ONLY TWO WEEKS MORE OF CONTEST

Interesting Summary of Last Week's Returns

219 POINTS WERE SCORED

What the Leading Contestants Did and How They Stand at the Beginning of the Second Week from the Close-Contestants from Surrounding Towns Are Forging to the Front-There Is Still Time to

The week ending Saturday, Sept. 15, was the best thus far of The Tribune's Educational Contest, more points having been scored than in any previous six days, and some of the new contestants coming up among the list of leaders. The first ten leaders still remain about as they were last Monday morning, the exception being that Sidney W. Hayes, of Scranton, who was in ninth place, has dropped to twelfth, and Miss Mary Yeager, of Moscow has taken ninth position. Miss Jennie Meyers, of Lake Ariel, occupied a position among "the ten" during the week, but dropped to eleventh, where she now is 2 points behind Miss Grace Simrell, of Carbondale, During the week 219 points were

scored, the best showing being made by Miss Mary Yeager, of Moscow, a new contestant, who contributed 46 tallies to her standing; Miss Jennie Meyers, of Lake Ariel, also a new member of The Tribune's Contest staff, came next with 42; David V. Birtley, of Providence, was third with 32; Charles Rodriguez, of Scrantons fourth, with the rest following in this order: Arthur Kemmerer, of Factoryville, and Harry Reese, of West Scranton, 15 Fannie E. Williams, of Peckville, 12; David C. Spencer, Blooms-burg, 11; Miss Grace Simrell, of Carbondale, 9, and Oliver Callahan, of Scranton, 4. By this recapitulation of the week's work it will be seen that the contestants from out of town did the best work and secured the largest number of points, proving our statement made at the beginning of the contest that the country offered as good opportunities as the city for this the success of their townsman. The changes made Saturday in the

standing of the ten leaders was that of Eugene Boland going from eighth foremost at Blue Springs, Lenore Statosixth place, passing Harry Reese tion, East Tennessee and Fort Saunand Miss Fannie E. Williams, who ders. behind David C. Spencer for fifth guard at Cold Harbor and the Wilder-place. The rest of the leaders are ness. The regiment was under comclosely bunched, only 5 points separating Eoland and Reese, the latter being 5 points ahead of Miss Williams, who tictam and South Mountain. In 1865 leads Miss Yeager by 6 points, followed by Miss Grace Simrell but 2 points separating them, and Miss Jennic Meyers is in eleventh place 2 points from her. Sidney W. Haves is in Roberts is thirteenth, John P. Smith, fourteenth: Edward Murray, fifteenth, and Robert Campbell, sixteenth.

Including today there are now but great deal can be done in that time. however, and new contestants should take advantage of the opportunity and enter without further delay. value of the special rewards offered in connection with this contest needs no elaboration on The Tribune's part. as they stand out distinctly and be seen are printed on the fourth page

Standing of the Ten Leading Contestants

1. Charles Rodriguez, 428 Webster ave., Scranton

2. David V. Birtley, 103 West Market street, Providence Oliver Callahan, 415

Vine street, Scranton. 118 4. Arthur Kemmerer, Factoryville

5. David C. Spencer, Bloomsburg, Pa. 6. Eugene Boland, 235 Wal-

69

nut street, Dunmore... 7. Harry Reese, 331 Evans court, Hyde Park ...

8. Miss Fannie E. Williams, Peckville 9. Miss Mary Yeager, Mos-

cow *10. Miss Grace Simrell, Carbondale 44 *

. Later-Miss Jennie Myers, of Lake Ariel, sent in 21 points yesterday, too late to be included in the above re-

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

Special to the Scranton Tribune. Susquehanna, Sept. 16.-Rev David L. Sutherland, for several years past the Presbyterian church in Susquehanna, has tendered his resignation, to accept of the pastorate of the Calvary Presbyterian church, Michigan avenue, Detroit, Michigan. A congregational meeting will be held for the purpose of considering the matter. Mr. Sutherfand will carry with him to his new field of labor the confidence, respect, and hearty good-will of his congregation and of the community at large. Mr. and Mrs. Ray Brush, of the Oak-

land side, have returned home from their bridgi tour.

of our townspeople are storing their winter supply of coal. Susquehanna has a recently organized tent of the Knights of Macca-

The Lanesboro Red Men held a wellattended picnic on Saturday in River-

Mr. and Mrs. John Hilborn, esteemed residents of Oakland township, on Sat-urday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. A large number of relatives and friends were present. Mr. and Mrs. Hilborn were preented with a handsome tea set as a souvenir of the event. The Windsor Cornet band furnished music for the

The Harford fair will be held Sepember 26-27.

