

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. Last rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name, and the condition precedent to acceptance is that contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 3, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. Vice-President—WILLIAM MCKINLEY. President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT. State. Congressmen at Large—GAYLUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FERGUSON, Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERGH. County. Congress—WILLIAM COXWELL, Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON, Sheriff—JOHN B. FELLOWS, Treasurer—J. A. SCRANTON, District Attorney—WILLIAM H. LEWIS, Prothonotary—JOHN COPELAND, Clerk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS, Recorder of Deeds—W. H. BUCK, Register of Wills—W. K. BUCK, Jury Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES.

Legislation. First District—THOMAS J. MCKINLEY, Second District—JOHN SCHUBERT, JR., Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR., Fourth District—J. A. PHILLIPS. The indebtedness of the community to Mr. O. S. Johnson for his timely contribution of \$10,000 to the Y. M. C. A. building fund, enabling the immediate prosecution of the construction of the association's contemplated new home, deserves to be recognized by every one. It was a noble deed.

Thoughts for Labor Day.

THE SETTING apart of special times for the display by organized labor of its strength and its progress is in accord with the spirit of our times, which recognizes increasingly the interdependence of all classes in the community and appreciates that fair gain by one is real gain for all. It takes all kinds of people to make a world and the broader-minded a man is the less he is inclined to think that any man or group of men, whatever their work or station in life, possesses a monopoly of good or bad qualities. A lesson for both labor and capital to learn, and one worth considering today, is that human nature is not determined wholly by the contents of the pocketbook and that true manhood is entitled to the world's respect wherever found. We are hearing a good deal just now about labor and capital, as if they were on the point of going to war with one another. It is unfortunately true, and why? Can any man doubt that a principal reason is in mutual misunderstandings? A committee of miners waits on an operator. Distorted reports have influenced in advance the minds of both. Each has a wrong impression of the other. If one, therefore, is curt or snappish, the other is quick to take the same cue and in a short time trouble develops where a little patience and tact would have smoothed everything out. There are operators who, without provocation, swear at their employes as if they were so many dogs and no decent man, whatever his position in life, can have anything but contempt for such men. But these operators are exceptions to the rule. On the other hand, there are sometimes employes who wear a chip, looking for trouble, and these make a lot of mischief, but they, also, are exceptions. Care should be taken not to judge the many by the few; not to fall into the unjust habit of calling all employers scoundrels and robbers, just because they are employers, or of considering that every wage-earner who joins a union in the hope of bettering his condition in life, is therefore a plotter of agitation and an enemy of the man for whom he works. Whatever tends to embitter the employer and the employe, to make ill feeling between them, is to be deplored as harmful, not only to both of them, but also as hurtful to the general public, whose interests call loudly for peace; and he is the best friend of labor, as well as the best friend of capital and the true benefactor of his race, who helps to remove intervening errors and to promote a harmonious settlement of differences, man to man.

There is another thought worthy of consideration at this time, a thought which should make Labor Day one of the proudest days in the calendar. It is that in America, man from bar of caste, domes the son of a workingman to follow in his father's footsteps regardless of inherent aptitudes qualifying him to rise in life. In the old world the rule is that where you are born, there you must stay, and the exceptions to it are few; but in this free country, in spite of all our temporary woes, which ebb and flow in every walk of life, harassing rich and poor alike, the grand fact remains true, notwithstanding what demagogues may say to the contrary, that the roads to promotion are open to all, and ability, not circumstance of birth, is the passport. Who are our rising young men? Are they the spoiled darlings of inherited wealth or the striving and ambitious children of the poor? Take the big men in this very community. Where did they come from? From palaces or cabins? Labor's lot is often hard; nobody knows it better than one who has gone through the mill. Inequalities and injustices are many and exasperating; but that is true in all vocations and stations. The laborer works for his daily pay; his work is hard and his pay seems small. But when the weary task is over he can go home to his wife and children with the consolation that his responsibility for the day is ended; while often the anxieties of his employer then only begin. If it is not in the book of fate for him to change his place in life the boy at his fireside has an unbounded vista of open opportunities, some of which the lad will realize if he has good stuff in him. Finally, labor as well as capi-

tal must be fair, temperate and just; let it be otherwise and inevitably it pays a penalty; for after all, the supreme law of the land is the law laid down in the Golden Rule.

