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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends hearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer'd real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 23, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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

State. Congressmen-at-Large-GALUSHA A. GROW, HORERT H. FOURTDERER. Auditor General-E. B. HANDENBERGH.

County.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge—GFORGE M. WATSON.
Sheriff—John H. Fellows.
Tressurer—J. A. SCRANTON.
District Attorner—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.
Problemotary—JOHN COPELAND.
Clerk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS.
Recorder of Decels—EMIL BONN.
Register of Wills—W. K. BECK.
Jury Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES.

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

It is probable that the recent events about Pekin will induce all missionaries who remain in China in future to stick to preaching and keep out of

Begin Aright.

HE QUESTION of Sunday recreation, always one causing sharp divisions of public opinion, is especially difficult to settle in a community with varied racial elements. Whatever may be the voice of the church the civil authorities have to recognize the impossibility of denying to the thousands of working-people, pent up in mills or shops on week days, the benefit of fresh air, sunshine and reasonable pleasure seeking during portions of Sunday. The Puritanical Sabbath has

But if that represented one extreme, care should also be taken to avoid the other. The question raised in the repeated arrests of James L. Robinson for operating a noisy merry-go-round near Nay Aug park on Sunday, to the annoyance of citizens residing in its vicinity, has broadened into more than an attack on a particular nuisance and is now a question of public policy respecting the general management of the park. Mr. Robinson has contended that if he was made to desist from Sunday business, which he professes a willingness to do if not singled out for unfair discrimination, his competitors should also be made to desist, and he is right. The law should know no favorites. If it is wrong to break the peace at one end of the park it is wrong to break it at the other end or in the middle.

The park ought to be kept free of traffic on Sundays and preserved as a common pleasure ground for all. The mayor should have the support of public sentiment in stopping this traffic on Sundays and in inaugurating, earry in the history of the park, a broad and honorable policy of respect for the proper difference between the Lord's Day and the ordinary days of the week. If the rule is laid down now it will be easily enforced; if it is withheld until the park is converted into a miniature Coney Island there will be increasing scandal and lawlessness, with incalculable harm to property interests near its borders, as well as to the good name of the entire city.

Gen. De Wet appears to be the Flying Dutchman of the hour.

The Chinese Puzzle.

N ILLUSTRATION of the perplexities by which the administration at Washington is confronted excerpts from editorials of advice in three representative journals of the better type which unquestionably reflect shades of public opinion may possess interest. The Philadelphia Ledger, ultra conservative, says

Having rescued the American minister and his colleagues, the American soldiers should be withdrawn from the country as soon as possible. It is not our tosiness to set up any kind of gov-erament there, nor to do anything more than protect American lives that may be imperiled, and demand a settlement of our claims for damages from whatever government the Chinese themselves may establish. If we are going into the business of providing stable government alien peoples, we shall have our hands full,

The Chicago Record is an independent paper inclined toward anti-imperialism. It is disposed to espouse the Bryan side of the Philippine question but with reference to the situation

China it says: Whatever difficulties may lie in store for th civilized powers in China, it is evident that the United States, both as one of the interested fac-ton and by reason of the skill and resource it the aircady shown in diplomacy, occupies a po-sition unique in its advantages. Thanks to the common-sense methods of Secretary Hay, it is in a position to command consideration, at least, for whatever plans it may propose. * In its past dealings with two or more foreign pow-ers China always has found it safe to rely upon the tandency of the powers to divide among themselves. The particular service which the authorities at Washington performed was their grasping of a complication too delicate for other nations to handle. The fact that affairs in Pekin are no worse than they actually are is largely like to the careful consideration but firm and due to the careful consideration but firm and exergetic policy of Secretary Hay. It was the American state department which first showed the way to secure statements of fact from the ministers in Pekin and so clear from the aimos-phere the mass of rumors which clouded the Orient. It was the American state department, also, which hit upon the hold and simple expedient of demanding free communication with and liberty for its minister as the only basis upon which to negotiate for an arrest of the advance upon Pekin. While thus arting independently and plazing the path which the other powers that the other powers are the property of the path which the other powers that the path which the other powers the property of the path which the semijonation has when playing the path which the other powers where glid to follow later, the administration has cooperated with those powers wherever co-operation meant actual progress toward the liberation of the legations. The success of this diplomacy up to the present is of especial importance in view of the precarious situation at Pckin to-day.

