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 theorems the 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 29, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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

State. Congressmen at Large GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. PEERDERER. Auditor General E. B. HARDENBERGH.

County.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.

Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON.—
Sheriff—JOHN II. FELLJOWS.

Troccurer—J. A. SCRANTON.

District Attorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.

Prothemotary—JOHN COPELAND.

Clerk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS.

Recorder of Decle—EMIL RONN.

Register of Wills—W. R. BECK.

Jury Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES.

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

Ex-Senator Edmunds states the essential fact of the campaign when he remarks that the people of this country cannot afford to take chances on a man like William Jennings Bryan.

Take no Chances.

N DECEMBER 11, 1893, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor estimated that more than 2,000,000 American tollers were without employment. In a signed article which was published on January 1, 1898, Mr. Gompers said: "That terrible period for the wage earners of this country, which began in 1893 and which bas left behind it such a record of horror, hunger and misery, practically ended with the dawn of the year 1897."Less than a year later, when the Republican administration had been in charge of the people's affairs twenty-one months, Mr. Gompers said in his annual report: "The revival of industry which we have witnessed within the past year is one for general congratulation, and it should be our purpose to endeavor to prolong this era of more general employment and industrial activity." The best way to prolong it is to continue in power the administration which made it possible. Labor should take no chances.

The refusal of Governor Pingree to train with the Altgeld crowd shows that common sense is on the mend.

In the Light of History,

N 1803 Jefferson paid Napoleon the consent to the transfer. Had they rebelled, they would have been forced to recognize the sovereignty of the United States, "The consent of the governed" was not taken into the account, and yet our title to that vast territory is considered valid.

Sixteen years later, the United States purchased Florida from Spain. With the sale went the right to control or govern the people who lived therein. Five million dollars were paid, and General Jackson was sent to govern the territory. Had the people rebelled It is not difficult to imagine what Old Hickory would have done, and had Atkinson or Bryan gone about encourage ing resistance it is not difficult to guess how Jackson would have met the emergency. There would have been a hanging.

Twenty-nine years later Uncle Sam made another investment in western land and paid Mexico \$13,250,000 and acquired title to both land and people of New Mexico and California. The people of those then distant regions, Mexicans, Zunis, Indians and all the rest. were not consulted, but were governed and well governed, and the region has become the pride of the nation and the garden spot of the world. Five years later Southern Arizona and its people were acquired in the same manner without saying anything about

tained without their consent being asked or required. Five times have the United States acquired title to land and sovereignty over people by purchase. When the government paid Spath \$20,000,000 for the Philippines it din what was done in 1803, in 1819, in 128, in 1853 and in 1867. Yet Bryan says it is impossible to secure title to appeople by force or purchase.

SSince 1896, when Mr. Bryan predicted a money famine and frightful panic if the gold standard was upheld, there has been an actual net increase in the American money supply of \$528,357,688, of which \$441,382,527 is pure gold and the rest quite as good for money purposes, because convertible into gold on demand. A public leader so liable to error is not a safe man for presi-

Americans Abroad.

N CONSEQUENCE of the assassination of King Humbert by a resident of the United States the foreign authorities are examining more closely than formerly Broad and the volume of complaints Americans who resent any infringement upon their accustomed freedom

of action is said to be increasing. Perhaps the commonest type of case is that of the naturalized American who, having emigrated from his native country to avoid military service or other obligation, returns after an in-

records of our diplomatic service are sases of this kind but the whole matter may be summed up by saying that there is scarcely an instance of effectve intervention to avert the conse-

quences thus invited. It is proper to say in this connection whether native or naturalized, who gets into conflict with the local authorities of the land he is visiting is himself to blame. The tourist who deports himself as a gentleman, does not expect the whole continent of Europe o reverse the customs of centuries for his benefit, is civil, courteous, prompt to obey the foreign laws as soon as he learns what they are and patient in the face of mistakes and misundertrouble and will make friends whereever he goes who will aid him in getting around. It is the bumptious a pity that he cannot be kept at home under lock and key.

It is not proven that General Wood states that the Cubans apparently did | wretched fate that has befallen him. not notice the omission. It will be in bad taste enouh for American papers most able official may have. His effectually preclude harsh judgment

Sound Counsel from the Pulpit.

dinner speeches.