Upon the only free vote at Kansas City a majority of the Pennsylvania delegation supported the free silver plank—The Times.

The Pennsylvania representative on the platform committee voted against Bryan's free silver plank, and the delegation as a whole unanimously adopted the Patterson resolution endorsing an explicit avowal. Hence it is evident that the Democracy of Pennsylvania is eager to forget its free silver past. This is shown by Brother Lynett's own paper, which, having in four years been on both sides of that question, now tries to relegate the whole matter to oblivion. Not convictions but tricks to catch votes seem to be the chief characteristic of the Bryanized Democracy. It strongly resembles opera bouffe.

Municipal Repairs.

MANY MONTHS ago The Tribune defined the need of a Taxpayers' association in Scranton and it naturally views with gratification the announcement that Mr. John M. Kemmerer intends to bring before the board of trade the question of the formation of one. This should have been done years ago; it is a policy which has been advocated insistently by this paper, and now that Scranton is likely to become a second-class city necessitating a reconstruction of its machinery of government, the time is ripe for reasonable and vigorous efforts to introduce system, economy and ordinary honesty into the transaction of the city's business. The men who run our city government are neither as good as they should be nor as black as they have been painted; most of them do as the average man would do in the same circumstances. Nothing is to be accomplished for improvement in methods by simply calling names at them. There has been, however, a great deal of conscientious and confidence in the doing of the city's business; precedents have arisen which are extravagant, wasteful of time and contrary to common sense; Peter has been relentlessly robbed by Paul, not so much because of ill will toward Peter as on the ground of convenience; and by a familiar process of evolution there has, amidst all this carelessness, been a weakening of the civic conscience of some of our officials until men who would scorn to do a dishonest act in private life fall into the vicious habit of regarding the public welfare as a commodity of trade. Most of our hoodlums are men primarily of good intent gone wrong through public neglect. Honesty in some men can stand alone and in others it has to be safeguarded. There is today nothing in the city of Scranton calculated to bolster up the wavering honesty of the public official whose preference is to do the right thing, but who finds the temptations to dishonesty to be very numerous and effective and who goes in the direction of the strongest pressure.

Extravagance in Food.

EXPERIMENTS made by Professor Atwater of Wesleyan university have established from a scientific standpoint that the cheaper and as a rule coarser food of the poor man's table is richer in nutritive qualities than the daintier viands of the rich. "Professor Atwater's report," says a press dispatch, "contains a scathing rebuke to the manner of living among the wealthy in that there is three times as much food wasted as there is eaten. In general he finds that the American people could get twice as nutritious food for about half the money that they are now paying." This is notoriously true, and the worst feature of it is that no signs of improvement are visible. Gourmandizing is a vice of increasing magnitude. Restaurants and hotels encourage it by offering menus which for widespread variety would put to blush the menus of a court banquet in the time of Queen Elizabeth or Louis XIV. Even in the homes of people only moderately well to do the tendency is away from intelligent economy in foods. Where health and strength can best be promoted by inexpensive and simple preparations the fashion is to strive for complicated culinary effects, and both direction and pocketbook suffer in consequence. Although nutrition today is cheaper than ever before, the "cost of living" is higher, and the difference represents more social pride or vanity than anything else. The American people inhabit a rich land whose resources are by no means exhausted or even half-developed, therefore they can, better than most folks, stand the factor of expense; but that is not the worst factor. There is reason to fear that our women have not the vigorous health and freedom from bodily ailments that their grandmothers had, and among men the prevalence of nervousness is perhaps as largely due to overtaxing the digestive mechanism, with resultant damage to the sympathetic nervous and poverty of blood, as to changes in details of their occupations growing out of modi-

tying social conditions. He who seeks the vigor of a peasant's child of Europe nurtured on black bread and sunshine may well doubt if potted and pampered young America is the proper heir to the institutions our fathers have wrought.