Two tasks confront the civilized day. "Two tasks confront the civilized powers at the present time, when the future of an empire of \$400,000,000 is to be determined. Some sort of stable government is to be established and adequate indemnities in some form are to be secured. It is as little likely that the powers will come readily into accord on the one question as on the other. "In this situation, with every nation more or less hampered

speak disinterestedly, to take the initiative, and \$11,306,707; in Michigan, \$10,964,896; in speak disinterestedly, to take the initiative, and in so doing secure the peace of the world. The United States wants no territory in China, and it will exert its strongest diplomatic influence against land-grabbing and dimemberment. It is enmeshed in none of the European intrigues, and it is unhampered by any previous indications of favor or of hostility to any faction in official China. It went into China to protect its rights, and it will remain there solely to defend its citizens and property, to arrange for the payment of indemnities and to aid in the restoration of order. That it can withdraw its troops with proriety before shese aims have been accomplished is highly improbable, since in order to make sure of its just indemnity claims there must be some stable Chinese government with which to deal, and the establishment of such a government can-not be assured if the troops be withdrawn now. Our third quotation is from the Phil-

Mules 103,204,457 Milch cows 363,955,545 adelphia Press, a recognized medium of administration outgivings: No doubt longer exists, first, that the empre was herself personally responsible for the attack on the legations or so closely connected with it through her agents that her personal knowledge

and complicity must be assumed. Second, all branches of the Chinese army were engaged in the attack or in the resistance of the relief colmn. Third, while Prince Ching, a member of umn. Third, while Prince Ching, a memoer of the imperial clan, seems to have finde efforts in behalf of the beleaguered foreigners, they were unavailing, and the legations emerge from their stege convinced that they were attacked, if not by the direct orders certainly with the active sympathy of the Manchu officials, from the ems down to the last "bannerman" fresh from Manchurian clan. This intelligence clear his Manchurian clam. This intelligence clear the field at Pekin. As additional details are re ceived it will grow clear that a complete organization must take place at Pekin. For to enter the capital to rescue their legations, the roops of the powers cannot now be withdrawn, order has to be restored in a city of a million phabitants, a new imperial administration has to be organized, a new government established and its head selected. The empress and all her Manchu officials and appointers must be climi-nated. On this task will depend the future of China, and the United States, which has shared in the events which have swept aside a Manchi nistration violating every claim of hospi tallty and the immemorial sanctity of envoys work of reconstruction has reached a stage in national responsibilities or periling national i terests. General Chaffee and his command will remain in Pekin. The American troops on their way to China will be landed, and, if necessary, add to the American forces in Pekin. Without entangling itself in the plans of other powers or allying itself with their designs, the United states will continue to protect its own interests and urge on the other powers a course which will maintain the territorial integrity and adminis-

trative autonomy of the Chinese empire. this course can preserve the treaties on which American interests hang, Treaties which survive

mere changes of government. We shall doubtless soon hear from the Democratic press and orators flerce denunciation of this programme. They will point to it as illustrative of "imperialism" and "militarism;" of governing the Chinese "without the consent of the governed;" of the "potent machinations of avaricious syndicates and favored army contractors" and as foretelling the early demise of our free institutions. If they are not within thirty days charging the whole Boxer uprising to the minions of corporate greed, to the octopuses and shylocks of Wall street, and to William McKinley and Mark Hanna we will owe them an apology that will gladly be paid. Yet what is the alternative? Assuming that the soldlers were removed, how would the Philadelphia Ledger demand damages from a government which runs faster than its pursuers or collect of officials who annot be located? Is the United States to pocket the attack on its legation, the wanton murder and pillage of its citizens and the contemptuous disregard of its treaty rights simply in order that it may economize in the cost of maintenance of a few hundred or a few thousand soldiers, not one o whom would vote to pull out before

the job had been finished? The problem is the most difficult and elicate one that the president and his advisers have had to solve, but thus far they have displayed ability far seyond the general expectation and it yould be nothing more than common decency to let them have their own time and way in carrying the task

The newspapers that propose to tell n advance just what Mr. Conger thinks are having a busy time.