The funeral of the mother of Mrs D. I. Sutherland, of Susquehanna, took place in Detroit, Michigan, on Thurs-

A party of Susquehanna young peo ple picnicked at Oquage lake on Satur-

Samuel Conklin, of the Oakland side, has received an increase in pension from \$6 to \$10 per month. Thomas Murphy's pension has been increased, from \$6 to \$17 per month.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in the Methodist church this morning

Mr. and Mrs. E, G. Bryant, of Cleveland, Ohio, are visiting relatives in Susquehanna and vicinity. Richard N. Brush, of Oakland, Demoratic candidate for member of the assembly, is making a tour of the

William Balcher, of Jackson street, s suffering from an injured eye, sustained in the Eric round-house on Thursday.

REUNION OF VETERANS.

Survivors of the Fiftieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Meet.

ecial to the Scranton Tribun Towarda, Sept. 17.-About fifty vetment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, representing Companies D, G and K, held their fifth annual rounion at Towanda on Priday, Colonel Edward Overton presided over the meeting and an address of welcome was delivered by Hon, James H. Codding. Rev. Hallock Armstrong, of Tioga county, invoked divine blessing upon the gathering. The Fiftieth lost 125 killed and had 450 wounded, 150 dying. Fifty died in rebel prisons. This regiment suffered much greater loss than other Fradford ounty regiments.

The regiment was organized in Sepember, 1861, with B. C. Christ as colonel, and was mustered out in July, 1565, Companies G and K were from this county, and Susquehanna county sent Company D. Other companies were sent out from Southern Pennsylvania. The first man killed was M. Stevens of Franklin, this county. The regiment soon earned fame and was known by the enemies as "Reno's Flyman residing in the country has more interest taken in his work by the community than would be results. munity than would be possible in the the Army of the Potomac. At the batcity, as local pride is aroused to a tle of Chantelly seven members of large eletent and a majority of the Company C last their lives. From 1862 citizens take a fraternal interest in it was called the "Old Reliable," they having fought aside of the Ohio troops. Captain Ingham and William Hurst lost their lives at Antietam. It was tion, East Tennessee and Fort Saun-

each necessarily drop down one place | Further mentioning the record of in the list. Boland is now but 7 points the "Old Reliable," it held the rear Grant detailed the Piftieth as the repmae at Gettysburg, at the event of dedicating the national cemetery

Excellent remarks were made by twelfth place, with 34 points, Richard | Colonel Overton, J. W. Hurst and others. Dinner was served at the Octis house. The next meeting will be held at New Albany, to be held Sept. 17, 1901. The new president is Isaac Babtwo full weeks left of the contest. A cook, of New Albany, and J. D. Johnson, of New Albany, was chosen secretary and treasurer.

TUNKHANNOCK.

Special to the Scranton Tribune Tunkhannock, Sept. 16 .- The conferences of the Fifteenth congressional clearly on their own merits. The edu- district and the Twenty-third senatorcational rewards are the best that can ial district, representing the Demobe obtained and the immediate re- cratic party of those districts, met at wards, viz., the Sohmer plane, the the Keeler house at this place on Fribicycle, the Poco camera, and the day afternoon, and after a short seswatches can be seen at any time in sion adjourned for one week, and will the windows of Scranton stores. The meet at the same place on Friday full description of the contest and the next. C. A. Little, of this place, is a special rewards and where they can candidate before the conference for the office of senator.

W. N. Reynolds, jv., and E. K. Little, of Wilkes-Barre, are in town over Sunday.

W. B. Tewksberry, of this place, wno has been in Europe all summer as a member of the University Athletic team, returned home on Friday. He is the possessor of numerous medals and other prizes won by him at the English and French champion-

Contractors B. H. Shook and Charles H. Young have been engaged this last eek in placing a steam heat plant in the new building erected by Herrick Bros., at the corner of Bridge and

Lioga street. Mrs. Fred Seible, or Physican, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Catharine Town-

Louis Bilkowich is in New York with other parties in the manufacture of clothing. He will retain his clothing and shoe stores here and will divide his time between the two places Arthur Kemmerer, of Factoryville, vas in town on Saturday. He is one of the leading contestants in The