THE TELEGRAPHIC dispatches on Monday noted briefly the fact that in his sermon, preached the day before, Rev. Father Phillips, pastor of St. Gabriel's congregation, of Hazleton, a clergyman known to many persons throughout Northeastern Pennsylvania for his activity in good works and devotion to the welfare of his parshioners, counseled strongly against anthracite field. The text of this sermon has since been printed in the Wilkes-Barre Record and it merits more than casual consideration. Prefacing with the remark that the threatened precipitation of strife between the mine-workers and their employers warranted a reference from the pulpit, Father Phillips continued: In certain quarters the statement is positively made that there will be a tie-up, while such serious prospects as the movement embraces are

viewed with complacency; with no apparent re-gard for conditions that may mean distress, misry and destitution, the stagnation of business St. Gabriel's, whose spiritual advisor it is my honor to be and for whose material advancement I most earnestly hope and would zealously guard,

you are not. . . . I fully realize that there

can remain long in the mining community with

weighty questions to be adjusted. No one

cut noting the causes giving rise to complaint, and feeling in sympathy with the coal worker. No one who owes his being to a coal miner par cularly can fail to respond in sympathy to the openis of this class nor not to raise his voice when opportunity offers for procuring recogwhen opportunity eners for procuring freed-nition and relief. My own father was a coal worker and certainly with the friends of toil my sympathics rest. * * * During my twenty-fiv-years in the priesthood I have witnessed many ntests of this kind. I know what are the renits to the working man and the auggestion of such a move now fills me with apprehension We are now enjoying comparative contentment, know of no destitution in this vicinity, no dis-ress, excepting possibly here and there an isted case where the breadwinner of the family is been stricken by misfortune. You are appartly et loying normal conditions and are well od. You are clothed respectably, and, in fact, know of ne congregation so large that is betr dressed or makes a finer appearance col-ctively. To disturb this condition by striking; destroy the screnity of the community would a disaster which excites direct forebodings and arges every man who has the welfare of the unity at heart to exercise whatever influtions are adjusted is arbitration. On this

I myself am an employer in a small way, I re one sexton and two domestics. Would I entertain a committee picked from their ac-quaintances, but unknown to me, who might come to protest against certain treatment or dethe employer of one man or one hundred, posed from their own ranks to the operators, posed from their own ranks to the operators, who comes along to talk politics finds little ensurances in a gentlemanly and businesslike way. I feel that me employer can decline to hear them. I am inclined to believe that some of their burders will be relieved at least. But if the operators decline to open their door, then the operators decline to open their door, is liable to be the great one. It ought to be what then strike? No, emphatically, no. Then what? I make no pretentions at solution, but I can national committee are fully alive to this firmly believe the matter can be arely left to be the committee are fully alive to this dense. firmly believe the matter can be safely left to decree of that just and impartial har-ic opinion. Here credit will be placed sublic opinion. Here credit will be placed where it belongs. If the operators are at fault he decision will be given without hesitation, or f the other side, a like verdiet will be rendered. From momentary chaos will come enlightenment and elucidation which must result in a greater degree of prosperity, let us hope, to both em-ployer and employe, for labor and capital, mu-tually dependent, will inevitably rise or fall to-

Whether effective or not at the moment of their utterance, these words are true and the counsel which they convey is the best counsel which the mine-workers of our community can the passports of Americans traveling receive. A strike in the mines is an unequal contest. Whether the operaflowing into our state department from | tor be good, bad or only middling, he can shut down, await results and feel sure that neither he nor his family will want for food or clothing. Not so with the miner. When he strikes his income stops, and upon his wife and children, parties innocent and helpless, the great burden of the sacrifice falls. No mine strike yet has gained for the terval of years under the impression strikers one-half what it has cost

that his naturalization absolves him them. Every general strike in the hisfrom all accountability to the authori- tory of anthracite mining has ended les of his fatherland; assumes the at- in the recognition by the strikers that titude of a candidate for trouble and the strike method of seeking a redress is immediately accommodated. The of grievances is unwise and disastrous. Our community should be spared fat with correspondence concerning the infliction which those in favor of a strike are trying to put upon it.