The Test of Facts.

OUR YEARS AGO Mr. Bryan appealed especially to the farmers for votes, alleging that free silver would prove panacea for the depression then existing in the prices of the products of the farm. He is not appealing to the farmer now. His predictions went against him.

Four years ago Major McKinley told the farmer that protection and sound money, by opening the mills, preserving the country's credit and creating new demand for farm produce, would benefit the farmer as well as every other class of American citizens, Let us see how his prediction tallies with

the established facts. Pennsylvania is not primarily an agricultural state, yet here are the figures showing the increase within the past four years of the value of live stock owned by the farmers of Pennsylvania. They are from the division of statistics of the United States department of agriculture:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Jan. 1, 1806. Jan. 1, 1900.

Horses \$28,650,600 Mules 2,210,303 Milch cows 22,064,803 Other cattle 12,642,870 Sheep 1,962,607	\$83,248,571 2,878,455 32,171,180 14,814,540 2,028,300
Total	\$85,536,248
Here are the figures of more distinctively agricul notable among them Mr. E state of Nebraska:	tural states,
10WA, Jun. 1, 1806, Horses834,002,584	Jun. 1, 1600. 848,810,774

state of Nebraska:	
IOWA. Jan. 1, 1896, Horses \$34,007,881 Mules 1,230,682 Mullen cows 31,601,997 Other cattle 50,156,380 Sheep 1,399,279	Jun. 1, 1600 848,810,77, 1,708,90 44,088,55 72,000,78 2,487,81
Total	\$170,020,54
KANSAS.	
Jan. 1, 1896, Horses \$20,692,657 Mules 2,845,995 Milch cowes 13,778,971 Other cattle 23,593,604 Sheep 415,996	Jun. 1, 1000 \$ 50,003,78 0,807,85 22,080,40 60,401,25 835,68
Total \$71,650,000 Increase 45,205,880	\$116,759,87
NEBRASKA.	
Jan. 1, 1896, Horses	Jan. 1, 1900 8 28,120,51 2,384,60

ther cattle 417,984 tion, with every nation more or less hampered by its mistrust of the others, it is the United by its mistrust of the others, it is the United to years has been \$26,428,055; in Texas,

Indiana, \$15,678,060; in Illinois, \$36,646,-758; in Wisconsin, \$28,787,009; in Minnesota, \$18,705,591; in Missouri, \$8,451,-549; in North Dakota, \$7,743,996; in South Dakota, \$19,359,900; in Montana, \$11,358,583; in Wyoming, \$16,531,773; in Colorado, \$18,205,303; in Idaho, \$8,266,-917; In Oregon, \$7,599,989; in New Mexteo, \$10,603,717; in Oklahoma, \$6,381,533and for the whole United States the

figures stand: GRAND TOTALS FOR THE UNITED STATES. Jan. 1, 1900. Horses \$ 500,140,180 111,717,008 Other cattle 508,928,416 65,167,785

Grand total\$1,541,336,339 Increase under the Republican a of President McKinley, \$501,444,474. Is it any wonder that Mr. Bryan wants to change the subject?

Little or no interest has been aroused by the coming Fitzsimmons-Sharkey contest to take place in New York tomorrow evening. From present appearances the last exhibitions of the manly art under the Horton law will scarcely bring financial returns equal to the sums expended for hall rent and linament.

