The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit. The Tribune is always glad to grant shart letters from its friends hearing on current typics, but its rule is that these must be aigned, for publication, by the writer's test name and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to relitorial revision.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 4, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President - WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Vice-Fresident - THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

State. Congressmen at-Large GALUSHA A. GROW, ROELLE H. FORDERD R. Auditor General E. B. HARDENBERGH.

County County.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.

Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON.

Sheriff—JOHN H. PELLOWS.

Trescoure—J. A. SCRANTON.

District Affectsor—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.

Profiled Affectsor—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.

Profiled Affectsor—WILLIAM P. DANIELS.

Recogler of Desclop-EMIL BONN.

Recogler of William W. R. HECK.

Jusy Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES.

Legislature. Fire District THOMAS I REVNOLDS. Second District JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Third District EDWARD JAMES, JR. Squith Instrict—P. A. officials.

Li Hung Chang has succeeded in inducing the powers to watch each other. but it is likely that they will still keep an eye on the old man.

The Lesson of Labor Day.

HE IMPOSING pageantry made by the organized labor of our city and valley yesterday was a source of genuine gratification to all classes of our population and a magnificent testimonial to the substantial prosperity psevalent in this region. It was a demonstration of thrift, ingenuity and enterprise which would not have been possible under the panic regime of Democratic ascendancy five years ago. It supplied ocular proof of the Republican contention that under the beneficent principles of Republican administration every element participates in the common advancement.

Yesterday's parade was a token of what labor can do for itself and for the community by peaceful improvement of its opportunities. These wellclad men who marched through our streets and later distributed themselves and their families among our parks and other places of innocent recreation were not serfs bound down by inexorable conditions to a lot devoid of hope, but substantial American freemen, owners of homes, patrons of savings institutions, active participants in all the affairs of government and heirs to opportunities for selfeducation and self-advancement the like of which are not to be found in any other country in the world. This is not to say that they have no grievances or that the limit of their just dues has been reached in every instance. It is not to say that they should not arous forward along lous lines for the righting of wrongs and for the betterment of their condition. But it is to say that reason, caution and conservatism are admir able aids and that passion and prejudice are to be avoided.

The inspiring spectacle of yesterday was the exhibit of labor at peace with itself and with the world. It was marshaling of the forces of orderly in dustry which won the respectful and admiring recognition of every be holder. Very different is the spectacle when labor is in the threes of war Then in the home hunger and tear and on the streets unrest if not vio lence constitute the ominous back ground. Is there cause sufficient to hazard the transition from yester day's happy exhibit to the privation and perits of a general strike? Ar the preparations such as to insurmore gain than loss? Is the time aus picious for the terrible appeal to force Let labor take counsel of wisdom and prudence before it embarks on the voy age which hitherto has invariably ended in shipwreck.

The opinion of Mr. Rockhill as an expert upon Chinese affairs is worthy of the consideration of every nation.

Roosevelt and Bryan.

TRUST that every reader of these words will take the pains to read attentively the two speeches made at Chicago yesterday, one by Colonel Bryan, the other by Colonel Roosevelt. For the benefit of Northwestern states all, we reproduce those speeches in Southern states full cheewhere in this issue and conelder that they typify the contrasts between the two authors.

Mr. Bryan's speech from beginning to end as an advoit example of personal simplal pleading. It plays ingeniously upon the prevalent streak of socialism amongst many workingmen; delicately fans the idea that they are a class suffering from peculiar and special abuses; implies that capital is in some fell conspiracy to do them political harm; rehearses the stock arguments in favor of the Bryanized Demo-Poputistle party platform, and throughout suggests the artful devices of an of those failing in the Middle states angler for votes.

ward talk of Governor Roosevelt. He In the Western states they were \$23,the erroneous notions of any group of states they were \$7,158,119 less. In the citizens nor fall into theatric flattery for political effect. He offers good, less. In the Pacific states there were his rhetoric to avoid absolute franktial campaign shall have disappeared, perity inaugurated by the McKinley particular election may go.

somehow as you read his Chicago day.

speech you feel that he would have said the same things in the same irect, manly way had there been no ontest for votes in which both he and Bryan have a personal as well as a general interest. That is the great difference between the two men.