The periodical announcement that the stolen Charles Ross is found has again been made. This time the claimant is from Poughkeepsie, and in that as a rule the American abroad, personnel is a tramp, jailed for vagrancy. While twenty-eight years have not dimmed the aged mother's sorrow for the lost little boy, the anxlety and countless disappointments of that time have ltf her hopeless of ever seeing him in life. Scores of children have been brought to her for recognition, scores of pretenders have claimed to be the kidnapped son, but none could bear the scrutiny of the mother's eyes, and none have been able standings very rarely has any serious to convince the family that anything more than blackmail or imposition was intended. It is a pity that in her old age, widowed and heartbroken, she American who causes bother and it is must still be tortured by claims which revive the subject she never willingly mentions. Better, indeed, it would be if the little yellow-haired child had long ago passed out of life than that did lack tact in his recent address at he should be found at this late day Santiago, but if he did, it is much more with the habits of a vagrant's existcertain that the Philadelphia North ence firmly fastened upon him, and American lacks tact in calling atten- with the advantages of a noble hetion to the matter when it distinctly redity warped and wrecked by the

The public school teachers of Scranto criticise General Wood after the ton are today calling down blessings Cubans observe any shortcomings that on the heads of the school controllers for delaying the opening of school for work in Cuba has been such as to another week in view of the probable hot weather. It would be utterly upon anything he may say in his after | impossible for teachers or pupils to accomplish any work during such extreme heat, and while the time would be wasted, the evil would be still worse in counteracting all the benefit of vacation.

Spirits have revealed to a Philadelphia woman the secret of perpetual motion in a machine that has run for a month. At least this is her essertion. Why spirits should trouble themselves to promote such an enterprise as this when they might be better employed in regulating the vagaries of David Martin and his political strike of the mine-workers of the outfit, is not explained by the Philadelphia papers.

POLITICAL NOTES.

There has not been an hour from the moment e Pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth to the bright May day when Dewey humbled the flag of Spain in Manila bay when Americans have not been the missionaries of liberty. The Revo-lutionary war was for liberty and expansion on land; the war of 1812 was for liberty and expansion on the sea; the Mexican war was for liberty and expansion to the west and south; the Rebellion was for liberty and union ery and destitution, the stagnation of business and general depression. For my part, I cannot look upon such prespects with indifference; I cannot passively regard a question that so deeply not look upon such prospects with mountain the so deeply cannot passively regard a question that so deeply affects the community, and particularly you, the men and women composing the congregation of men and women composing the congregation of the sound of the soun American republics strung along the Andean mountain chain, every one of them children of American thought and of American example Great \$15,000,000 for Louisiana it is, therefore, not easy proper but imperative and the sale conveyed sovereign rights over all the population both savage and civilized in that great to territory and they were not asked to you are not. * * I fully realize that there ing it is just. The Republican policy which so long has guided the destiny of Republican America has been just and generous, opening the door of opportunity to all, opening markets that looms may spin, furnaces blaze, chimneys smoke, trains fly and ships sail, making work, maintaining wages and paying honest toil and American skill the highest wages in the best money in the world. The Republican party stands for the imperialism of opportunity, the dominion of achievement, the kingdom of manly labor, royal remuneration for loyal service. If this be imperialism let the enemies of the republic make the most of it.

The silver orators from Bryan down are never ned of reiterating that the gold standard is stablished solely in the interest of the creditor class, who want whatever is due them paid in the best and highest kind of money. They asone that the debtor class is the poor who owe oney, and that the creditor class is the rich whom money is always due. On this ground sey endeavor to foment hatred and bitterness ong the poor against the rich, and to array lass against class and employe against em-loyer. To stir up such jealousies and hatreds quens the road to anarchy, and anarchy leads the destruction of government. But it is not true that the poor are the debtor class, and the rich the creditor class. As a matter of e he may have in opposition thereto. * * * the rich the creditor class. As a matter of fact the great majority of people belong to both classes, having money coming to them from one direction and having to pay it out in another. both sides to the controversy agree, but differ direction and having to pay it out in another, is to the method of procedure. The working It is, therefore, difficult to draw any hard and nen claim the right to send their representatives fast line to separate the debtors from the osmeak for them as attorneys in the case. This creditors. But if there is a creditor class in recass reasonable, but is not agreeable to the op-trators, who, as a counter proposal say: "Was will treat with employes only." This does not composed of the men who handle large sums of appear satisfactory to the outher side. And so money and who are engaged in carrying on great the chasm opens. Now, from what I know of enterpropises. They, for the most part, are debtors. chasm opers. Now, from what I know of enterprises. They, for the most part, are debter operators in this region, and I know some The real creditor class is composed of work f them intimately, and all favorably. I feel jus-ified in saying that they will do whatever they of business, of salaried people, and of depositors the consent of the governed.