It begins to look as though the government would soon need to charter few transports to bring home the Cape Nome gold seekers, Christian Endeavor delegates and others who venture on excursions without return It is not probable that the United

way of arranging affairs in China until some one succeeds in finding the imperial government. There is a movement on foot to tax the Chicago clairvoyants \$800 a year each. In this scheme even the prog-

can see their finish. Most people, in contemplating the erdict in the Powers case, will be of the opinion that it was a waste of time to present the evidence to that

nosticators having the least experience

Latest reports indicate that there has been a cessation of hostilities between New York's imperial police orce and the negro population.

The next step in China will probably decide whether the allied armies had objects in view other than the rescue of the legationers.

Pekin's famous "Forbidden City" will soon be as easy of access as a Coney Island side-show.

Recollections of Teddy in the West

W. E. Curtis in the Chicago Record.

T. PACKARD, now of Chicago, was editor A of the Bad Lands Cowboy when Rocsevelt wasram-hing up on the Little Missouri, and has many pleasant recollections of those days. Says he: "You cannot pay a higher ie Bad Lands. There isn't on earth a more ndependent, self-thinking lot of men than these ame cow-punchers. They have the faculty of arcking a man out of his crust and looking his al character squarely in the face. If they like lm it is a pretty safe guess that the man will ses muster anywhere for his sterling worth, and is just as safe for any one who differs from ich a conclusion about Roosevelt to keep his opinion to himself in the Bad Lands. The cow-boy is perfectly willing at all times to back up in any way his friendship for Recoverit. I won-der what would have happened to Alfgeld if he had delivered his Toledo speech at a Bad Lands

"Roosevelt had just established his Chimney after ranch and was driving in some cattle when landed at Medera, so that I was contemporary ith him. His name was a little too much for he average cowboy, and at first he was gener-ily known as Roosenfelder. That he was de-tined to pepularity was shown by an almost nunciliate change to nick-names, chief of which tere "Old Four Eyes," because he wore spec-acles with enormous glasses, and "Skin Tooth," hich has been sufficiently explained by the car-

"Nothing amused the cowboys more than He is the purist in language, and at first was unable to tackle the cow-punchers' ang. While driving the first bunch of cattle started up a coulce. An experienced foreman would have shouted: 'Get a git on you there and head them steers,' or 'Hit the high places and turn 'em.' Roosevelt's order, while equally sharp, nearly paralyzed the flying cow-puncher. It has been treasured and told and re-told wher er two or more cow-punchers have gathered together. Standing in his stirrups, he opened his steel-trap mouth and yelled: "Hasten quickly forward yender." The wonder was it didn't stam-

"In the Chimney Butte horse herd," continued Mr. Packard, "was a broncho named Devil. When you find a horse in the west with such a name you can be sure that he has carned it. Devil had. One after another the cowboys had tried their best to 'stay with the leather' on him, and none had succeeded, even with the aid of a 'life-preserver' and hobbled stirrups. He had been given up as a 'spoiled' horse, especial-ly after he had sequired the playful habit of teying to bite and jump on the rider after he

"Roosevelt decided to ride Devil and tame him for a saddle horse. It took three men to rope and tie him down while the blind and saddle were being put on, and he was then led to the quicksand. Roosevelt mounted, jerked off the time 'the gaul durndest panerammer the Bad Landa has ever saw.' The first jump took Devil into the middle of the quicksand and Macmonnivs' fountain became a squirt gun by comparison. Sand, water, Roosevelt and Devil memed merged into a solid body. Finally there was a separation and Roosevelt 'ascended to take a look at Wyoming, as Bill Jones facetiously remarked. The next day and the next and the next there was the same 'panerammer,' but finally came a day when Rossevelt 'stayed with the leather' and brought Devil, thoroughly tamed, back to the ranch. It may not sound like much in the belifur, but a man who can tame a horse with Devil's reputation can divide the last chew of tobacco with a cow-puncher. And that is a inal test of friendship. He at once became 'Ted-ly' to every cowhoy in the Bad Lands.

