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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 precedert to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 31, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. National.

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

Congressmen at Large-GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FÖERDERER. Amilier General-E. B. HARDENBERGH

County. Country.

Country.

Country.

Jades—George M. Watson.

Beriff—Min H. Fellows.

Treature—J. A. Scranton.

District Atlanes—William R. Lewis.

Profonolary John Copeland.

Cirk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS.

Recorder of Deeds—Edil, BONN.

Recister of Wills—W. K. BECK.

Jury Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES.

Legislature. First District THOMAS J. REYNOLDS Second District JOHN SCHEULR, JR. Third District EDWARD JAMES, JR. Fourth District P. A. PHILBEN.

out the political issues of 2501. There Bryan will ever be called upon to redeem any of his campaign promises.

Trusts.

FRAID OF its party's free silver plank, which its editor ineffectually tried to squeich at the Kansas City convention; and realizing how counter to the patritic temper of the people is Eryan's paramount proposition to pull down the flag in surrender to Aguinaldo, the unfortunate Times makes a last rally on the subject of trusts and challenges The Tribune to discuss that question. We note briefly in passing the fact that practically all the chief officials in Tammany are stockholders in an ice trust which enjoys fat city contracts, doubtless as part of the deal, and proceed to consider the question in its broader as-

As far back as the Fiftleth congress the Democrats began to howl at the trusts for political purposes. They appointed a formidable committee of investigation which interrogated more than a hundred witnesses, but came to no definite conclusion. In the Fiftysecond and Fifty-fourth congresses this was repeated. The difference between Democratic promises and Republican performances is strikingly illustrated by the enactment of the measure known as the Sherman anti-trust law, which was enacted in 1890 by a Republican congress and signed by a Republican president-Benjamin Harrison. Although the Democrats sneered at the bill, which they contended was simply a piece of buncombe and would be only a dead letter, the recent decisions of the Supreme court have ust Belmont said in calling to shown that it is at least the only piece of legislation over put upon the tion of 1864; statute books which has the semblance of power to control and prevent combinations in restraint of production or

Under this law the Supreme court of the United States, on the 24th day of October, 1898, held illegal the Joint Traffic association, an agreement entered into between some thirty-one different railroad companies, and enjoined its further execution. Another well known case was the Addystone Pipe and Steel company et al. vs. the United States. It was charged in the petition that the defendants, six corporations who were engaged in the manufacture, sale and transportation of iron pipe, entered into a combination, a conspiracy, among themselves, by which they agreed that there should be no competition between them in any of the states or territories mentioned in the agreement (comprising some thirty-six in all) in regard to the manufacture and sale of cast-iron pipe. The action was undertaken for the purpose of obtaining an injunction perpetually enjoining the defendants from further acting under or carrying on the combination alleged in the petition to have been entered into betewen them, on the ground that it was an illegal and unlawful one, under the act above mentioned, and because it was in restraint of commerce and trade among the states. Judge Taft of the United States circuit court of appeals, now president of the Philippine commission, rendered a decision holding ement to be illegal and unlawful ander the anti-trust act. His decision was affirmed by the Supreme court Dec. 4, 1899, thereby affirming the power of congress to deal with Illegal combinations of that nature, and proving beyond question the great value of the Sherman anti-trust act.

But under the constitution congress can only regulate interstate commerce. It cannot interfere with commerce originating and ending within state limits. In his message to congress on Dec. 4, 1839, President McKinley called the attention of that body to the limitatious of the Sherman act and urged the adoption of legislation in remedy. Yet in the face of the Democratic party's intermittent clamor against trusts (we say intermittent, because it only yells at them when it is looking for youes; at other times it is hand in glove with them), when the judiclary committee of the house of representatives on June 1, 1900, brought before that body a joint resolution providing for a constitutional amendment which should give congress power to regulate trusts wherever found, only ive Democrats voted for it, while practically every Republican in the house

tically every Republican in the house sold for the measure, but as it required a two-thirds vote the Demo-crats; were strong enough to defeat it. Nor was this all. During the last government shall be declared at an residence of conscress. Senator Jones, of early date, so as to allow them to iterpreted and supported by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained are henceforth not at the considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers." These declarations, interpreted and supported by the American people