Vermont will vote tomorrow and it will afford an interesting index of New England sentiment. It is, of course, safely Republican and no particular effort has been made to bring out a large vote. The average Republican plurality in the past seven presidential elections at the September polls is 27,669 but the plurality on the vote for governor two years ago was only 23,559. If the plurality tomorrow is between the Democratic and the Republican parties it will have no particular significance; if below 23,559 it will indicate Republican defections; if in excess of 27,669 it will indicate Republican accessions.

A disciple of Isaac Walton, who angled in the vicinity of the Delaware Water Gap the other day, was fined \$30 for taking three bass that measured less than nine inches in length. It is pleasing to note that Scranton fishermen are in no danger of similar punishment. They are seldom on record as taking bass that weigh less than three pounds each.

The espousal of Bryan's flag-lowering candidacy by a veteran soldier and patriot like Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson only shows that honored careers often end in hallucination.

The Chinese minister in London is quoted as favoring the election of Bryan. Maybe he thinks that with Bryan in the chair the killing of foreigners in China would be unopposed.

Russia's Proposal And Our Response

FROM THE NEW YORK SUN. WE HAVE BEFORE US the text of the proposal made by the St. Petersburg foreign office in the name of the Russian government which has not only been sent to London, but also communicated to Great Britain, Japan, France, Germany, Italy and Austria, named in the order of the importance of their relation to the Far Eastern question. These documents constitute the first definite step which has been taken toward the solution of the Chinese problem since the rescue of the legations.

It will be observed that the announcement of the St. Petersburg government's intentions is in no wise conditioned on the approval of any other power. It is, on the contrary, a positive declaration of an unswerving purpose which is to be faithfully carried out, whatever the fact. The representative of the St. Petersburg foreign office has informed us that "Russia has directed the Russian minister to retire with his official personnel from Peking, and that the Russian troops will likewise be withdrawn; and that, when the government of China shall regain the reins of government, an effort will be made to effect a general agreement, and that, should the other side be unwilling to do so, the Russian government will enter into negotiations with the Chinese government to the end of securing a representative to the Chinese government, and that, should the Chinese government be unwilling to do so, the Russian government will enter into negotiations with the Chinese government to the end of securing a representative to the Chinese government, and that, should the Chinese government be unwilling to do so, the Russian government will enter into negotiations with the Chinese government to the end of securing a representative to the Chinese government."

We repeat that Russia has given not the slightest intimation that her own purpose will be modified by the views of any other power; consequently, it really must be construed as a definite agreement to adopt Russia's policy, so far as the withdrawal of troops from Peking is concerned. To this extent cooperation will take place without regard to what the other powers concerned may think or do about the matter. As a matter of fact, France will undoubtedly pursue a course in accord with that taken by Russia and the United States, and we presume that the same thing may be said of Japan, provided there should be an understanding that no further opposition will be made by Russia to the military occupation of Corea. England has not yet been heard from officially, but we do not see how she can persist in keeping her troops at Peking, and thus cripple the power of the reigning dynasty to restore order and arrange satisfactory terms of peace, if she be sincere in her professed desire of preserving China's territorial integrity. If England sides with the four powers already named, it will be a matter of indifference what the German emperor and his Italian and Austrian satellites may wish to do, as they certainly would not be permitted to thwart the concerted designs of the five other powers.