Notwithstanding the allegation that the race trouble in the South is caused by the bad negroes, the burden of real evidence goes to prove that it is the imbitious colored men in nearly every instance that are obliged to leave the country. The South is willing that the negro who is content to pose as the beast of burden shall remain; its antipathy is directed wholly against the negro with an ambition to rise in life.

A Fair Test.

FAIR TEST of the economic condition of any country is to be had in the statistics of its business failures. It is interesting to apply this test to the United States under Democratic and under Republican rule.

The records of Bradstreet's mercanile agency show that for the first six months of 1892 the business failures of the country were 5,351, with liabilities of \$56,535,521. In November of that year the Democratic party was voted into power, and in March, 1893, took charge of the country's finances. The first six months of that year showed failures of 6,239 in number, with Rabilities of \$70,000,000. All through the Democratic free trade Wilson bill administration the number of failures steadily increased until the first rix months of 1856, when they reached the high water mark viz.: 7,662, with liaoilities of \$105,535,938. In November of hat year McKinley prosperity was voted in, and the number of failures teadily declined, until the first six nonths of 1900 show only 4.880 failures, with liabilities of \$60,064,268, the small-

est number reported for eighteen years. In the following tables are compared the first six months of 1896, the last year of the last Democratic administration, with the first six months of 1900, the last year of President Me-Kinley's present administration; this compares the results of hearly four

rears of both policies of Mairs of the country:	n the	business
EASTERN STA	TES.	
	1895	1999
faine	140	100
lew Hampshire	5.1	57
ermon).	37	70
fussachusetin	530	410
frode Island	4.7	41
Connecticut	125	10
F. 1 F	965	1.08
Total Eastern states		1,000
WESTERN STA	TES:	
	18W.	1999
this courses were con-	406	180
miliana accesses secretary	155	.00
Himole	412	-28
fissouri anno manager	339	100
fichigan	173	
Catisals: comments according	387	300
Centucky	152	7.5
Colorado **********	11	. Ite
		-
Total Western states	2,026	Tan 7
NORTHWESTERN :	STATES	
	1896.	1900
Visconsin	[+]	T
dinnesota	197	7
0W1	178	11.
Selitualia	125	- 11
louth Dakota	21	134
North Dakota	6	13

Nebruska	125	80
South Dalota	21	26
North Dakota	15	4
Montana	25	3.5
Wyoming	2	0
Total Northwestern states	742	333
MIDDLE STAT	FS.	
	1800.	1909.
New York	1,059	537
New Jeessy	110	\$112
Pennsylvania	613	109
Delaware	10	1.1
AND THE SECOND SECOND	0	
Total Middle states	1,575	1,500
SOUTHERN STA	TES.	
	1806.	190%
Maryland control venture	7.3	-58
Virginia	3113	10
West Virginia	14.5	21
North Carolists	209	357
South Carolina	24	£3
Georgia	301	(6)
Florida	24	34
Alabama	40	163

	1806.	190/
Maryland	7.3	-
Virginia	3113	
West Virginia	14.9	9
North Carolisa	309	13
South Carolina	-0.4	1
Georgia	101	16
Florida	34	3
Alabama	40	- 2
Mississippi	60	- 2
Lonistana	107	4
Texas	3.5	11
Tennessee	563	7
Arkansas	415	1.8
District of Columbia	25	
	Section 4	*11
Total Southern states	1,361	\$0
PACIFIC STAT	TES.	
	19 Wi.	1169
California	415	125
Oregon	3.5	
Nevada		
Utali recessores	45	- 12
Washington	104	
Idaha	1.2	

	Utali reservers	45		200
	Washington	104		34
	Idaha sassassas sassassas	1.2		6
		-		
	Total Pacific states	794		582
	TERRITORIES	6		
	1123000.0000.0000.0000.0000	1890.		1966.
	Arizona	12		2
	Indian Territory	19		3.4
	New Mexico increases	77.8		2
	Maxin Access	1	- 7	6.6
	Oklahoma	4114	- 1	138
		-		-
	Totals	83		20
Ó	SUMMARY.			
		1890.		2960.
	Einstern stilled	18.9		1,0-1
	Middle states a commerce	1.853		1,004
	Washing whitein	9 096		0.19

