The Scranton Tribune

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

SCRANTON, AUGUST 27, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

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

State.

Congressmen-at-Large—GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FORDERER.
Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERGH.

County.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON.
Sheriff—JOHN H. FELLOWS.
Treasurer—J. A. SCRANTON.
District Attorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.
Prothonotary—JOHN COPELAND.
Clerk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS.
Recorder of Deeds—EMIL BONN.
Register of Wills—W. K. BECK.
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.

If it is "unmitigated gall," as the Times says, to hold aloft the American flag where it has been planted in legal sovereignty at the cost of heroic blood, the country needs less copperheadism and more gall.

How to Win.

"WITHOUT DOUBT," says the Philadelphia Ledger, "the most convincing reason presented for the public apathy of which the campaign managers complain is that intelligent voters have long believed that the result of the contest of 1900 between Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan would end as did that of 1896, viz., in the defeat of the latter. The only difference in the result is commonly thought to be that Mr. Bryan's defeat, and Mr. McKinley's victory, will be greater in 1900 than they respectively were in 1896. A sense of confidence in the certain triumph of the Republican party appears to pervade the entire country, and there is little or no doubt felt by an overwhelming body of voters of the re-election of President McKinley by a largely increased majority in the electoral college."

The belief that President McKinley will be re-elected is apparently well founded. The reasons why he should be re-elected certainly far outnumber and outweigh the reasons why he should not. But no battle was ever won by a policy of apathy on the part of the forces expecting victory. It is just when the Republican party is most sure that it is most unsafe. The Democrats are hungry and thirsty for the emoluments of office; they have the aid of all sulking Republicans who didn't get office as well as of the discontented elements of society of every partisan complexion; they will fight like fury. They must be whipped by actual fighting in return.

The Tribune knows the public has suffered as much from the trust evil the past couple of years as any other cause, and yet The Tribune has not had a word to say during the present or pending campaign on TRUSTS.—The Times.

O, yes, it has. It is quite ready to discuss the Tammany ice trust.

Imperialism Defined.

AT LAST we have an authoritative definition, from the Democratic national committee, of the meaning of the word "imperialism" as used by the makers of the latest "paramount issue." In one of the campaign documents sent out by that committee we read:

Imperialism is a policy of government under which the people are not all equal before the law, a policy which recognizes both citizens and subjects under one sovereignty. The theory of American government is that of a true republic, where all citizens are equal, where all citizens are conceded to have certain unalienable rights and where the government derives its just powers solely from the consent of the governed. * * * Where under one sovereignty we have both democracy and despotism we have an empire.

In the states of North and South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi there is one sovereignty. Many years ago an effort was made to alter that sovereignty. It failed. Today the sovereignty of the United States over these four southern states is unquestioned and impregnable. But are the people of these four states equal before the law? Are the rights of all these citizens, as guaranteed to them in the constitution of the United States, secure and inviolate? Is there in them no policy of government which recognizes both citizens and subjects, which, without representation, taxes a large part of the citizenship held subject and governs it without the consent of the governed?

Why worry about "empire" in the far-off Philippines when, according to the Democratic national committee's test, a much worse form of imperialism is being conducted in flat disregard of the Federal constitution in the heart of the solid south.

The United States should not "get out of China" before every right assured to her citizens either by treaty with the Chinese government or by written pledge on the part of the foreign powers assenting to the open door has been safeguarded to the best of human ability.

Stimulated, doubtless, by the exceptional usefulness of the special commercial and diplomatic courses of study inaugurated some time ago by the University of Pennsylvania, the trustees of the New York University announce the establishment of a school of commerce, accounts and finance, which is to be a professional school in every sense of the word and not merely a part of the under-graduate training. Its idea is to do for the young man wishing to equip himself for a business or consular career what a law school or school of medicine would do for the young man anxious to become a member of the legal or medical profession. This idea is most timely.