Fourteen years after, \$7,200,000 was invested in Alaska, securing title to account ain, glacier, seals, fish, Indians, Russians and all else the land contained without their consent being the land contained without the land

A letter from Chicago says: The political toution, so far as the Republican outlook is meerned, may be sized up in one word—over-orndence. The great trouble at the present onfidence. read more pay? Most assuredly not. Can you moment is that everybody nearly, and especially r ! prescribe another course for a neighbor, he the Republicans, are too busy making money. getting their crops in, earning good wages at their situations in the mills all over the country, without appearing arbitrary or inconsistent? We their situations in the mills all over the country, cannot. If the workmen send a committee com- and, in short, seeling so very contented that one who comes along to talk politics finds little en-couragement. The correspondence, the clipdanger. They like to receive the reports of prosperity—and the reports also that as many millions of voters as possible, especially Republican voters, are having a very good time of it financially. But they do not allow themselves to be lulled into any feeling of false security y this. They have been working from the trop of the hat, and that, according to all reports, is the exact condition in the east. Republican leaders believe that they will win, but they are going to work harder and harder bring about that consummation; and they pose to take no chances. One of the best certisements over written simply said. "No time to write advertisements-too busy sell-That about expresses the present

W. E. Curtis writes to the Chicago Record; saw a safe manufacturer at Manhattan Beach night, who told me that his company had old more safes in Kansas during the last two petitors had enjoyed a full share of the busi-boss. He did not pretend to explain the res-sons for this extraordinary demand, but offered

the facts as a prosperity straw. JEFFERSON NOT AFRAID.

From the Second Inaugural Address, 1805. I know that the acquisition of Louisiana has disapproved by some, from a candid

apprehension that the enlargement of territory would endanger its Union. But who can limit the extent to which the federative principle may operate effectively? The larger our amo-ciation the less will it be shaken by local

TRADE WITH HAWAII.

The people of the United States are likely to be deprived of some much desired Information regarding the commerce of the United States with the Hawaiian Islands. The recent act of congress which extended to these islands practically all of the laws of the United States, is construed as rendering the commerce between the United States and the Islands "coastwise" in its character. The laws, with reference to the gathering of statistics of our commerce, rethe gathering of statistics of our commerce, re-quire importers and exporters to file with the collectors of customs at the ports at which their goods enter, or at which they leave the country, a specific statement of the quantity and value of each article imported or exported. The law does not require, however, this de-tailed information with reference to goods passing from one port of the United States to another port of the United States. Taking advantage of this condition, merchants of San Francisco, who are engaged in the trade with the Hawati Islands, are refusing to furnish to the collector at that point, regarding goods sent to or from the Hawaiian Islands, the gen-eral class of information which they have for years been furnishing but from which they claim they are now exempt under the new con-The effect of this will be to deprive the Bureau of Statistics and the people of the United States, at present at least, of all in-

formation regarding the commerce with the Hawaiian Islands. No feature of our import and export trade has attracted so much attention during the past year as that with the Hawaiian Islands. It was one spot where the effect of annexation upon commerce with the territory an nexed could be studied, since, in the other ter-ritories brought into close relations with the United States, conditions were not in our favor by reason of the war which had existed previous to, or immediately following the new relationship. While the growth of our commerce with Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippine Islands had been very great, it has been difficult to de termine what proportion of the growth was due to war conditions or what proportion to the new relations thus established. In the case of the Hawaiian Islands, however, no war condi-tions existed, either previous or subsequent to

annexation and the growth of the commerce with the United States may be attributed, chiefly, if not wholly, to the close relations brought about by annexation and the general business revival which followed that event. The growth of our commerce with the Ha-waiian Islands in the last few years, especially in the years 1890 and 1900, has been phenomenal. This growth is especially interesting in view of the new relationship which has been established with the islands and the marked increase which accompanied the final determination of that event. In 1860 the exports of the United States to the Hawaiian Island were \$4,711.417. and in 1807 were \$1,600,075, showing no growth from 1800 to 1807. In 1800 the imports into the