Total-United States ... Time The liabilities of those failing for

irst six months of to	he two ye	
	2856	1900.
astern States iichtic states vestern states arthwestern states outhern states erritestern	HI, 20,003 10,342,384 10,567,613 10,847,302 5,631,676	6,435,03; 6,435,03; 8,409,50; 4,001,29; 2,402,63; 911,56;

It will be noted that the liabilities in the first six months of 1900 were Just the opposite is the straightfor- \$3,646,207 less than they were in 1896. does not cotton to the prejudices or to 907,048 less. In the Northwestern Southern states they were \$9.846.103 wholesome common sense, not shading \$3,248,476 less. In the territories they were \$351,934 loss, a grand total of \$45,sors. He speaks his mind, clearly and 471.728 less than in 1896. Only in the openly, as man to man; and his words | Eastern states were there more fallhave a quality in them which will ures this year than in 1896. In the sause them to be recalled after the east there was an epidemic of overtemperary exigencies of this presiden- capitalization directly due to the prosand to be pendered, no matter how a administration and in the nature of things some of the inflaters got Roosevelt is a partisan; he is heart | pinched. The condition of general bustand soul for the cause of his party ness throughout the Eastern states, and he puts the whole of his super- outside of speculative centers, was shundant energy into its service; yet | never more satisfactory than it is to-

Roosevelt and Bryan at Chicago

[Concluded from Page 4.]

sch knew the omer better and both were cap tent to be guided by the strict rules of justice.

The extremes of society are really not as far apart as they appear. Those who work for wages today may, under a good government, be employers in a few years, and the sons of

carms himself by the fire forget the man whose abor in the forest or in the mine brings forth Why should the men clad in the best products of the loom, forget the mun whose allowed hands make fine clothing possible? Both the consumer and the producer are neces-sary, but of the two the producer comes first a point of time and in point of importance. hall the reschud, blooming in beauty and hedding its fragrance on the air, despise the note of the bush because they come fato actual ontact with the soil? Destroy the bud and ave the roots and a second bud will appear brautiful and as fragrant as the first; but array the roots and bud and bush will perish. formed by the workingmen have been produc-

The Labor Organization.

The labor organization at we now find it is product of industrial conditions. The inidual found himself at a disadvantage when ing with the corporate employer, and the sation not only enables him to contend lates him to study and understand the

The labor organization has been foremost rating the reforms which have already been secured. Several years ago the secret ballot was demanded by the wage earners for their own protection. That ballot has been obtained, and brough its operations those who toll for in-

The labor organization has done much to lessen the evils of child labor. No one can visit the factories where children are employed without contemplating the crime which is being per-

it should not cease its efforts until she eight-hour day is secured. Approximately one-third of the twenty-four hours must be given to sleep; if another third of the day is devoted to manual labor, only eight hours are left for eating, for going to and from the place of work, for the reading of current news, for mental improve-ment, recreation, social intercourse and domestic life. Since the hours occupied in eating and travel cannot be encreached upon, every hour added to the day's labor must be taken from devoted to intellectual development,

arden of this referm should be thrown upon the laboring man. Sarely the employer, if the ald take a comprehensive view of his own

ening was delayed so long

oriman whose life has been spent in acquiring fletency in a certain trade or occupation, be-ones practically the chattel of the employer if opertunity to make use of his experience by agreement between employers. The laboring man is also interested in legisprohibiting oriental immigration. It is to the American workman, who is the foundation of the nation's wealth in time of posses and its defense in time of war, to subject him to the danger of having his occupation him to the danger of having his occupation given to an oriental laborer, often brought in by contract, who has no permanent interest in our government. If the Asiatics come here, work for a few years, live on a lower scale, and then carry home the net proceeds of their toil, the carry home the net proceeds of their toil, the drain man our money supply will be similar to that raused by fandlorolom in other contries. The political objections to ariental layer are survely less weighty than the economic opes. have acquaire carnot be disregarded, and we have seen how, in every industrial depression, men animosities result in riot and bloodshed. We cannot afford to bring into this courtry those who cannot amalgamate with our people.

The Injunction Evil.