What is the significance of the policy announced by Russia and adopted by the United States? Its aim is identical with that which England and France had in view in 1900, when, although Peking was in their power, they carefully refrained from establishing a military garrison in the Chinese capital, and evacuated the metropolis as soon as the terms of a treaty could be negotiated with Prince King, the representative of the Emperor Hienlung, who had fled to Jehol, a remote place among the mountains beyond the Great Wall. The policy of forbearance was then adopted because of a profound conviction that it was expedient to "save the face," or, in other words, preserve the pretenses of the reigning Manchou dynasty as far as possible; the dynasty being the sole authority with which it seemed worth while to treat, and the sole possessor of administrative machinery adequate to the enforcement of its will. It was not that the British and French governments felt the slightest sympathy for Hienlung personally; on the contrary, they believed him to have been an accessory before the fact to the treacherous capture and brutal torturing of Sir Harry Parkes and other foreign diplomats. They believed, however, that had he administered to him a lesson so severe that, thereafter, he and his successors could be trusted to fulfil treaty obligations. The event justified this forecast. The severity of the lesson broke the heart of Hienlung, who died within a year, and it caused the treaty concluded in 1901 to be kept substantially inviolate for forty years.

Now, for those powers which are sincere and not mendacious in their professed desire of shielding China from further dismemberment there are at this time stronger reasons for adopting the policy of forbearance pursued in 1901 than existed when that policy was formulated. In 1901, the Tai-ping rebellion had gone on for seven years and had furnished evidence that the imperial government, unless assisted by foreigners, would probably be impotent to suppress it. The head of the rebellion, a former Chinese official, had been crowned emperor, and was master of a considerable part of the lower valley of the Yangtze. His dynasty, had he succeeded in overthrowing the Manchou dynasty in possession of a high dignity and authority as it retained or could recover. It would be ridiculous to compare the ill-armed gangs of Boxers, who could have been suppressed in a week had they encountered a determined force by Prince Tuan and other temporary favorites of the emperor, with the well-organized and equipped Chinese troops, who, almost certainly, would have overthrown the Manchou dynasty but for the assistance given to the latter by American and English adventurers. The emperor recent has had a lesson quite as severe as

that which was administered to her husband Hienlung in 1901, and, if her dignity and authority be not too seriously impaired by the allies, she will have to lift her finger in the direction of the rebels, and to put a summary end to the Boxer uprising. We say the emperor recent, because, although the Emperor Kwang-shun is still the ritual sovereign of China, an edict issued in his name, yet, by a receipt put forth by him in 1898, the active exercise of all his powers was delegated to the emperor recent in the capacity of regent, and the validity of that delegation has been recognized by foreign countries.

It is a preception of the wisdom of refraining from annihilating the prestige of the emperor recent in the eyes of the Chinese people which has caused the allied commanding forces to refrain from occupying the Forbidden City, which contains the Imperial Palace. It is in pursuance of precisely the same policy that Russia and the United States will withdraw their troops from the Chinese capital. It is the only policy which offers so much as the semblance of a promise of a quick and satisfactory solution of the complicated Chinese problem.

Why the Strike Should Be Averted

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER. AMONG the anthracite newspapers there is not a note of discord on the question of the threatened strike in that region. Indeed, it might fairly be said that the great of the entire state looks forward with apprehension to the probability of a struggle between the operators and the men. There are rumors in the anthracite territory that the men propose a lock-out was in reality planned by agents of the bituminous interests, which would of necessity result in a general suspension of the anthracite trade and the widening of their own markets. For it is a truth easily proved by an appeal to the history of such struggles that the anthracite territory that has never been a prolonged strike there but that the soft coal men stepped into fields not previously invaded by them and held at least a large portion of the anthracite territory, portions of the state where anthracite once was king, the dense smoke of bituminous coal issues because of the long strike of anthracite producers could not regain the foothold they had before that contest.

This then, the loss of territory now held by them, is one of the first reasons why the Inquirer still hopes for the moderation of the strike leaders and the calm judgment of the operators will be the result. The loss of the market is, after all, only another name for the restriction of trade and this the anthracite people are now not in a position to sustain. The only one which should temper the deliberations of those who handle the anthracite trade is the fact that the heaviest losers. Experience has shown that even when they win a prolonged struggle of this character they yet sustain a net loss never afterwards to be regained, the meanwhile their wives and children are forced to endure untold privations. Save to those who were fortunate to husband savings for many years, and the number of those is not large, every strike leaves them a legacy of debt which must be paid or worn thereafter like a yoke. And it is not only that the work will be lost, but the families of the men who are denied the necessary medicine and sustenance and drop at appalling rates into early graves.