If the Times is in earnest in its opinion that the flag of its country is a "symbol of dishonorable conquest and tyrannical oppression," no wonder it wants to haul Old Glory down. But we don't believe it is in earnest in that opinion. It has simply formed the bad habit of talking through its hat.

About Flag Hauling.

JUST A WORD about flag-hauling. The Times says: "The American flag was hauled down in Tripoli. The American flag was hauled down in Mexico. It was hauled down on other historical occasions. The American flag has been planted in Cuba. The president promises to haul it down. It has been planted in Pekin. The president promises to haul it down. The administration does not find it difficult to haul down the flag anywhere but in the Philippines, where it has no business."

We suppose most of the readers of the Times know—they should if they don't—that neither in Tripoli, Mexico, Cuba nor Pekin was the American flag lifted in sovereignty duly ratified by solemn treaty. In the Philippines the flag is flying because a treaty of sovereignty, which William Jennings Bryan helped to ratify, and which, we are free to confess, could not have been ratified except for the votes of the 17 Democratic senators whom he rallied to its support, makes the Philippines as completely the territory of the United States as the territory comprehended within the Louisiana purchase was when President Thomas Jefferson bought that great tract, now the richest and most promising part of our domain, from Napoleon of France, "without the consent of the governed" and proceeded to govern it very much as President McKinley is proceeding to govern the Philippines.

To say that the administration "has no business" in the Philippines is to forget that it has to put down a guerrilla warfare kept up by bandits and free booters who are encouraged in their resistance to American authority by the treasonable encouragement held out to them by the flag-hauling elements of the home population. General Lawton laid his life down in the execution of that business; and one of the last messages he wrote for the guidance of public opinion at home was this letter to ex-Minister Barrett, which today has the solemn emphasis of a message from the tomb:

"I would to God that the truth of this whole Philippine situation could 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 possibilities of these islands and peoples and their relations to this great East, could 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 misinformed, would be convinced of the error of their statements and conclusions and of the unfortunate effect of their publications 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 by captured prisoners that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America."

They talk about apathy, but we don't expect to see much apathy in the manner in which the patriotic people of these United States will express at the polls next November their opinion upon the proposition to throw up both duty and honor in the Philippines and strike colors to Aguinaldo.

St. Louis and Kansas City councils are both considering anti-noise ordinances intended to diminish the volume of noise in our rushing city affairs. It would pay the councils of Scranton to look into this subject.

The Demagogue's Style.

IN THE COURSE of his speech at Topeka accepting the Populist nomination, Mr. Bryan offered an interesting illustration of his prevailing method of inciting feelings of prejudice between classes or groups of the population. He was pointing to the scarecrow labeled "militarism" when he said:

If 100,000 men are withdrawn from the ranks of the producers and placed as a burden upon the backs of those who remain, it must mean longer hours, harder work and greater sacrifice for those who toil; and the farmer, while he pays more than his share of the expenses of the army, has no part in army contracts or in developing companies, and his sons are less likely to fill the life positions in the army than the sons of those who, by reason of wealth or political prominence, exert influence at Washington.

Now all this depends. If 100,000 men are withdrawn from the ranks of the producers when there is no need for them and kept in idleness at the public expense it means what Bryan says. But if they are withdrawn to right a wrong, to restore order, to pave the way for a better government and a better civilization; in short, to be used intelligently for a beneficent purpose, then the whole country gains by their use, farmers and farmers' sons included; and if there are any army contracts to be let or developing companies to be organized in the next decade or two and the farmers' sons don't get a good share of the profits, it will be because the farmers' sons of the next generation will be duller and more stupid than were the farmers' sons of the last generation, who constitute more than 90 per cent. of the moneyed men and successful business managers of today.

The president of the United States, the secretary of state, the secretary of war, the secretary of the navy and the postmaster general merit an increase in salary. They are doing more and better work than their predecessors and their responsibilities are larger.