United States from the Hawaiian Islands were

\$12,312,008, and in 1507 were \$13,657,710, showing but a saight growth. The treaty of annexation was signed at Washington June 16, 1897, so that all the commerce of the fiscal year 1898 felt the effect of that step in the process of annexation. In that year the exports of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands were \$5,907,155, an increase of 27 per cent, over 1897, when they amounted to 84,690,075. The trust formally transferred to the United States on August 13, 1888, thus bring-ing practically all the fiscal year 1890 within the period following the complete annexation. The exports to the Hawaiian Islands, in the fiscal year 1809, amounted to \$9,505,470, an increase of three and one-half millions over 1807. and the year 1900 showed another increase three millions over 1808 and 1839.

The following table shows the commerce be-tween the United States and the Hawalian Is-

lands in each	year from 1890 to	1900:
	Imports into	Exports from
	United States	United States
Year ending	frem	to
June 30.	Hawaiian Isla.	Hawaiian Isls.
1890	\$12,312,208	\$ 4,711,417
1891	13,883,897	5,107,212
1892	8,075,893	3,871,828
1893	9,343,827	2,827,663
1894	10,065,317	3,308,187
	7,838,981	3,725,057
1896	11,767,704	3,985,707
1897	13,867,793	4,600,075
1898	17,157,380	5,907,153
	17,831,483	9,305,470
1900	20,707,903	13,509,148
Tive above	statement will	terminate the

records of our commerce with the Hawaiian Islands unless those engaged in that commerce reconsider their determination to refuse under istics the necessary information regarding their shipments to and from the islands.

HARVARD HONORED AT PARIS.

An attractive and interesting exhibit in the American Education and Social Economy class, at the Paris Exposition, is the display of the Cercle Francais de l'Universite Harvard, which has been awarded a gold medal and grand prinin the Class of Higher Education. This award is similar to that given to the Congressional Library at Washington, and to Harvard, Yale and Princeton universities, and is therefore a

very great credit to the Cyrcle. Among the exhibits of the Cercle appear photographs of the French lecturers, brought over to America by the Cercle: Rene Doumic, Ed-ouard Rod, Henri de Regnier; also diplomas, medals, certificates, etc. There were also pos ters of the various French performances of the Cercle, and a curious and quite original collection of photographs representing the cast of each play. This year's play "Le Pedant Joue," of Cyrano de Bergerac, attracted such attention, and the dramatic critics were very culo The exhibit drew a great deal of attention

from the French literary public, and the Paris press referred to it in the most flattering terms expressing not only admiration for the work, but also wondering at the perseverance and ability of those who possessed such perfect knowledge of the French classics and French

MULTUM IN PARVO.

It has been arranged that the hospital ship Maine shall return to South Africa. She will ing done by men trained in the American ambe-

The Russian mode of brewing tea is to make a strong essence by infusing a large quantity of tea in a small supply of water and a little is put into a glass, which is then alled with het or cold water, as desired. The true Russian never puts sugar into his cup. He bites a piece

as he sips his tea.

The Vienna Stock Exchange, after trying the use of quotations in percentage figures, such as are used in New York and Lendon, has now returned to the old system of quoting Austrian currency. Complaints of th Austrian currency. Complaints of the percent-age plan from constituents of the Bourse caused

the reversal of the rule.

At a recent bull fight in Barcelons the audi were not fierce enough and the fighters were wer enot flerce enough and the fighters were cowards, whereupon a number jumped into the ring and drove the animals into their pens while the fighters fled and boarded a train which happened to leave conveniently.