"Our country was not organized in those days and our nearest court of jurisidiction was in Bir-narck, 165 miles to the east. The only real attempts at recognizing this jurisdiction ended in Marquis de Mores' party shooting a man named Laffsey, and it then became the fushion for the eputy sheriff from Biamarck or Mandan to be tood up under guard and put on the first train get whenever an attempt at arrest was made. The Montana 'stranglers' afterward shot and hung twenty-eight alleged 'rustlers' who had given the Rad Lands the reputation of being the toughest

place on the frontier.

"At a mass meeting in Medora Marquis de Mores was elected chief of the fire department and I was elected chief of police. Not long afterward a man named Finnegan 'twend loose' and amounced that it was 'his time to how!.' A Mr. Nicker was in my office shaving, the mirror being Pisher was in my office shaving, the mirror being propped up on the feed-board of a Gordon press. One of the beliets from Finnegan's Winchester went clear through the office and passed between I than in

Fisher and the mirror, knicking off a corner of the latter on the way. When Fisher emerged from the door, wildly waving a towel in one hand and a razor in the other, with one side of his face shorn and the other covered with lather, it seemed time to interrupt the festivities. So we locked Fionegan up in an empty box car, the nearest approach to a Jail we had. That night his partner helped him out and they went down the river, stealing a boat on the way from Roosevelt's Elkhorn ranch

"The next morning Roosevelt learned of his loss and started in pursuit, accompanied by two of his cowboys named Seawell and Dow. Finne-gan had with him a half-breed Indian and an old German who had been deeply implicated in the worst of frontier crimes, cattle-killing and horse-stealing. Roosevelt found the German alone in camp about eighty miles down the Missouri river, his two companions being off hunting. They made him safe and then sat down by the bandit's 122,065,913 fire to wait for the others. When they were within twenty yards or so Roosevelt and Seawell covered them with their rifles and shouted to covered them with their rifles and shouted to them to hold up their hands. Finnegan heai-tated for a second, but when he recognized Roose-velt he dropped his rifle and held his hands up beside his head. A blizzard was blowing that night and it was fercely cold, so Roesevelt con-cluded to lie up until the weather moderated. He took away the arms from his prisoners, but dare not tie them, because if he did their hands and feet would in all probability be frozen, so and feet would in all probability be frozen, a he concluded to keep guard over them and take their chances. As a precaution, however, he made them take off their boots, which were safely hidden away, and let them lie around the camp fire. It would have been impossible for any one to escape in his stocking feet in that blizzard. While two of his companions and the captives slept Roosevelt took his station with a double-barreled shotgun and watched for the first four hours, then turned in and was relieved by one of his companions. The next day he started for Dickenson, the nearest town. After suffering severely from exposure the party reached a ranch house, where he hired a wagon and a pair of horses from a rugged old plains-man, who could not understand why he took so much bother about the thieves instead of hanging them offhand. Placing the captives in the wagon, Roosevelt marched behind it through the snow for thirty-six hours without sleep or rest, until he delivered his prisoners into the hands of the sheriff. He afterward appeared in court States can accomplish much in the as the prosecutor of Finnegan and sent him to the

> "I have always wanted to get even with Roo velt for quoting me in his book, 'Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail,' as the writer of a certain saragraph in the Bad Lands Cowboy. In 1884 a aloon-keeper of the name of Bob Roberts, fami liarly known as Welchy, and another thad man named George Haywood had a quarrel. Suddenly Welchy whipped out his revolver and blazed away. Haywood staggered slightly, shook himself, stretched out his hand and gave back the ball to his would be murderer, saying, 'Here, man, here's your builet. I don't want it.' It had glanced along his breast hone, gone through his body, gone out at the shoulder, and, being his body, gone out at the shoulder, and, being spont, dropped down the sleeve into his hand. Haywood was cool enough to recognize the hunor of the situation.