Tribune's Educational Contest.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

FOREST CITY.

pecial to the Scranton Tribune

Forest City, Sept. 16 .- The impending strike is the sole topic of conversation in and about Porest City at present. The breakers worked Saturday as usual and most of the miners went to are. work, but all quit early and the majorable and popular paster of the First ity brought out their tools It was pay day and an unusually targe amount of money was received by the men, as the mines have been working good time. It is said the company will attempt to work Morday if a suf ficient number of men present them-

Miss Celia Clark, of Pleasant Mount, spent last week as the guest of Mr. Joseph Ackerman.

invitations have oven issued for a dance in the Davis opera house Tuesday evening. Professor Firth, of Carbondale will furnish the music. Fearing a drouth in the future, many Mrs. William Jennings is visiting her

daughter, Mrs. Edward Pentluost, in

A. H. Pentecost and wife are home from a two weeks' visit at Poyntelle. John Harris has gone to Poughkeepsie to enter Eastman Business college. The Delaware and Hudson will pay

Constable Johnson has moved to the corner of Delaware and Center streets. Sheriff and Mrs. W. J. Maxov were isitors here Friday.

Rev. J. L. Williams, of the Baptist church, has under consideration a call from the church at Susquehanna to become its pastor. His congregation here is very much adverse to his leavng Forest City. Mrs.W. H. Wildenberger has arrived

me from Chicago. Mise Minnie Riley, an instructor in the local schools, was unable to atpess part of last week.

CAMPAIGN IS OPENED BY MR. DAWES

[Concluded from Page 1.]

is one of the few amusing incidents of a very serious campaign. At this time in our nation's history the Republican party is a party of achievement and progress, and the man dis-satisfied with present enditions and who hopes for better conditions should work for them through the party of progress and not through

Philippine Question.

In the discussion of the Philippine question be indications are that we may expect to hear two leading lines of argument during the cam-

nd duty in opposition to the administration's nurse is based largely upon the personal interpersonal interpretations put upon our constitution and the sayings of our former statesmen upon other subjects, by those who have had no opportunity to personally ascertain conditions in the Philippines as they actually exist. The other line of argument is based upon the consideration of facts and conditions in the line of argument is based upon the consideration of facts nd conditions as they are in the islands today nd seeks to upheld the wisdom of the past and the future plans of the administration by show-ing that under existing conditions they were

Cenerally speaking, the first line of argumen of the nature often resorted to by these not olly informed of the facts in a case and who refore are inclined to magnify the deductions a false logic as against those of fact.

fr. Bryan's academic arguments should be
on full consideration in public discussions of Philippine situation with its pressing prob-s; but before the theoretical version of the stion which Mr. Bryan presents is answered, is first in importance in seeking to define our tional duty to examine facts and conditions as y exist, and then, after ascertaining what line national conduct is demanded by conditions just and right, to then see whether it is in conflict, as claimed by Mr. Bryan, with those fundamental principles so precious to the American

ognizing the fact.

In order that we may get right notions of

these fundamental matters and relieve the per-plexity of any one who feels that there is any

thing in the attitude of the administration, how

ever necessary it may seem from the standpoint of conditions, which is inconsistent with the

ighest principles of justice, let us reason a litle on the question of self-government. Among the inhorent rights which men possess

is the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and so far as these rights are con-

But while the enjoyment of these rights makes a man under any government a self-governing man and a free man, it makes him so only in

so far as his freedom does not interfere with

erty to the individual is not inconsistent with

the control over him of the government under which he lives, and while government fixes the

limits which the man can govern himself, it also fixes a limit beyond which he cannot go because he then infringes on the rights of others and the

ule of the greatest good to the greatest number

United States or any government an individual shows even within the limits of the free action which the law allows, that he is unfit to be en-

trusted with the individual right of self-government for the reason that he infringes upon or ev-dangers the lives and liberty of others, then the

government interferes with his individual self

government and put him under restraint withou

Among those thus held under restraint in this

Individual Rights.

