturday evening, September 29, 1900.

FINLEY'S

For late summer or early Autumn wear, we are showing a very complete line of New Plaid and Stripe Back Suitings---suit-If you haven't the proper office supplies. Come in and give us a trial, able for Rainy Day, plete line of office supplies in North- G o 1 f, or Bicycle If it's a good thing, we have it. We make a specialty of visiting cards and Skirts, including the popular Greys, Tans.

> New line of cheviots, both plain and hairline, in Oxford, Light Grey, Blue Brown, etc. Also Cream Cheviot, just opened, very much in demand for seaside and mountain wear. What we have left in Foulards, Wash Silks and Fine French Challies are being closed out at less than cost price; and there is still a fairly good assortment to pick from.

> > 510-512

LACKAWANNA AVENUE