Arkansas, the chairman of the Democratic national committee, offered in he senate an amendment to the Porto Rican act providing for the repayment of duties on articles imported from Porto Rico since the occupancy by the United States-a proposition, which it ed in the payment of about \$1,500,000 to the sugar trust; while Represen- how many are worth the paper they tative Richardson, the leader of the Democratic side of the house and chairman of the Democratic congressional committee, offered in that body a resolution admitting free of duty sugar from Porto Rico and Cuba, which, it is conceded, would have been equivalent to presenting the sugar trust with about \$16,000,000 annually. The Democratic party is against trusts only for campaign purposes.

One of the propositions before the American Bar association contemplates an effort to organize an international bureau to translate and compare the laws of the various countries and to use its influence toward securing uniformity wherever possible, It is an ambitious undertaking but, as President Manderson well says, it could not do harm and might do good. The nations are rapidly coming toether, and this would belo-

History Repeating Itself.

THE SIMILARITY between the Democratic attitude of today in respect to the Phillppines and the attitude of "The puzzle of the campaign," says that party in 1864 when it declared an exchange "is what Bryan would do the war for the preservation of the if elected president." Seriously speak- Union a failure and wanted to let the ing, one might as well try to figure | South go has been noted but certain interesting details of resemblance are is not the least probability that Mr. worth pointing out. For example, compare Bryan at Indianapolis with Vallandigham in congress in January,

> BRYAN.
>
> We made allies of the History will record Filiphos. When we did that after nearly 6,000 so we had full knowl years of folly and wickeling that they were coness in every torm ughting for their own and administration of independence. I sub-government it was remit that history fur-aerved to American histors no example of statesmanship in the turpitude baser than minuteenth century of ours. What right have the Christian era to try we to force our govern the grand experiment, ment upon them with on a scale the most out their consent? Whe eastly and gigantic, of will say that we are eyeating love by force commanded to civilize and developing fruterwith dynamics and pros not affection by war, object with the sward? VALLANDIGHAM.

Or, compare the present Democratic andidate with the Democratic memers of congress who in 1864 joined together in a manifesto to the country intended to embarrass and disrupt the administration of Abraham Lin-

BRYAN.

Against us are are GRESSMEN.

Against us are are GRESSMEN.

raved a comparatively Only two classes of small but politically men are supporting the and financially powerful government—those woo number who would are making money out profit by Republican of the war and the radpolitics. Imperialism heat abolitionists, We would be profitable to call upon this country the army contractors. It to threw out of power would be profitable to the alministration until ship owners, who der whose favor these would carry live sel-men mostle in power diers to the Philip and gratify their unholy pines and bring deal greed and detestable soldiers back. It would passions. We call upon be profitable to those the people to purze the who would seize upon body politic of its until franchises. It would passibly elements and to be profitable to the of substitute in public fails, whose salariesticute just and breadwould be fixed here and ninded, pure and lib-BRYAN. DEMOCRATIC GRESSMEN.

Or, contrast with Bryan's recent speech at Lincoln, Neb., what Augorder the Democratic national conven-

BRYAN.

The Republican party Four years of misrule today is not the repre-by a sectional, fanatical sentative of human and corrupt party have rights, as it claimed to brought our country to be forty years ago. I the verge of ruin. The want those about to cast result of such a calameter first vote to take ity as the re-election of these questions that Mr. Lincoln must be the press upon a them for utter disintegration of solution and ask them our whole political and selves; "What will the social system amidst result be?" We say bloodshed and anarchy, that Republican success menaces the foundation of our government.

"The Democrats," says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, "talked of 'Abe Lincoln's war' then just as they do of 'Bill McKinley's war' now. They called Lincoln 'King' and 'tyrant' for putting down secession rebellion, just as they now call McKinley 'Czar' and 'despot' for putting down the Tagal rebellion. They prated of 'consent of the governed' in the South then just as they prate of it in Luzon now. The spirit of the Bryan Democracy today is that of the Vallandigham Democracy in 1864. Not a spot on the leopard has changed." Is this not true?