muse it imposes just such restraints upon in

overnments is the protection of these rights of

be individual, and the great desideratum in overhiment for any people is that form which call bring the greatest good to the greatest

umber by insuring to the individual his inalier

The protection of these rights is the funda-

cental thing; and the form of covernment which

copies who are caughle of self-government, and

There is no right of self-government-so called

in the Filipines unless that form of govern

the individual there reasonable protection

the inationable rights secured by government

Whenever a so-called self-government cannot insure these rights to its citizens it has no more right to freedom from restraint in the com-

umity of nations than any individual, incapable

of proper self-control, has in the community in

And so, among nations as among other co

And so, among nations as among einer com-munities, there are certain ones who need re-straint. Thus it is that in the community of nations Turkey is restrained. There is no such thing as an inalienable right on the part of a government to freedom from interference from

ther governments unless that government so

protects the rights of its individual citizens that the plain principles of humanity are not violated. It was in recognition of this principle that our

overnment rightfully fought the war with Spain

tead of a monarchy, when she nutraged every

terference would have been waged by the United States for humanity's sake just the same.

Responsibility Ours.

If the Filipinos are incapable of self-govern

nent, it matters not what their government be

called, the fact remains that when the United

States has no right to interfere with that nation or nations unless she is willing to again step in and restore order, and guarantee to the resident

of the islands, including resident foreigners, life

liberty and freedom from the terrors of anarchy

and savage massacre, of which they have already been once in deadly peril.

The Democrats in this campaign ignore the question as to what will happen to the rights of the majority of the individual Filipinos if

indamentally important only when it is di-constrated that the ac-called aclf-government

heir individual and allenable rights to life, iberty and the pursuit of happiness. It is well, a the midst of the assertions of our opponents

that we are opposing the principles of freedom in advocating the control of the United States

ver the Filipino, to remember the following

First-That freedom is something of primary

mportance, first to the individual.

Second—That no matter by what name we may

Third-That if the United States is not con

vinced that upon its withdrawal a so-called self-government of the Filipinos can secure to the

chabitants of the islands, including its foreign-

ess, their rights to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, when by retaining sovereignty it can to so, them the United States strikes a blose at

the freedom of 10,000,000 people and lets the

a half savage and cruel oligarchy, probably head

Bryan's Plan.

nent of the Philippine situation are these: First-To establish a stable government there Second-To give an independent government t

Bryan's three propositions for the settle

by the briber and assassin, Aguinaldo

ers in their inalienable rights.

vill protect the inhabitants of the islands

If Spain had been a self-governing republic, in

principle of humanity in Cuba, the war of

est protects them is by self-government we copies who are incapable of self-government.

ividuals who menace those rights.

is consent.

erned, all men are created equal.

Conditions Examined.

Let us, therefore, consider first the condition hat exist in the Philippine islands. It is neces-ary to do this in determining whether we can nomediately withdraw from them, or, if we stay for a short time, whether we can then give them olf-government and withdraw-in other words, whether we can safely pursue another policy han the one inaugurated by the present national

The population of the Philippine islands is es ated at about 10,000,000 people. These peoes are divided into hostile tribes, the chief corrupt secondrel named Aguinaldo, who first outed the murder and massacre of the soldiers the United States, and foreigners resident in anila, and after being discovered made a night stack upon our troops. Of the sixty tribes into which the Philippine population is divided many are continually at war with each other. The pulation is largely Malay, and has among its embers not a few naked savages and even canribals. It is indolent and its leaders are un rupulous and corrupt.

In his speech before the Hamilton club, of Clat-eago, in November, Professor Worcester, of the or the Philippines upon their own tribesmen

against the Tagales at several points and were dring for help. The Tagalog general, Luchan, ad extorted some \$200,000 from the inhabitant of Samar and Leyte and had put in into his t. The people of Hohol were calling for The Mores and insurgents had fallen to fighting each other in Mindanae, where we had not landed a man. Tomas Aguinaldo, an in-surgent official and cousin of the dictator, had gone to Mamiuran, on the west coast of Min-dore, and had there organized a genuine pirat-ical expedition with the avowed oblest of plandering the peaceable inhabitants of the Calanes islands, Palawan, Mashate, Subuyan Romblon. This plan has been carried out and he had returned to Manhurao heavily lades ith illustrations, but I believe that those given

Unfit for Self-Rule.