Says a contributor to Mr. Wanamaker's North American: "If the president will declare unequivocally that the Philippine Islands are to be governed under the constitution; that their people are to be guaranteed all the personal immunities of the bill of rights, including trial by jury; that they are to have the sole power of taxing themselves except as to such Federal taxes as are uniform throughout the United States; that they are to own their public lands now claimed by the friars; that they are to control their own franchises; that they are to be released from the threat of the constant presence of an army of occupation; that slavery in the Sulu islands under the American flag will not be tolerated, and if further, as an evidence that he is speaking in earnest, he shall immediately order General MacArthur to arrange for a cessation of hostilities pending agreement as to the methods by which a stable, native government can be instituted under the sovereignty of the United States, the people will accept this as a fair compromise and will not bother as to the responsibility for the past." Unhappily for this pretty programme, the treaty of Paris does not put it in the power of the president to say these things. Congress alone has that power.

The Tribune protests against hauling down the flag wrongfully hoisted in conquest of a people who for 300 years have been fighting for independence against foreign invaders and oppressors. But The Tribune a few days ago excused the hauling down of the American flag to Great Britain in Alaska over territory which the United States purchased of Russia and over which there had never been a dispute.—The Times.

We did not excuse the hauling down of the American flag to Great Britain in Alaska, for the sufficient reason that the American flag has not been hauled down to Great Britain, in Alaska or elsewhere. The only flag hauling which we know to be in contemplation is proposed by those who would strike colors to Aguinaldo, and they won't succeed.

Ten years ago the South had 1,282,000 cotton spindles; today it has nearly 6,000,000; the value of Southern manufactures produced during the past year exceeds $1,500,000,000. Only in its politics is the South at a standstill.

American conquest of the markets of the world continues persistently. For July our exports were $100,447,470, compared with $94,926,170 in July a year ago. Expansion can't be stopped.

Past, Present and Future of China

A RECENT issue of the Akron, O., Star publishes an interesting narrative of the experiences and observations of Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Pruitt, of Hwang Hsien, China, who are temporarily residing in Akron as the guests of relatives. Rev. Mr. Pruitt went to China as a Baptist missionary nineteen years ago; his wife went as a Presbyterian missionary fifteen years ago. Their work in China has been confined for the greater part to North China, especially the province of Shan Tung, where the Boxers began their demonstrations. They have relatives in Scranton, notably Professor Lane, of the International Correspondence schools.

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As soon as the Boxer uprising grew serious, in the latter part of April, Mr. and Mrs. Pruitt and their three children withdrew from Hwang Hsien and proceeded, in sedan chairs and on bicycles, to the coast. They got to the coast at Tung Chow, finding the excitement increased as they progressed, and they were taken with other refugees on board a Chinese gunboat, the Hai Chi, where they were splendidly protected by her Chinese commander, Commodore Sah, who did his utmost. On scant rations himself, yet he cared nobly for the Christians fleeing from his country. From this they were transported by a Japanese steamer captained by a Chinaman, who declined to start until a Japanese official took control. Thus they finally got from Che Foo to Shanghai, where they embarked on the regular line steamer Gaelic, July 18, reaching San Francisco August 11.

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They admire China, speak well of the people in many ways and will be glad to go back to their work as soon as the way shall be open. One very important point in this connection as noted by the Star in its talk with Mr. and Mrs. Pruitt, was that the Chinese in the section where he worked were tolerant of all religions, and did not resist the teaching of Christianity. They were curious to know of it, and gave him a respectful hearing until the very recent disturbance. In his own preaching he had advocated Christian doctrines by their own excellence, not by attack upon the Chinese views. He had spoken positively upon practical moralities, and had met with Chinese approval therein. There were Confucians, Buddhists and Taoists among the people, and some men actually adopted all three forms of faith. In fact even among the Christian converts, some showed at times the traces of these different religons. It was not the preaching, then, of the missionaries, nor their lives that caused the conflict and feeling, except as the consciences of intelligent Chinamen reproached them as to their superstitions, instances of which Mr. Pruitt gave. Some of the missionaries make trouble by too much depending upon the civil power in appeals for their converts to their consuls under the treaties. This would set aside the local magistrates, who would be irritated thereby, and become ugly against the missionaries for resorting to the consuls. This has had much to do with causing the opposition to the missionaries, as representatives of the foreigners, and it is the anti-foreign feeling that is deepest in China. "The foreigner must go," they say in China, just as Dennis Kearney in California started the cry that "the Chinese must go" and that very thing is felt today in China, Mr. Pruitt says, for the Chinese argue that if their people must leave America, the American people must leave China. This aggravates their deep, inveterate hatred of everything foreign.