"The night of the shooting both Roosevelt The night of the shooting both and I were in Bismarch and came back the next day. I had left a tenderfoot printer in charge of the office and the responsibility of writing an account of an affair between two desperate men like Roberts and Haywood fairly froze his blood. But the next day was publication day and, of course, so enterprising a newspaper as the Bad Lands Cowboy could not appear without a full Lands Cowboy could not appear without a finite account of the fracas. So my substitute wrote a very delicate and diplomatic report of the affair and described it as 'an unfortunate occurrence between two of our most estermed fellow-citizens.' The phrase nearly killed Roosevelt. He thought it was the funniest thing that had ever happened. He quoted it in an article in the Century Magazine and afterward in his book as a sample of Bad Lands' fournalism.

"Receivelt returned directly to Medora from the Chicago convention of 1880, when Conkling came so near nominating General Grant for a third term. He had been one of the delegates from New York and had broken away from Conkling. He refused to vote for Grant with the rest of the delegation and cast his vote for Lydmynd. It was his first experience in national the rest of the delegation and cast his vote for Edmunds. It was his first experience in national politics, and I will never forget his denunciation of the methods used by Senator Conkling and others to coerce him. And he always would wind up his story with 'and, by Godfrey, sir, I won't be dictated to by any man.' There wasn't a symptom of rant in it. He meant exactly what he said, and in every fiber of his being. This very trait, with its corollary of never dictating to others, is the point upon which hinges his multitude of friendships even among those who do not know him. He is as which tinges his multitude of friendships even among those who do not know him. He is as firm in his convictions as the everlasting hills, but is always amenable to argument. I do not know a man," concluded Mr. Packard, "whose right-mindedness surpasses that of Theodore Rossecti."

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY.

Editor of the Tribune—

Sir: Our nation's former chief, ex-President Cleveland, once said in an address to men that "No man can hide his talent in a napkin and he free from the contamination which his stothfulness deserves, nor evade the stern sentence which his faithliesness deserves." In view of such suggestion may I say a word in support of the already overwhelming popularity of the Republican cause? Especially now in the excitanent of a presidential campaign. Referring briefly to President McKinley's administration, I regard it to be one of the most brilliant and popular upon record and wortny of emulation. What was said of Washington may be applied with truth to McKinley: "All sunction to have eye emergency." Editor of the Tribune-

I believe the present administration to have I believe the present administration to have been a judicious and an exalted one which can be referred to with pride and inspiration by the G. O. P. I believe further that the grand old ship of state should be piloted for another term by those distinguished in the service of their country and already tried in the erucible of public opinion and found not wanting. I recognize in the Republican party the only party that can unite and lead to victory those forces calculated to promote and best subserve the nation's interest. President McKinley has proven himself an able statesman, a clever diplomat and the embodiment of Republicanism, and in that name there is stability, confidence and prestige, so important to the unity, progress and prosperity of these United States.

This republic stands today the object of universal admiration. She is beheld as a potent factor in the affairs of the world. Her position is accomplication one, and her influence is asfactor in the affairs of the world. Her position is a conspicuous one, and her influence is as-serting itself in the interest of peace and to the

serting itself in the interest of peace and to the betterment of humanity at large. To whom, I ask, do we owe our exalted position? The answer precedes the question: to the wisdom of the Republican party whose leaders have been men of intelligence. We have a worthy illustration in President McKinley. We must credit him and his cabinet with having to deal with grave problems in which they have come forth more than conquerers said one flag more honored and respected than ever before and with increased prestige both at home and abroad. I take pleasure in contributing my mite to the best interests of my country by adoption.

Scranton, Aug. 22.

Scranton, Aug. 22.

POLITICAL HOME THRUSTS.