It was the unanimous opinion of the first Phil oine commission, composed of the following mbers: President, J. G. Schurman, of Cornel versity; Professor Dean Worcester, Charles Douby, late minister to China: Admiral Dewey and General Otis, that the inhabitants of the Phillipine islands are at present unfit for self

The standing and character of these gentlem arnot be impugued, and their conclusions, made after a most painstaking and careful personal in-testigation, and after months spent in personal contact with conditions in the Philippines, must regarded as conclusive, supported as they are the evidence of other distinguished men who

visited the islands. The Philippines are a group of islands, nearly one in number. The inhubitants of the islandsck turial unity; and they have in their rein ons with us thus far proven treacherous and un-cliable. They have for hundreds of years been order manarchial rule and do not understand the principles of self-government. Under pres-conditions, their self-government could no sult in anything but a small, cruel and corrupt oligarchy, if Aguinaldo were recognized and his government maintained by the forces of the United States. If the United States should be are the strong hand of authority from the small fraction of the people, represented by Agninaldo, and his tribe, could not be recogred as in any way representative of the entire ity, having associated himself there population. And if they were representative the entire population their authority old probably mean the massacre of the foreigners in Manita and a reign of bloodshed and tyranny. If the United States
should withdraw its sovereignty from the
Philippites it would not be liberty which would
result, as our Democratic friends maintain, but
it would be theres, and anarchy, and misery,
and wretchedness unsneakable.

and wretchedness unspeakable. Now, my friends, it is perfectly evident under these conditions which are thus represented to us by all those who have been in the Philippines, including the first and second commis-sions appointed by the president, as well as by tie officers of our army and our diplomatic representatives in the far east, that the Filipinos are at present incapable of self-government in the American sense of that word. This is the attitude of the administration, determined by its conservative consideration of conditions. We may discuss every plan which could b

see for the future of the Filipinos, and, if the cognition of their present incapacity for selfverament is not involved in it, we must con-

What Is Self-Government?

Now the effort of Mr. Bryan and the Demo utic party is to get our people to besieve that ward the Filipino violates certain principles hich we have glways upheld and maintained

eigh with us their capacity for self-govern ment. They say that we have no right to ask whether they are capable of wif-government, for if we should decide thry were not, then we would make them subjects, not citizens, and that would be "imperialism." These theoretical arguments, of course, as-

nos self-government. But they do not discuss at

Third-To protect that independent government om outside interference.
The first proposition to establish a stable form
f government is exactly what the present addinistration is doing. The second proposition is some by implication that these sixty different tables of savages and semi-civilized Malays are spable of self-government, or if they are not

at present impossible for reasons which we have endeavored to state. But, for the sake of argi-ment, let us suppose that in accordance with Mr. Bryan's second proposition some sort of so-called self-government is established among these semi-civilized savages, and let us consider his third proposition

Autumn Millinery

us to this preliminary announcement.

Getting Ready for Show

The intense interest manifested by Our Public in the approaching Exposition of

For the magnificent presentation of Autumn Styles in Millinery, by our own ar-

Our Millinery Chief, Mr. Edward Long, has gathered together a congress of

Autumn Millinery, and their desire of knowledge as to the nearness of the event, leads

Wednesday, September 10th.

fashion, that everyone interested in head apparel will desire to see. In it are repre-

sented everything of interest to womankind-a vast, bewildering collection of the most

sumptuous and beautiful creations ever congregated under a single roof.

We issue no cards. This is your invitation, and your friends' invitation to be here next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

JONAS LONG'S SONS.

tists, and those of the world's best milliners, we have reserved as Exposition Days

Thursday, September 20th.

Friday, September 21st.

This proposition.

This proposition is a sort of Asiatic Mouroe doctrine which shall apply as far as the United States is concerned; but shall not involve equal rights on the part of foreign powers. He forgets that we now have that as a mere interloper without the sovereignty she now possesses in the Philippines, the United States would occupy about the same unhappy position in the far east as a European power would occupy in attempting to interfere, con-trary to the Monroe doctrine, in the islands in the American seas. As some one has well said: "The Monroe doctrine is a law of national self defense." It is not an arbitrary doctrine made for purposes of extending national responsibilities without incurring national benefits. What an absurdity it would be for the United States, possessing no right, through sovereignty, to in-terfere with the foreign or domestic policy of the so-called independent Filipinos, to assume to establish a protectorate over them, with just as large an army necessary to its maintenance

as if the United States controlled the islands, and to mix in every quarrel with foreign powers and to mix in every quarrel with toreign powers which this inexperienced collection of natives would inevitably stir up.