The attempt to use the injunction of a court or deprive the laboring man of trial by jury should alarm all our people, for while the wage-cerner is the first to feel its effects, the prin-riple which underlies government by injunction is an far-tracking that no one can hope to escap-istinately. The thing forbibles by an injunc-tion would without the injunction be either legal or illegal. If it would be legal, the judge usurps the function of the legislature when he forbids it. It it would be illegal the injunction of the court is unnecessary, for any one who violates the law can, such conviction, he made to suffer the penalties prescribed for such yield to suffer the penalties prescribed for such vintion. The meanest third and the most leutal surfacer are cutitled to trial by jury; why sould this visit be denied the labering man? have who suppose government by injunction are in favor of lawlessmoot; they are, on the attury, the host friends of law and order. They my the right of any mun to violate the law in a effort to advance his own interests, but they neist that it is inconsistent with our ideas of overment and dangerous to all classes to in-st any judge with the three-fold power, first, a make the laws; second, to bring accumulation rather those charged with the violation of the way, and, third, to sit in judgment upon the one. Government by injunction is so find-depai-te and the anti-injunction bill, endered by the and the anti-injunction till, endorsed by the cago platform, pasted the senare without a and may vote being demanded, and since that time no party platform has specifically endorsed government by injunction and no prom-ment member of any party has entered upon a is so strong that it has thus far been in the to secure any remedial legislation. Th fact that United States sensions are elected by legislatures rather than by the people directly lessons the laboring man's influence in securing favorable federal legislation. When the action of a political convention must be submitted to ution is constrained to nominate a candidat. corptable to the people; but when a senatur is besen by a legislature the individual voter is it less considered. Even when direct bribery is not employed, the indirect influence which cor-porations can exert is resorted to, and more fre-quently still money is secretly used to aid legigations are usually repaid in the caseus and, a rule, the majority in the caucus controls the

majority in favor of the selection of senators by direct rote of the people would be overwhelming, and yet partianship has delayed the sloption of this amendment. The people submit to politics which they do not like rather than secure improvement by change in party affiliations. The laboring man favors direct legislation wherever practicable for the same reason that he favors the election of senators by popular vote.

Direct Legislation.

Direct legislation brings the government neares There is more virtue in the peothe employers in a few years, and the some of the transfer of the properties who are employers today may in a short time be day labours. Since no one can save posterity from the evil effects of a bad law, all should strive for legislation which will protect each citizen in his rights and in the enjoyment of the fruits of his own genius, his own industry and his own integrity.

It is of advantage to the right as well as to the poor that the children of all have an exportunity of the right complained of in government, are The final the children of all have an opportunity to seems an education; for education widens the individual's horizon, increases his capacity for usefulness; multiplies his enjoyments and makes him in every way more serviceable to the people has personal interests at variance with interests of his constituency. Corruption in municipal, state and federal governments is due to the misrepresentation of the people hy public servants, who use their positions for private advantage. The people should have an operating portunity to a mural concern, in removing despair from portunity to vote on public questions when every human breast. As misery is lessened the security of property is increased; human life is great inconvenience and expense. But the labor-ing man is even interested in the proposition to establish a labor broaded. moted. Why should the man who eats at a well- floor at its head. Such a bureau would keep the should the man who eats at a welled table forget the man whose tell fur
the food? Why should the man whose
himself by the fire forget the man whose
in the forest or in the mine brings forth
in the forest or in the mine brings forth
el? Why should the men clad in the best a worthy and trusted representative of the pe ple for whom he speaks, and his presence cabinet meetings will give to those who toll for their daily bread, assurance that their interests will be properly guided. Mr. Gompers, the chief executive of the Federation of Labor, has, in his correspondence with the secretary of the treasury, so ably pre-

it is not necessary to discuss those questions a low can the wage carner secure that share of the trusts. Charles R. Flint in a speech delisered in Boston, more than a year ago, in defense of the trusts, frankly asserts that one of the advnatages of these combinations is that "in cas of local strikes or fires the work goes on enthus preventing serious

sented the laboring men's reasons for opposit

completely the trusts places the employe at the mercy of the employer? Labor and Militarism.