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The intrusion of improvements, such as telegraphs and railroads, has made immense trouble, too, because they are against all the Chinese traditions. Worse than all this, though, have been the aggressions of foreign nations, Russia and England and Germany and France, and even Italy, taking fort after fort, slice after slice from China, until her people have begun to hate every foreigner, for fear of worse yet to come. The news of these things spreads rapidly all over the empire now, Mr. Pruitt says, stirring up the people. Shanghai is the center of China for the outside world, and in that city are printed several Chinese daily papers that go all over the empire in some way, single copies going to towns and being read by individuals there to others, who tell the news to others, so that the word spreads rapidly, and greatly distorted at that. Americans appear to be better considered in respect to these matters than the people of other countries. Japan, Mr. Pruitt thinks, is a true friend of China and honest to help that country as best for the good of both, because they must stand together as against the western nations. For this reason he believes that Japan's course in recent events is sincere and that her tender of her good offices to negotiate with the powers for peace is meant to be honestly helpful.

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Now that Pekin has been entered by the allied troops and the legations and those under their protection rescued Mr. and Mrs. Pruitt both think the real crisis in China has come. All depends upon the way that the powers treat with China but evidently neither of these observers of Chinese conditions had great confidence as to the outcome. The reason for this was that the legations have been so blind to the warnings of trouble. For two years English-printed papers have preached just what has come to pass, pointing out the resentment aroused by the agitators. The missionaries speaking the language mingled among the people and, talking with them, had observed the unrest and reported it to the proper quarters, but the foreign ministers were out of touch with all this, knew nothing of the language, and were persuaded by the Pekin authorities that all was pleasant and safe. Time has told how untruthful were these representations, and the Chinese themselves, said Mrs. Pruitt, express their opinion of the truthfulness of the Pekinese by the nickname they give of the Oily Lips. Should these sweet speakers be listened to by the powers too intently, trouble may come of it, worse than what has happened; while to take the right course now will help thoroughly for a long time to come.

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China has been gathering arms together ever since the war with Japan, the best of modern weapons in abundance, and has been drilling in modern fashion. Another development since that time, but not known then, and remarkable for its absence in that conflict, is Chinese patriotism, the care of the Chinese for their country because it is their country. This was unknown before, and the Pruitts bear witness to it as do all other close observers of events in China. The most marked evidence of this is in the Boxers. This society is eighty years old at least, and is an outgrowth of those secret societies so common in that land. It has developed finally into the form shown by its present motto, that in four Chinese characters neatly says, "that the foreigners must go, that China is for the Chinese." It means extermination of the white man on the soil of "The Big Country," not from hostility to him so much as for his supposed hostility to China. This is a patriotic purpose, though its manner of enforcement may be barbarous.