If these natives should declare war against some foreign power would not that mean that the United States must interfere, and would not that interference either mean war on its part with a foreign power, or, if it decided adversely to their position, with the Filipinos themselves? The minute we commence to deal with condi-tions and not with theories we must see that if the interference of the United States is necessary

to preserve peace and liberty in the islands, the rights of the United States in the islands must be recognized there and abroad. Before we make promises to the Filipinos, let us get better acquainted with the Maloy race, and further discuss their capacity for self-gov-

erament then, McKinley's Plan.

As opposed to this vague, theoretical and superficial plan of Democracy let us consider the plan of the president. You may read every utterance and examine every act of William Mc Kinley in connection with the whole Spanish and Philippine war, and you will not find one inconsistent with the dictates of the most enlight ened conscience. Every public order and procla-mation relating to forms of government of Presi dent McKinley to the Filipinos guarantees to them protection in their inallenable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and as full a measure of personal independence as is

enjoyed by any American cittzen.
In so far as it can be done without endangering the stability of the government there, and therefore endangering the libertles of the inhabi tants, the United States proposes and has al-ways proposed to give the Filipines themselves every opportunity to participate in the government up to the limit of their capacity. In his letter of acceptance the president makes this very clear. With the sovereignty of the United States established, the Filipine and the resident foreigner alike are guaranteed protection to life, liberty and property, and equal justice under a law impartially and honestly administered. The strong hand of the United States, compelling justice, punishing the criminals and the oppressors, helping the poor, protecting life and prop erty and guaranteeing equality to all under the law, will bring to these beautiful islands the blessings of peace, prosperity and happiness.

The constitutional right of the United States The constitutional right of the United States to do this is explicit, for its constitution expressly states that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States."

the United States."

We may look at the question, as we will, from the standpoint of national interest, or from the standpoint of national duty, we must keep our sovereignty in these islands, and our party stands for the rentention of this sovereignty. It believes that our sovereignty will seeme for natives and foreigners therein resident liberty and protection to life and property, while without eruelty and corruption which would rival that

before maintained by Spain.

It believes that the retention of our sovereignty in these islands means the increase of their trade with the United States and through the commer-cial foothold obtained in them the securing to the labor and capital of the United States their fair share of the enormous trade of the empire of China, the greater part of which, although naturally belonging to us, now goes to other

thur party is not unmindful of the fact that the recent magnificent rescue of our minister and citizens in Pekin by our troops was made possible by our footbold in the Philippines, which enabled us to place American troops where American lives and interests were endangered. Was not that rescue and the circumwhich the republic now possesses, and do the not suggest added reasons why this nation shall not in defiance of duty surrender a power which can so effectively be used for humanity's sake? In looking at these people, we have no right o consider the leaders alone, but must think of he millions of poor and ignorant natives whose only experience with government has been with Spanish tyramus. We cannot abandon these na-tives to the dictatorship of those whose only school of government has been that of Spain. How much consideration to the inherent right f foreigners in Manila, whom we are bound by reaty obligations to protect, would these savage eaders give who only turned to war upon their liberators when they were discovered in a treach-erous plot to massacre at night our soldiers and the foreigners in Manilo.

Consent of Governed.

If the Democratic party is so solicitious that there shall not be any government without the full and free convent of the governed. I would ask them to agree to count the bellot of the black men in the about before they ofter it to the black men in the south before they ofter it to the semi-civilized savages of the Philippines.

And I say to you that if these semi-civilized peoples are to be dealt with justly, humanely, and tenderly, and lifted up into a better and nobler civilization, they will fare better with the party of Abraham Lincoln and William McKinley than with the party of Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carelins.

paign, as in the post, stands for national duty and for national progress and for national pros perity. It stands unitedly behind the president in his foreign policy. It recognizes the master-ful way in which he has dealt with great issues in the fear of God and in the highest interest of his fellow citizens. In this campaign our peo-ple are for the first time, in November, to register their decision upon the great principles at stake in the war in which our nation has beer engaged. What our soldiers fought for in the hilippines our party fights for now, and the de feat of our arms on the field of battle coul have been no more disastrons to those principle have been no more disastrons to those principles than our defeat at the polls in November. This is no time for apathy and no time to discuss non-essentials. The president, who was reluctant to have this nation enter upon the Spanish war until he knew it was a righteous and just war, is now most aggressive in his demand that the responsibilities engendered by that war shall be met as bravely and honorably as was the war itself. But the very men who were the most impatient to get this nation into war are now the most impatient to lave it back out.

lly treated, a sprain will disable the injured person for three or four weeks, but if Chamberlain's

112% 1854, 189 1872, 4054 1874, 4054 1874, 4054 1874, 4054 1874, 4054 1874, 1884 1874, 1884 1874, 1884 1874, 1884 1874, 1884 1874, 1884 1874, 1884 1874, 1884 1874, 1884 1874, 1884 1874, 1884 1874, 1884 1874, 1884 1874, 1884 1874, 1884 1875, 1 Peima, R. R. Pacific Mail Leather, Pr. Western Union ... NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE PRICES.