possible that any wave-carper can fall to see how

The resolutions adopted by various labor of ganizations in condemnation of militarism a imperialism justify me in making a brief reference to those questions. No class contributes more than the laboring class, in proportion to its numbers, to the rank and file of the army no class of the army, and no class is more men aced by the existence of a large army. Most of the countries in Europe which maintain large military establishments collect an income tax dividuals or corporations are able to protect which adjusts the burden of the government to their political rights and to use the ballots according to their own judgments. This is a taxes are largely collected upon consumption, and while they are income taxes, in the sens that they must be paid out of the incomes of factories where children are employed without contemplating the crime which is being perperated upon posterity. If there is any temporary economic advantage in the employment of perper cent. collected decreasing as the income inthe people, yet the exactions are proportionate

porary economic alivantage in the employment of children of tender age, it is insignificant when the tender age, it is insignificant when the creases.

If this nation adheres to the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the original to be added to the shortening of the hours of toil, and to shortening of the hours of toil, and it should not crease its efforts until the cight. ready to defend such a government from attack. The only domestic use for a large standing army is to suppress by force the discontent which

should be cured by legislation.

To support a permanent army of 100,000 me requires approximately one-half as much money as is annually expended for education in the United States. How much cheaper it is to uplift people by the gentle and peaceful process of intellectual development than to blow them up with powder and dynamite! Imperialism involves a departure from princi-

ples which were universally accepted in this country until within two years ago. To know The labor organization has been a consistent all men are created equal one needs not the wisdom of a sage or the learning of the attention philosoph is a fifth and the control of the control of the mission of the sage or the learning of the ration, although it is difficult to see why the arrive of this referm should be thrown upon the laboring man. Sorely the employer, if the to a comprehensive view of his own would be as much benefited by aria. Who are not blinded by the glammor of wealth and the glittering promises of a colonial syste ration as the employe, and became every pro-orges contest between labor and capital beings of all men are created equal and endowed wit atterruption to business and peruniary loss to interruption to business and peruniary loss to contest between labor and recursive loss to inalienable rights, it follows as a specific to business and peruniary loss to inalienable rights, it follows as a specific partial peruniary loss to business and peruniary greenest, society in general is even mote inter-sted than employers or employes. The dastra-or faction is so universal that the public can the faction of the faction of the doctrine our hopes depend; If it is abandoned there is no founds depended upon to support the finding of an depend; If it is abandoned there is no founds partial bound of arbitration as certainly as tion upon which a government like ours can be constructed. Do not allow yourselves to be delaw suit. The court of arbitration is one of trained by those who question the capacity of the he certainties of the future, and when it is se-prople or that people for self government. Ma ured and perfected, we shall wonder why its cauley, in his every on John Hilton, points on the folly of attempting to prepare people for self government. He said:

Menace of the Black Last.

The black list, by means of which employers ambing to deprive the discharged workman of re-employment, is one of the more recent mentions to the laboring man. The independence of the same fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy the fool of the old story who resolved not to go into the water until he had soon to swim. If men are to wait for liberty learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty until they become wise and good in slavery they may indeed wait forever."

What Lincoln Said.

When I say that those who distrust the capacity of the people for self-government tend directly toward menarchy, I am only repeating what Lincoln deliberately declared in his first annual message. He said: "Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people

lar institutions: but there is one point, wit its connections not so hackneyed as most off ers, to which I ask brief attention. It is th effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above labor, in the structure of overnment. No men living are more worthy to e trusted than those who toil up from por-rty; none less inclined to take or tour ught which they have not lemestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess and which, if su rendered, will surely be used to close the doc of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost."

The warning is even more needed now than it was forty years ago. The army and may Journal is already justifying the colonial idea and declaring that fate has decreed for us a destiny in which an imperial executive fre-from the restraints of a written constitution will govern subjects according to his own pleas ure. The United States Investors' Review, pull lished at Bosfon, in its issue of July 25, says