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Another element that has come to China in these later days, of which both Mr. and Mrs. Pruitt spoke with particular hopefulness, is the reform or progressive movement, so marked two years ago in the edicts of progress by the emperor, now about 35 years old, until he was suppressed by the empress dowager or put aside somehow. He became interested in reading the Bible and in the achievements of other countries. He contrasted the example of Japan in its progressiveness and particularly admired as a model of what a ruler might do for his country Peter the Great of Russia. He had as confidential advisers men of modern ideas and of progress, who believe that the best thing for China is to keep itself in line with the great world at large, and that thus the country can be kept intact against all invaders and can go forward to greater things than it has ever known. The empress dowager, however, scattered, or killed, or exiled these men of progress, and it is not certain now that the emperor is actually alive. If he is, he is kept in his palace surrounded by wives, and not free to act at all as he would, even if in his feeble health he cared to do so. The empress does not even need to be able to sign the state papers that she prepares and puts forth in his name, for his name can be signed for him without his knowing it. In spite of what the empress dowager has done to Emperor Kwang Hsu, even naming Prince Tuan's son as his successor, yet the progressive party is not suppressed but is spreading, and makes Kwang Hsu's restoration to full power its immediate purpose. Thus the Chinese themselves are divided, with the most patriotic and unselfish not fearing the foreigner, but courting his co-operation and believing in building up China in western ways against western aggression. Mr. and Mrs. Pruitt think well of China and her people from what they have seen and if these elements can get control have high hopes for her future.

NOTES ON POLITICS.

An incident occurred on a Lackawanna train going into New York the other day. Among the occupants of the smoking apartment of a Pullman sleeper which had come through from Chicago were a prominent western manufacturer and a stump speaker employed by the Bryan national committee. The former was a small man with one hand partially disabled; the latter a six-footer. They talked politics, at first casually and then with animation. Suddenly the Bryan spell-binder started in to make one of his professional speeches, in the course of which he called President McKinley a "cut-throat and murderer." That roiled the manufacturer.

"I want you to understand," he said, "that I am personally acquainted with William McKinley; that I served alongside him in the civil war and have known him intimately ever since; that a purer-minded citizen does not exist and that you will either apologize to those gentlemen for the libel you have just uttered and take it back or I will throw you out of the car window."

The Bryan spell-binder flushed, twisted, and hemmed and hawed, but seeing that other man meant business he finally stammered forth that he had not meant his words to be taken literally. Whereupon another occupant of the car arose and said:

"My friend, I, too, know William McKinley and account him one of the noblest men I ever met. I see you are given to hasty speech-making and to saying things you don't mean. Now I, also, have a weakness. There is a nerve trouble in my shoulder which often compels me to strike out with my fist when greatly excited and coarse abuse of McKinley produces just the kind of excitement necessary to irritate this trouble. I would advise in the interest of peace that we separate. I got into this car first and don't feel like vacating. Supose you go forward into the next car."

And the spell-binder withdrew.

One of the gentlemen connected with the Michigan end of the Dr. Hand Condensed Milk company which organized in this city last week was Hon. W. Beach, of Lexington, Mich., presiding judge in a common pleas circuit which includes three counties situated in the "thumb" district of the state, north of Detroit. In the community which Judge Beach hails from the Democratic party is discerning enough to appreciate the superiority of Republican rule, for when he last ran for the judgeship only four votes were cast against him, and this year the Republican nominee for state senator, Hon. A. E. Sleeper, treasurer of the new milk company, is unopposed.

While in Scranton Judge Beach was asked by a Tribune man to give his views upon the political situation in Michigan. He was especially asked if the issue of "imperialism," so-called, had made any inroads upon the Republican strength. "Not that I have heard or observed," he replied. "In one corner of our state there is a settlement of Hollanders, ordinarily Republican, who this year are somewhat disaffected on account of the Boer war. That is the only disaffection I have heard of and it is not likely to survive the campaign. Four years ago the silver sentiment almost scared the life out of us by the manner in which, up to a few days before the election, it threatened to disrupt the Republican following. This year there is little or no sentiment for silver. I see no reason whatever why Michigan should not be accounted Republican by a larger majority than in 1896. Then we had 56,000 plurality."

"The story about an alleged misunderstanding over the selection of a county chairman is without basis or foundation in truth."—Roderick Random.