Arrow polson of the Wagogo is derived from

the fuice of the bark of two suphorbiaceou trees by continued boiling. Brieger has isolated therefrom a crystalline body which corresponds chemically and physiologically with the Wakamba arrow poison. The eupliorbia juice ap-pears to act as a progressive poison. An aurocha' horn was recently found in a ci-

dug in lower Pomerania. It is believed that our domestic cattle are the descendants of aurochs. This animal survived on the continent until 1627. Examples of its enormous horist may be seen frequently in churches and cas tles in Southern Germany and to the South Rubber culture was first scientifically under

taken at the botanical gardens at Peradentya in 1875 by Dr. Trimen, and in 1897 Ceylon boasted of 250,000 trees of the Braziltan variety which yielded an amount of one pound and a half per tree, 50 trees being planted to the acre. It is fortunate for Bracil Carl to the acre. It is fortunate for Bracil that little of the east possesses the sell, climate and conditions necessary for such competition. There has been the usual summer throp of two and one-half feet in the level of the Beuchinn Bridge span, due to the heat, which has, as usual every summer, expanded the cables. The level of the center of the span in the coldest day in winter is taken as the standard from which the measurement is made. Last summer some of the bridge trusses buckled because of the expansion of the cables.

CAPITULATION.

(A sweet confession from the inspired pen of Miss Popule McSwat).
We sat beneath the silvery moon together,

The crickets chirped their vespers in the My heart, though light as downy jaybird feather, Yet beat as loud as William's striped socks

A night owl screeched in rage at our intrusion, A bat whirred close enough to fan my hair, And there, in blushing maidenly confusion. I heard his aweet, extemporaneous prayer! His language seemed to flow as molten metal, He said I was an angel shorn of wings.

A mountain rose of grace in every petal, And several other quite superior things, And ere from that sweet spot we had arisen I knew that he was mine and I was hien'



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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 Reynolds Bros promptly.

Extraordinary Contest

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

The Tribune alms 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 twition and board \$1,000
2. Scholarship in Berstone Academy (3 years) including twition and board \$54
3. Sohmer 5-B Flano, including stool and scarf (on exhibition at J. W. Guernsey's, 514
Washington arenue) \$45
4. Course in Plano Instruction at Stranton Conservatory of Music

5. Columbia Bleycle, Chainless, 1000 model (on exhibition at Conrad Brothers', 243 Wys-

Conrad Brothers', 243 Wysming avenue)

6. Scholarship in Scranton Business
College, commercial course...
7. Scholarship in Scranton Business
College, commercial course...
8. Solid tiold Watch, lady's or gentleman's (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpff's, 21,7 Lackawanna avenue)

9. Tele-Photo Cycle Poco B, Camera, 455 (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpf's, 21,7 Lackawanna avenue)

10. Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or Gentleman's Solid Silver Watch (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpff's, 31,7 Lackawanna avenue)

Each contestant failing to accure 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 he persons securing the largest number the persons securing 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 8
Six Months' Subscription. . 2.59 6
One Year's Subscription . . 5.00 12

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 ad-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.

HOME



66 Don't Swear"

If you haven't the proper office sup plies. Come in and give us a trial. We have the largest and most complete line of office supplies in Northastern Pennsylvania. If it's a good thing, we have it. We make a specialty of visiting cards and monogram stationery.

Stationers and Engravers,

Hotel Jermyn Building.

Thousands upon thousands of unfortunate people fall annually by the wayside, crippled bodily and mentally by the onslaughts of dyspepsia or some other of that great train of troubles which follow or accompany a sluggish liver or a disordered stomach.

are like the good Samaritan of our Savior's time; they will lift the striken being back to health. Ripans Tabules are sure and direct in the exhibition of their curative powers. Medical science has discovered no remedy so marvelously

Early Dress Goods Buyers

Will find our new line of Fall Cheviots, Camel's Hair, Pebble Cheviots, Vicunas, Whipcords, Armures, etc., etc., worth looking overstyles and price being correct. These in black only. Broadcloths, Venetians, Plaid and Stripe Back Cheviots, in a full range of colors and black.

Rainette

A new cloth which we now introduce, and which being thoroughly shrunk and spotless, will prove an excellent cloth for hard wear; in a good range of colors, including Silver and Oxford Greys. Brown, Blue, Etc.

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