The Greatest Evil, "Only a blind person can fail to see tent transformations of one kind or snother are in store or our race; hence the felly of asserting that the policy of this country which is des tined to play such a leading part in himan affairs of the future, shall be governed for the most part by political maxims uttered source than a hundred years ago. The greatest ex-which now confronts this republic is the class or raised by a certain faction for a settlemen of our problems of state by just such a method as we have been deprecating. Considerably more than a century ago a certain notable dec-laration was made in this country to the effect that all men ought to be free and independent This is merely a generalization of the Frenchechool of Voltaire and the encyclopediasts. is a dictum assolutely lacking foundation is history and incapable of syllogistic justification It was, however, a handy phrase for us t employ when asserting our right to break awa from the mother country; it muted the exigencies of our situation in 17,6 admirable though in itself but a hit of sublimated dem-gogism. The declaration was a serviceab sired. To bring forward this declaration in this of the Filipinos and the Cubans, is as gross : absurdity as ever was practiced. To do so to offer an insult to the intelligence of the people who first subscribed to the declaration

Strength of Labor Vote.

party which has the selection of the sonator. If this question was submitted to the voters, the porto Ricans withdraws from them the guarmajority in favor of the selection of senators by direct vote at the constitution, and asserts the power direct vote at the constitution, and asserts the power rotto Ricans withdraws from them the guar-antees of the constitution, and asserts the power of the president and congress to govern them without their consent and tax them without representation—a power as uplimited and ty-rannical as was ever asserted or exercised by any ruler in all me history of the human race. This doctrine has not yet been approved by she people; it furnishes the supreme question of the present campaign. In the presence of these perils the laboring man has a responsibility commensurate with his opportunity. Without a large percentage of the laboring vote no party can win an election in the United States. The men who work for wages can, by throwing their votes on the one side or the other, determine the policy of this country They need not march in parades; they need not adorn themselves with the insignia of any party, but on election day their silent ballots. bring the government back to its ancient landmark or turn it into the pathway followed by empires of the old world.



You are invited to our eleventh annual sale of

Lewis & Reilly Established 1888. Wholesale and Retail.

114-116 Wyoming Ave.

Mercereau & Connell

JEWELERS Temporarily at 139 PENN AVE

CONTINUED

And Bargains in Jewelry, Silverwear, Etc Not Damaged

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

and all kinds Jewelry Repairing and Engraving done Reynolds Bros promptly.

Extraordinary Contest

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

The Tribune aims to largely increase its circulation during the next few months. It is the best and cleanest paper published in Northeastern Pennsylvania, and if it once finds its way into a family its merits will enable it to remain permanently. In order to introduce it we seek the co-operation of ambitious, intelligent young men and women, and to gain their help have put into execution a plan that will interest every one.

We are going to give scholarships and other special rewards to the ten persons who will be most successful and attain the highest number of points in our Educational Contest. By scholarships we mean a full course of study, paying the tuition charges in each, and in the cases of the two leading scholarships, The Tribune will not only pay all tuition charges but will also pay the board of the fortunate winners during the life of the scholarship,

covering four and three years respectively. In addition to the ten special rewards, and in order to compensate those who may enter upon this work and not be successful in obtaining one of these, The Tribune will give to every one who succeeds in obtaining subscribers under the terms of this contest ten (10) per cent, of all the money from subscriptions they may succeed in winning for it.

All letters of inquiry should be addressed to "Editor of the Educational Contest, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa." The Tribune will be pleased to answer any inquiries for additional information and urges those interested to write if in doubt on any

SPECIAL REWARDS.

1. Scholarship in Wyoming Seminary (4 years) including tuition and board
2. Scholarship in Keystone Academy (3 years) including tuition and board
3. Schmer 6-B Piano, including stool and scarf (on exhibition at J. W. Guernsey's, 314 Washington avenue)
4. Course in Piano Instruction at Scranton Conservatory of Music

5. Columbia' Bicycle, Chainless, 1909 model (on exhibition at Conrad Brothers', 248 Wyo-

Conrad Brothers', 248 Wyoming avenue).

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

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

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

9. Tele-Photo Cycle Poco B. Camera, 4x5 (on exhibition at
the Griffin Art company, 209
Wyoming avenue)...

10. Lady, Solid Gold Watch or 10. Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or Gentleman's Solid Silver Watch (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpf's, 317 Lacka-wanna avenue)

Each contestant failing to secure one these special rewards will be given of these special rewards will be given ten (10) per cent, of all the money he or she turns in.

RULES OF THE CONTEST

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

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

GOD BLESS HOME

6 Don't Swear"

If you haven't the proper office sup-Watch Repairing Ne have the largest and most comeastern 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.



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