Open-High Low Clos-ting est. est ing. 82% 83% 85% 85% 85% 85% 85% 85% 42 45 41% 11% 41% 41% Scranton Board of Trade Exchange

Quotations-All Quotations Based on Par of 100. First National Bank ...

Third National Bank
Dime Deposit and Discount Bank
Economy Light, II. & P. Co.
Lacka Trist & Safe Deposit Co.
Scranton Paint Co.
Clark & Baover Co. Pr.
Scranton Iron Fence & Mig. Co.
Scranton Axle Works
Lockawanne Duiry Co., Pr.

BONDS.

Scranton Passenger Railwar, first mortgage, due 1930 ... 115
People's Street Railway, first mortgage, due 1918 ... 115
People's Street Railway, General mortgage, due 1921 ... 115
Dickson Manufacturing Ce.
Lacka Township School 5 per cent. ... City of Scranton St. Imp. 6 per cent. ... Scranton Traction 6 per cent. ... 115 Scranton Wholesale Market. (Corected by H. G. Dale, 27 Lackawana Ave.)
Buter-Creamery, 23a24c.; dairy tube, 23e.
Eggs-Solect western, 17c.; nearby state, 19c.
Cheese-Full cream, new, 11½c.
Brans-Per bu, choice marrow, \$2.40; medium,
\$2.30; pea, \$2.30,
Potatues-40c.
Onions-60c. per bu,
Flour-Best patent, \$4.60.

Philadelphia Grain and Produce.

met as bravely and honorably as was the war itself. But the very men who were the most impatient to get this nation into war are now the most impatient to have it back out.

This great republic stands at the parting of the ways. It will not take the wrong one. It will not turn its back upon duty. It has come to this nation to enter broader fields and raise to a higher and happier and better life millions of people cast under its protection by an unavoidable war. It is true this nation is bearing great responsibilities; but it cannot avoid them. There is no responsibility which it is our duty to meet.

As this nation has met its duties in the past, let us as individuals meet ours at the polls in November; and let us stand unitedly behind the principles and policies of the present administration.

Philadelphia. Sept. 15.—Wheat—Firm: contract grade. 74/4374/\$c. Outs—Gles. Outs—Steady: No. 2 white clipped, 28c.; No. 3 do. do., 25/2 25/\$c.; No. 2 mixed do., 28c. Butter—Steady guiet; fancy western creamery, 22c.; do pcints for the people cast under its protection by an unavoid able war. It is true this nation is bearing great responsibility se great as that involved in shunning a responsibility which it is our duty to meet.

As this nation has met its duties in the past, let us as individuals meet ours at the polls in November; and let us stand unitedly behind the principles and policies of the present administration.

As usually treated, a sprain will dissease.

As usually treated, a sprain will dissease the injured person for these and control of the present ship of the principles and policies of the present ship of the principles and policies of the present ship of the principles and policies of the present ship of the principles and policies of the present ship of the principles and policies of the present ship of the principles and policies of the present ship of the principles and policies of the present ship of the principles and policies of the present ship of the principles and policies of the present ship o cats, 110,000 bus 34,000 bushels; corn, 89,000 bushels; oats, 31,00

wall Street Review.