One year ago the Democrats could not talk One year ago the Democrats could not talk enough about the "trusts." It was a theory fondly held that the "trusts" were held in trust for the Democratic party as the "paramount" issue in 1896. Why is it that there is so little talking about the "trusts" by the Democrats now? Were it not that the writer of the anti-trust plank of the Democratic platform, Yan Wyck, has kept the trust issues fresh on ice, that Richardson, of Tennessee, who presided over the Kanssa City gathering, through his private book trust, has made the "trust" issue an open book; that Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic that Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, has found a trutsworthy use of a "trust" in cotton as a means of extracting "velvet;" that Bryan himself is seeking to get elected by means of a political fusion "trust;" the "trust" issue in politics would, during this campaign, be a rather rusty issue.

The people of this country must have been prosperous in 1809, as the statistics of the post-office department shows they wrote more letters and sent more mail matter that year than ever before in the history of the United States. Yet Mr. Bryan predicted that if McKinley was elected the average citizen would not have enough money to buy a postage stamp.

In contemplating the evidence adduced in the Kentucky murder cases the fact that \$100,000 was appropriated to secure it should not be

In 1809 ten staple crops were worth upwar of \$323,000,000 more to the American farmer

of \$633,000,000 in the value of live stock, and there is a round billion of dollars that has been paid in prosperity dividends by the Republican party to the farmers for the single year of 1899.

The battleship Oregon will come home with a patch on her hull. This was the normal condi-tion of the American laborer's trousers during the late Democratic administration.

JEFFERSON'S TEN MAXIMS.

1. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

2. Never trouble another for what you can do

3. Never spend your money before you have Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap; it will be dear to you.

5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.

We never repent of having eaten too little. Nothing is troublesome that we do will-

8. How much pain have cost us the evils which have never happened.

9. Take things always by their smooth han-10. When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, a hundred.



You are invited to our eleventh annual sale of 114-116 Wyoming Ave.

LEWIS Established 1888. & REILLY wholesale and Retail. Mercereau

& Connell JEWELERS Temporarily at

CONTINUED

139 PENN AVE

And Bargains in Jewelry, Silverwear, Etc

Not Damaged

Our full force of workmen at work again, as usual.

Watch Repairing and all kinds Jewelry Repairing and Engraving done promptly.

GOO BLESS

"Don't Swear"

plies. Come in and give us a trial. We have the largest and most comeastern Pennsylvania.

If it's a good thing, we have it. We monogram stationery.

Reynolds Bros Blues and Blacks.

Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building.



A widow sixty-eight years old, living in New York City, had been dowing for nine years. She was constantly troubled with pains on her right side, which seemed to be caused by the liver. Up to last June she had been treated by a number of physicians, one of whom claimed she had catarrh of the stomach; another stated that it was ordinary dyspepsia, and still another pronounced it bitiary calculus, or gall stones, for which he treated her several months without good results. At times the palins were so severe that hypodermic injections of morphine were resorted to. The patient weighed 10s pounds; was completely run down, and had very little appetite. Early in June a neighbor induced her to try litpans Tabules. After using them two weeks the pains and bloating of the stomach and colic ceased and nauses entirely disappeared. The patient had practically recovered by September 11th. She had gained cleven pounds, and could eat baked beans, among other dishes, without ill results.

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 exe-

cution 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, ocovering 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.

Scranton Conservatory of Music

5. Columbia Bicycle, Chainless, 1990 model (on exhibition at Conrad Brothers, 243 Wyoming avenue)

6. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, commercial course.

7. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, shorthand course.

8. Solid Gold Watch, lady's or gentleman's (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpf's, 317 Lackswanna avenue)

9. Tele-Photo Cycle Poco B. Camera, 435 (on exhibition at the Griffin Art company, 209 Wyoming avenue)

10. Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or Gentleman's Solid Silver Watch (on exhibition at Lugene Schimpf's, 317 Lackswanna 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 the persons securing the largest number of points.

Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to the Scranton Tribune as follows:

Points.

The contestant with the highest num-ber 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 re-maining rewards, and so on through the list.

Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent, of all money he or she turns in.

All subscriptions must be paid in advance. 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 tiny 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 8 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---suitable 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 assort. ment to pick from.

> > 510-512

LACKAWANNA AVENUE