In his annual address to the Grand Army veterans, Commander-in-Chief Shaw strongly recommended changing Memorial Day to the last Sunday in May. "If this change is made," he said, "It is believed that the holy Subbath day will preserve it from the desecrations which now largely pervert its tender associations." The desire to obviate these targely thoughtless desecrations is shared by every conderate American; but it may fairly ne doubted if the change suggested would accomplish the purpose. Better fight it out on the present line to victory or defeat.

When 75,000,000 well-to-do-citizens make up their minds to pursue a certain policy the danger of successful resistance is small. The United States can have its way in China and secure ample protection of its rights and privileges if the people of the United eral of its treaties. States will drop temporarily the petty squabbles of party politics and stand back of their president.

The precedent established by those quarrelsome neighbors out in Allegheny county who settled their difficulties by means of a duel with lawn hoses may be recommended most cordially. If cleanliness is next to godliness, fighting with hoses must be a

The persistence with which the New York politicians are pushing Tim Woodruff for office indicates that he is either extraordinarily popular or exceptionally generous in paying the

of the presidential campaign.

Last year, according to General Manderson, president of the American Bar association, there were enacted in the various legislatures of the United was clearly shown, would have result- | States, 4,834 general and 9,325 local, or a total of 14,159 laws. And of the lot are printed on?

> What Richard Croker on the stump should say to young men as to warn them to chose reputable political associations and to stand for decency crowd would snicker if Croker should

The numerous proposed remedies for the Goebel law are liable in some instances to prove worse than the !!!s they are intended to cure.

The light lists of casualties from Manila at present are discouraging to the average Democratic campaigner.

now attacked the oyster crop.

The alarmists who failed to predict

First Century of American Diplomacy

[Abstract from a Paper Read Last Night by im Basett Moore Before the American Bar

CENTURY and a quarter ago the thirteen United Colonies were declared to possess, as interpendent states, "full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, lish commerce and do all other acts and hings which independent states may of right to." During the period that has since elapsed there have been great mutations in the world's political and moral order. To those changes the inited States, as the exponent of the cause of or government, free commerce and free seas, has largely contributed. The foundations of its foreign policy were laid in the early days of the republic, by the great men who gave to the government its original form and purpose. Prior to 1759, when the federal constitution went into ffect, the United States had entered into fourects treaties, covering a wide range of subjects, such as peace and war, political alliance, pe-cuniary loans, commercial intercourse, and the rights of consuls. Among their various stipulaions we find provisions for liberty of conscience, the abolition of the disabilities of eliens, the peaceful adjustment of international disputes, and the mitigation of the evile of war. Not only were some of these provisions in edvance of the international law of the time, but the proposals of the governments were in some respects in solvance of its treaties. One of the great ob-jects at which it simed was the abolition of the ystem of discriminating duties then in vogue, and the breaking down of the narrow and shortsighted policy under which the European powers sought to reserve to themselves an exclusive trade with their several colonies. These objects, thought slowly accomplished were in the end to a great extent attained, and particularly the bolition of discriminating duties.

Soon after the organization of permanent gornment under the constitution, there began the treat struggle concerning neutrality, whose con-luding chapter may be found only in the Treaty of Washington of 1871 and the arbitration at Geneva. This contest, which arose in the early stages of the first general European war, growing out of the French revolution, was found to involve both the maintenance of neutral rights and the performance of neutral duties, and neither had ever been clearly and comprehensively defined. It fell to the United States to define them and to place them on a permanent foundation. In the correspondence that took place in 1793, between Mr. Jefferson, who was then secretary of state, and Mr. Genet, the French minister; in the instructions issued in August of the same year, by Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, ector of customs; and in the act of mendation of the president, the duties of new trality were set forth with a certainty and prewas thus inaugurated, and which has been con firmed by subsequent legislation and diplomacy, is acknowledged to have formed an epoch in the icvelopment of international law.

The struggle for neutral rights originated in the same great European conflict as the controversy respecting neutral duties. Both Great Britain and France issued belligerent orders and decrees under which the commerce of neutrals was subjected to unendurable burdens. For the osses thus suffered compensation was obtained from Great Britain, while with France there arose the state of limited war that existed from 1708 to 1800. But, after the breach of the Peace of Amiens, the depredations on neutral commerce were renewed with increased violence. The British orders in council of 1806 and 1807, and the decrees issued by Napoleon at Berlin and Milan in 1805 and 1807, with their hald assertions of paper blockades and sweeping denials of the rights of neutrality, were met by the United States with protests of embargoes, with non-in-tercourse, and finally, in the case of Great Brit-ain, which was complicated with the question of impressment, with war, while from France a insiderable indemnity was afterwards obtained treaty. The pretensions against which the United States protested are no longer justified on legal grounds. Paper blockades are universally andemned. The right of neutrals to carry on a non-contraband trade with belligerents is ac-knowledged. The claim of impressment is no longer asserted.

With the claim of impressment was associated the question of visitation and search on the high seas. The United States, while conceding the existence of this right in time of war, denied it in time of peace. In 1858 this position was un-animously affirmed by a resolution of the senate. "After the passage of this resolution," said Mr. Fish, as secretary of state, on a certain occasion, "Great Britain formally recognized the princi-ple thus announced, and other maritime powers, nd writers on international law, all assert it."
While maintaining the freedom of the seas, the United States has also contended for the free savigation of the natural channels by which they are connected. Such was its position in case of the Danish Sound Dues. Reasoning analogy, it has applied the same principle to artificial channels. In 1826 Mr. Clay, as secof state, declared that if a canal to unite the Atlantic and Pacific oceans should ever be cructed, "the benefits of it ought not to exclusively appropriated to any one nation, but should be extended to all parts of the globe upon the payment of a just compensation or reasonable tolls." The same principle was approved by the senate in 1835 and by the sense in 1839, and was incorporated in the Inyton-Bulwer treaty in 1850. It is embodied in the pending Hay-Paunceiote treaty. It forms the basis of the treaty concluded at Constanti-nople in 1888, between the leading maritims: owers of Europe, in relation to the Suez canal, The United States has also contended for the ree navigation of international rivers, and has red the insertion of this principle in sev-

While the struggle for neutral rights was progress, the Spanish coloures in America be-gan one after another to declare their inden-phidence. In this movement the United States instinctively felt a deep concern, and in 1823. President Monroe, moved by the apprehension that the powers forming the Hely Alliance would intervene to restore the revolted colnies to Spain, declared, in his annual message that any attempt on the part of the allied powers to extend their system to any por-tion of this hemisphere would be considered "dangerous to our peace and asfety," and that any interposition by may European powers in the affairs of the governments whose independence we had acknowledged, for the purpose of oppressing there or controlling in any manner their destiny, could be viewed in no other light than as "the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."
In the same message there was another declara-tion, made with reference to territorial dis-

get on the other side before the close as a protest against the political intervention of European domin-Europe and the extension of European dominion in this hemisphers, still stand as a guar-antee of the independence of governments and the freedom of commerce.

In the east, the United States has sought the preservation of the autonomy and territorial in-tegrity of the independent governments there ex-isting. Especially is this true of China and Japan. The latter country has at length been emancipated. China, however, suggests an un-certain future. The United States has lately obtained from the powers an apparagment to obobtained from the powers an engagement to observe throughout the empire the principle of commercial equality. Its policy in the greve crists that has since arisen is expressed in the circular issued by Mr. Hay, secretary of state, on the fid of July last, and is "to seek a solution which may be the principle of the principle of the principle of the power as the power as the principle of the power as the power and the power as the power and the power as the power and the power sociations and to stand for decency tion which may bring about permanent safety and honor in public life. But how the and administrative entity, protect all right guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and in ernational law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire."

As affecting the liberty of in the individual, plenacy the principle of expatriation. Since 1872, however, no treaty on the subject has been concluded. This fact may be explained not only by an unreadiness on the part of various gov-ernments to accept a compliance with the nat-uralization laws of the United States as a sufficient act of expatriation, but also by the exi-gencies of military service and the numerous cases in which it has been alleged that the the peach crop out of the market have treaties were abused for the purpose of evading

niltary duty.
The United States has contributed to the development of the system of extradition. But, of still greater importance is the fact that the United States has given weight of its example to the employment of international arbitration as a means of settling disputes not only as to the rights of individuals but also as to the rights nations. It is universally admitted that the sults of international arbitration have been beneficent, and this opinion is attested by the efforts lately made to establish a permanent sys-

But in all the history of the dipiomacy of the nited States during the past hundred years, othing is more striking than the record of the sational expansion. First Louisiana, then the Floridas, then Texas, next a half of Oregon, soon aferwards California and New Mexico, and Inter the Gadsden purchase, the national advance still continued. Distant Alaska, far reaching in its continental and insular dimensions, was added to the national domain; the Hawaiian Islands, long an object of special protection, were at length annexed; and Cuba, as the events of a century had foreshadowed, was detached from the Spanish crown, while by the same act all other Spanish islands in the West Indies, together with the P. lippines and Guam in the Pacific, were ceded to the United States. By a treaty since made, Germany and Great Britain renounce in the favor of the United States all their rights of possession or jurisdiction as to Tutuila and certain other islands in Samoa.

The record of the century lies before us. We survey it perhaps with exultation, but we should not forget its graver meaning. With the growth of power and the extension of boundaries, there has come an increase of national esponsibilities. The manner in which we shall discharge them will be the test of our virtue. Today, reviewing the achievements of a hundred ears, we pay our tribute to the wisdom, the oresight, the lofty conceptions and generous olicies of them men who gave to our diplomacy ts first impulse. It remains for us to carry for-ward, as our predecessors have carried farward, the great work thus begun, so that at the close of another century the cause of free government, free commerce and free seas may still find in the United States a champion.

AN UNPARALLELED RECOVERY

From the New York Financier August 8, 1896, marked the culmination of the 1896 panic in stock exchange circles. On that date prices went tumbling, business was lemoralized, and conditions generally were the

everse of stable.

What a contrast August 8, 1900, presents in comparison. Probably the most signal instance of the change is found in the peculiar significance of an event which marked the fourth anniversary of the 1896 financial collapse. On last Tuesday, exactly four years later, the announce-ment was made by the press that the United States had been awarded one-half the British war loan of \$50,000,000, and that the allotments on this side of the water had been largely oversubscribed. From the position of a nation which the world regarded with suspicion because of an attempt at repudiation, the United States an attempt at repudiation, the United States has in a period so short as to seem to date almost from yesterday, risen to the diguity of the foremost financial country in the world. In the four years spanning the first rejection of the free silver doctrine the United States has made a progress beside which all previous growth appears small. Europe was glad to unlead American securities on the market in 1896; the United States has been glad to buy them back ever since. In the four years since 1898 American manufacturers and producers 1896 American manufacturers and producers have conquered the world's markets; they have sold abroad one and one-half thousand millions commodities above what they have bought they have forced an import of gold the limit to which was only lessened by Europe's bid to to which was only leasened by Europe's blattop retain portions at higher interest, and now with hanks and treasury overflowing with the best money in the world, with prosperity above anything dreamed of in 1896, the United States half of the \$50,000,000 foriegn bond issue, and would take it all if permitted.

England is not alone in turning to the United States for financial assistance. Russia has placed a semi-public loan with American financial in-stitutions, and German bonds are being adver-

tised in the public press.
In the light of facts like these it seems like travesty on common sense to witness th pectacle of a party entering on a campaign with free silver as the trap and a foolish theory of colonial government as the bait. The rise in a curity prices over a long period is not governed by manipulation so that a comparison of uotations of August 8, 1806, and August 8, 1900 really valuable in affording an illustration the change in sentiment since Mr. Bryan de clared the country to be on the highroad to destruction. In order to show the relative range n 1890, the highest prices of that year are also

Canadian Southern 40% Chie., B. & Q Missouri Pacific General Electric Jersey Central Lackawanna 176 206 7114 9014 5134 19014 7214 158 110 3044 19 1034 11156 12136 ouisville & Nasville New York Central Northern Pacific, Prof ... Northwestern People's Gas Sugar Western Union

Average 25 54% 118% 96% For a country with a future as dark as seemed the case in 1896, the United States has made recovery unparalleled in history.