New Vork, Sept. 15.—The same factors which was admented in force today and more brains which was done during the two hours of the Satures with the same range of losses. The same factors which was stored and truth. In this makes this whe without the life, deer a The Same range of losses. These were extended to 25, Sugar, Toloscom, Metropolitan, General verifical truth in steeks but in these these tended to 25, Sugar, Toloscom, Metropolitan, General to life, deer a The line was to the supplementation of the same range of losses. These were extended to 25, Sugar, Toloscom, Metropolitan, General to life, deer a The line was to the same range of losses. These were extended to 25, Sugar, Toloscom, Metropolitan, General to life, deer a The line was to the same range of losses. These were extended to 25, Sugar, Toloscom, Metropolitan, General to life, deer a The line was to the same range of losses. These were extended to 25, Sugar, Toloscom, Metropolitan, General to life, deer a The line was the sum of the same range of losses. These were extended to 25, Sugar, Toloscom, Metropolitan, General to life, deer a The line was to the close which was active and weeks. Total sales, 241,500 shares. Bonds were large very life and leading specialties show the line was active and weeks. Total sales, 241,500 shares. Bonds were large very life and leading specialties show the life was active and weeks. Total sales, 241,500 shares. Bonds were large very life and leading specialties show the life was active and weeks. Total sales, 241,500 shares. Bonds were large very life and leading specialties show the life was active and weeks. Total sales, 241,500 shares. Bonds were large very life and leading specialties show the life and leading specialties show the life of t

Chicago Grain and Produce.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Wheat was strong on highclosing le. higher. Corn closed \$4e. and oats a
cent.

sliade lower. Provisions advanced 5c. for lard
and ribs and 66e. for October pork, which was
in great demand. Cash quotations were as follows: Flour-Firm: winter patents, \$3.504:
straights. \$8a2.70; clears, \$3.10a3.15; spring apecials, \$4: patents, \$3.50a1: spring wheat, No. 2,
r1a7634c; No. 2 red; lears, \$3.10a3.15; spring apecials, \$4: patents, \$3.50a1: spring wheat, No. 2,
r1a7634c; No. 2 vellow, 41a4134c; No. 2 oats, 25a
254c; No. 2 vellow, 41a4134c; No. 2 oats, 25a
255c; So. 2 vellow, 41a4134c; No. 2 oats, 25a
255c; So. 2 vellow, 41a4134c; No. 1 fax
seed, \$1.54; No. 1 nerthwestern, \$1.55; prime
rimothy seed, \$4.10a4.30; mess pork, ner barrei,
\$11.00a; \$7.45a7.75; der saited shoulders, 65aa95c;
altert clear sides, \$8a5.10; whisky, \$1.25; sugars,
cut losf, unchanged; closed, contract grade, \$50.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago Sept. 15.—Cattle—Nominally steady:
Texans closed steady: natives, good to prime
steen, \$6,50a5.90; poor to medium, \$4,40a5.35; erlected feders, alow, \$5,90a4.60; mixed stockers,
weak, \$2,80a1.75; cows, \$2,90a4.50; mixed stockers,
weak, \$2,80a1.75; cows, \$2,90a4.50; calves,
\$430.75. Texans—Texas fed steers, \$4,35a5.13;
Texas grass steers, \$3,40a4.30; Texans bulls, \$2,75
a1.40. Hogs—Receipts today, 14,000; Monday,
30,000 estimated; left over, 3,500; heavy packing,
sliade lower; others steady; top, \$5,00; butchers,
\$1,03a5.80; good to choice heavy, \$8,03a5.60;
tough heavy, \$4,85a5; light, \$5,55a5.60; bulls,
sale, \$5,10a5.35. Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; sheep
and lambs, firm; good to choice wethers, \$6,75a4;
fair to choice mixed, \$5,40a5.75; western sheep,
\$3,75a4.15; Texas sheep, \$2,30a3.80; native lambs,
\$5,20a6; western, \$5,15a5.60.

East Liberty Cattle Market.

Hast Buffalo, Sept. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 8 cars, steady; veals, 85.30a8.50; calves, 82.25a4.50, Hogs.—Recvipts. 14 cars, higher; heavy grades cent fed, 85.60a5.65; mediums and unived, 85.70a.5.75; Yorkers, 85.60a6; pigs, 85.80a5.85; roughs, 84.80a5; stags, 85.75a4.25. Sheep and Lamba-Receipts, ten cars; strong; native lamba, culls to good, 84.75a6; extra, 86.10; Canadas, 85.50a 6.30; mixed sheep top, 83.80a1.10; culls to good, 84.87a5.

New York Live Stock Market. New York, Sept. 15. Beeves Nominally steady, lambs opened weak; closed 10a15c. off siercy, Stat. 20; calls, \$2.50; lambs, \$36.25; Canada lambs, \$4.195a6.25. Hogs-Receipts, \$33.10;

Deafness Cannot be Cured.

Deafness Cannot be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube get inflamed you have a rumbling sound of imperiest hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed for ever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Solid by Druggista, 15c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.