Of the losses of the operators themselves it is not necessary now to speak. They will be enormous, but they will not affect the health or comfort of the operators or their families. The what of the business men, the merchants and other dealers, who rely upon the miners' trade for their existence and who are consequently bound to go to the wall when that staple of the anthracite trade is cut off, will be postponed, throwing carpenters, masons, lathers, etc., out of work which they had a right to expect, and thus further impoverishing the community. Industries which were projected will be halted and many of those already in operation will be fortunate to escape collapse. And appalling as is this list of probabilities it does not for an instant take into account the dire effects of violence which it almost certain to ensue if the strike is greatly prolonged.

That the men have grievances is known from one of the state to the other, and these grievances, it is only fair to say, ought to be remedied. It is the honest men who cannot at this time obtain all they ask they ought to effect a compromise upon some honorable basis.

THE ALLY OF AGUINALDO.

FROM THE ROCHESTER POST-EXPRESS. IN due time Mr. Bryan's speech will reach Aguinaldo and the other leaders of the rebels in Luzon. It will be very pleasant reading for them. They want precisely what Aguinaldo wants to give—an independent government, protected by the army and navy of the United States. Mr. Bryan virtually says to Aguinaldo: "If you surrender now, the United States will be in power in the Philippines, your cause is lost; therefore continue the struggle; go on killing American soldiers; keep on bringing on Stars and Stripes, and when an American president I will make it my business to see that you get what you want."

More than a year ago General Otis wrote: "The only hope of the insurgent leaders in the United States, they proclaim the near overthrow of the present administration to be assured by their independence recognized by the United States. This is the influence which enables them to hold out." Shortly before he was killed, General Lawton, a gallant soldier ever loyal to the flag of the Great Republic, wrote: "If I am shot by a Filipino bullet it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observation confirmed by captured letters that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from Manila." Theodore Schwan, brigadier-general of volunteers after a long career in the Philippines, said in a letter to the adjutant-general of our army: "In the main, the insurgents rest their hope for a revival of the insurrection upon (1) the supposed necessity that American troops will be under of abandoning many of their present positions owing to the impossibility of supplying the latter during the wet season, and (2) upon the success of the Democratic or anti-republican party in the coming presidential campaign in the United States."

Lieutenant Ryan, formerly of the First Nebraska regiment and now one of the officers of the Forty-fifth United States volunteers, recently wrote a letter to the New York State Journal, in which he asked, "Who holds the gun to the insurgent's shoulder?" He answered the question himself when he said: "I note what is said about the natives having backing from outside powers, but I am sorry to say the strongest backing they have come from the United States. The insurgents continue fighting because certain traitors have by speeches and acts given the Filipinos to understand that if they just hold out a little longer the next presidential election will bring a change of party and a withdrawal of troops. I have been told and see by the painful natives how the insurgent soldiers robbed their homes, took their clothes and made them work for them. Time and again I pick up letters from the natives, such as 'I am made at home against our government. I see some of them have been cheered by our fellow countrymen, and I am glad to see that they are making a soldier driving on the field in Luzon. Here we have a bullet for the enemy in front and a bayonet for the knives that creep up in the rear, but just so long as the American papers repeat those insidious speeches against our commander and as long as they say he will not be elected, just so long will some robbing leaders hold a lantern of hope around him in hopes the American soldier will be recalled.'"