Here are the facts: A meeting of the Democratic candidates was held last week and at its conclusion two of the candidates assured The Tribune that Mr. Durkin had been chosen chairman. On their authority we announced his election. Scarcely had the paper containing this announcement been delivered before certain other candidates rushed in to say that the subject of the chairmanship had not been considered; that they most certainly had not assented to Mr. Durkin's selection and that they regarded the announcement of his selection as a shrewd factional trick, attempted by Durkin's friends with a view to forestalling opposition. Perhaps tonight's meeting will straighten the matter out.

The Times thinks "it goes without saying" that the "unrest of labor" will ensue this year to the advantage of the Democratic ticket. Democratic administration in 1894 and 1895 caused considerable unrest among labor; it threw nearly two million American workingmen out of employment and compelled many of them to subsist at free soup houses and other dispensaries of public or private charity. That should not "ensue to the advantage of the Democratic ticket."

POLITICAL HOME THRUSTS.

The Democratic orators are being instructed to use the soft pedal on the 16 to 1 plank of the Kansas City platform. Thus do they apply the scuttle policy to their own declaration of principles.

Chairman Jones of the national Democratic committee, speaking ex-officio, solves the Philippine question in a very few words. When asked the question, "Can Mr. Bryan withdraw the troops from the Philippines immediately if he is elected?" replied, "Why not? They were ordered to the Philippines. Why can't they be ordered back? They were taken in boats. Why can't they be brought back in boats?" The senator seems to have forgotten all about the "stable government" his party platform stands pledged to give the islands.

It will be recalled that Mr. Bryan wired his congratulations to the late Mr. Goebel upon his "election" to the Kentucky governorship. He should hasten to felicitate the North Carolina red shirts upon the disfranchisement of the negro voters of that state.

JEFFERSON ON EXPANSION.

From a Letter to President Madison, 1809.

No Constitution was ever before so well calculated as ours for extensive empire and self-government.

ALWAYS BUSY.

You are invited to our eleventh annual sale of school shoes.

Lewis & Reilly

Established 1888. Wholesale and Retail.

114-116 Wyoming Ave.

Mercereau & Connell

JEWELERS
Temporarily at
139 PENN AVE.

CONTINUED
FIRESALE

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.

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 point.

SPECIAL REWARDS.

1. Scholarship in Wyoming Seminary (4 years) including tuition and board $1,000
2. Scholarship in Keystone Academy (3 years) including tuition and board 564
3. Schmer 5-8 Piano, including stool and scarf (on exhibition at J. W. Guernsey's, 314 Washington avenue) 485
4. Course in Piano Instruction at Scranton Conservatory of Music 75
5. Columbia Bicycle, Chainless, 1900 model (on exhibition at Conrad Brothers', 243 Wyoming avenue) 75
6. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, commercial course... 60
7. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, shorthand course .. 60
8. Solid Gold Watch, lady's or gentleman's (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpff's, 317 Lackawanna avenue) 50
9. Tele-Photo Cycle Poco B. Camera, 4x5 (on exhibition at the Griffin Art company, 200 Wyoming avenue) 40
10. Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or Gentleman's Solid Silver Watch (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpff's, 317 Lackawanna avenue) 30

$2,439

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.
One Months' Subscription	$ .50	1
Three Months' Subscription	1.25	3
Six Months' Subscription	2.50	6
One Year's Subscription	5.00	12

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.

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.

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 8 o'clock Saturday evening, September 29, 1900.

"Don't Swear"

If you haven't the proper office supplies. Come in and give us a trial. We have the largest and most complete line of office supplies in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

If it's a good thing, we have it. We make a specialty of visiting cards and monogram stationery.

Reynolds Bros
Stationers and Engravers,
Hotel Jermyn Building.

A West Philadelphia watchman, 68 years of age, suffered from a bloating sensation. The doctors told him he had dyspepsia, but their prescriptions did him no good. He at last gave up doctors and medicines in disgust, but was induced to try Ripans Tabules. After taking three boxes he writes, "I feel like myself again. I would not be without them, and recommend them to all my friends."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

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, Golf, or Bicycle Skirts, including the popular Greys, Tans, Blues and Blacks.

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