POLITICAL HOME THRUSTS.

McKiniey wishes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines. Bryan is committed to a protectorate. The for-mer places both the responsibility and the protection in American hands. The latter would not the United States of any power to curb the toolishness of the natives and yet com-mit the United States to fight their quarrels. It would make the Filipinos the arbiters of the destiny of the United States.

If the voters could forget history, refuse to learn in the hard school of experience, prefer promises to deeds, be willing to take chances on a wild experiment and want another change there would be some chance of the Nebraska candidate reaching the White House. The paramount interest of the people in this campaign is to do nothing that will interfere with the general prosperity that is now enjoyed in all parts of the country. Even the Nebraska promiser does not promise to give better times than at present enjoyed.

The militarism which the Democrate baye.

been holding up as a menace to the republic has made it possible for the government to attempt the rescue of the American minister and American missionaries in Chins. The forty cars of harvesting machines, side-

tracked at Kansas City waiting to get into the Kansas wheat fields have finally got there. The Kansas City platform couldn't stop them. The Democrats in the South protect the suf-frago of the illiterate white man and disfran-chise the educated colored man, and yet say it is not a question of color.

The same with which Bryan leaps from one

paramount issue to another indicates that he is willing to paramount anything that will wi Mr. Bryan is so strong on the consent of the governed that he forced his own views on a convention without its consent.

ALWAYS BUSY. SCHOOL SHOES

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And Bargains in Jewelry, Silverwear, Etc. Not Damaged

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

and all kinds Jewel- eastern Pennsylvania.

If it's a good thing, we have it. We ry Repairing and promptly.

formation and urges those interested to write if in doubt on any

RULES OF THE CONTEST

The special rewards will be given to be persons securing the largest number 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 Scranton Tribune Offers Unusual Induce-

ments 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-

wards to the ten persons who will be most successful and attain

the highest number of points in our Educational Contest. By schol-

arships 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,

pensate those who may enter upon this work and not be success-

ful 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 subscrip-

Educational Contest, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa." The

Tribune will be pleased to answer any inquiries for additional in-

%>>>>>>>>>

In addition to the ten special rewards, and in order to com-

All letters of inquiry should be addressed to "Editor of the

We are going to give scholarships and other special re-

cution a plan that will interest every one.

covering four and three years respectively.

tions they may succeed in winning for it.

SPECIAL REWARDS.

Conrad Brothers, 243 Wyo-ming avenue)

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

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

8. Solid Gold Watch, lady's or gentleman's (or. exhibition at Eugene Schimpfi's, 217 Lackawanna avenue)

9. Tele-Photo Cycle Poco B. Camera, 4x5 (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpfi's, 217 Lackawanna avenue)

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

Extraordinary

Contest

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 be 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.

GOD BLESS

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.

"Don't Swear"

If you haven't the proper office sup-Watch Repairing ples. Come in and give us a trial, We have the largest and most complete line of office supplies in Northmake a specialty of visiting cards and monogram stationery.

Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building.

A practical sportsman with humanitarian instincts relates that on one occasion, in the forests of Maine, his catch was so large that he gave way to much enthusiasm, which was added to by certain good spirits that, during the excitement, escaped from a glass bottle and took possession of him and his guide. Before going to sleep that night, however, each man swallowed a

R-I-P-A-N-S TABULE

and in the morning neither had a touch of anything like the headache that on previous occasions had pretty uniformly followed unusual success with rod

FINLEY'S

Early Dress Goods Buyers

Will find our new line of Fall Cheviots, Camel's Hair, Engraving done Reynolds Bros 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

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.

All the new numbers in our "Guaranteed Black Taffeta" from 19-inch to 27-inch wide at lower prices than ever, to open the season.

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LACKAWANNA AVENUE