And now Mr. Bryan, the candidate of the Democratic party for president, by holding out hopes of independence to the Filipinos and urging them to continue the fight till he is proclaimed president, is doing what may be regarded in no sense as patriotic Democrats and makes the situation clear to all. He is the ally of Aguinaldo.

in the United States who will not sustain Mr. Bryan in the policy he has laid down. They do not doubt the capacity of the American people to solve any problem that may be presented to them; they are not afraid of meeting squarely any situation that may arise; they love their country; they are proud of the capacity of their countrymen to govern wisely and well; and they love their flag, hate those who fight against it, and have nothing but contempt for those political leaders who advocate a policy of cowardly surrender to the forces of disorder.

THE BOXER'S FINISH.

The Boxer wobbled down the way And glittered on the rocks, And waggled with his indignity And then began to box.

The Boxer met the foreign man, Who ferreted through his eyes, The glabber sniffed the incipient, The Boxer's on the run.

—Chicago Times-Herald.

ALWAYS BUSY.



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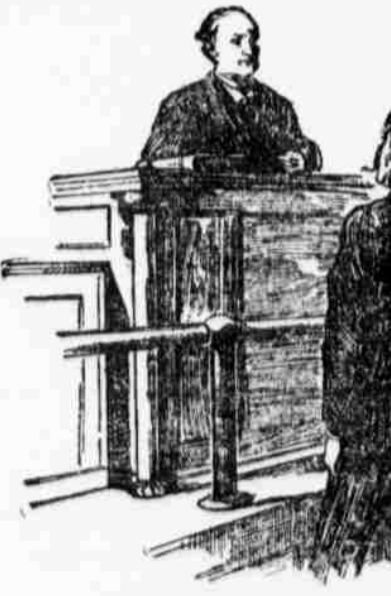
Not Damaged

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

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

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At the end of the great Civil War there was many a poor soldier who came out of the smoke of battle without bruises, but with broken health on account of the hardships which he had gone through. Many of those who had escaped the bullets were just as badly wounded through stomach and digestive troubles brought on by camp life. A Justice of the Peace for Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in relating his experience of years before, recently said: "I served four years in the Civil War, and spent ten months of that time in a Southern military prison in which, as is well known, the bill of fare was not high but rough, and which deranged my stomach and bowels to such an extent that I have been a continuous sufferer from indigestion and constipation ever since. I recently procured a box of Ripans Tablets and gave them a trial and was both pleased and surprised to find I could eat the most hearty food without inconvenience, which I have not been able to do for thirty years. I would not be without Ripans Tablets for many times their cost."



510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

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 scholars, 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, books, board, and laundry, \$1,000
2. Scholarship in Keystone Academy (3 years) including tuition and board, \$500
3. Scholer 6-B Piano, including stool and seat (on exhibition at Conrad Brothers', 213 Wyoming Avenue)..... 50
4. Course in Piano Instruction at Scranton Conservatory of Music..... 75
5. Columbia Bicycle, Chainless, 1900 model (on exhibition at Conrad Brothers', 213 Wyoming Avenue)..... 75
6. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, commercial course..... 80
7. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, shorthand course..... 80
8. Solid Gold Watch, lady's or gentleman's (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpff's, 217 Lackawanna Avenue)..... 50
9. Tele-Photo Cycle Pooe B. Camera with 125 Gold Plate or Gentlemen's Solid Silver Shutter (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpff's, 217 Lackawanna Avenue)..... 80
10. Lady's Solid Gold Watch, lady's or gentleman's (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpff's, 217 Lackawanna Avenue)..... 50
Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given ten (10) per cent. of all the money from subscriptions they may succeed in winning for it.

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 according to the number of subscribers to the Scranton Tribune as follows: One Month's Subscription... 1.25 1 Three Month's Subscription... 1.25 3 Six Month's 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 ten per cent. of all the money from subscriptions they may succeed in winning for it. 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 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. All 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 5 o'clock, Saturday evening, September 25, 1900.

FINLEY'S

Early Dress Goods Buyers

Will find our new line of Fall Cheviots, Camel's Hair, Pebble Cheviots, Vicunas, Whipcords, Armures, etc., etc., worth looking over—styles 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 shrunken 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. 510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE