# the Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that those must be signed, for publication, by the writer's red name: and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 18, 1900.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. Fresident-WILLIAM McKINLEY, Vice-President-THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

State. Congressmen at Large—GALUSHA A. GROW, ROSERT H. FOERDERER. Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERGH.

County. County.

Congress—WHLLIAM CONNELL.
Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON.
Shoriff—JOHN H. FELLOWS.
To-surer—J. A. SCRANTON.
District Attorney—WHLLIAM R. LEWIS.
Prothenday.—JOHN COPELAND.
Clerk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS.
Recorder of Deeds—EMIL BONN.
Register of Wills—W. K. RECK.
July Commissioner—EHWARD B. STURGES.

Legislature. First District—THOMAS J. REVNOLDS. Second District—JOHN SCHEITER, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR. Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.

"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I Speech at Knoxville, Tenn., Delivered Sept. 16, 1896.

#### Our News Service.

HE TRIBUNE is now the ceiving directly and promptly the complete and incomparable news service of the Associated Press. At a meeting of publishers held last week in the city of Chimeeting participated in by more than United States receiving telegraphic tain defects in the organization of the Associated Press under the laws of Illinois and to broaden and strengthen the lines of its service. Its service has always been the best in the field; but measures are being taken to go far beyond any achievement of the distribution of news, and developour meaning.

of Poston, New York, Philadelphia, to do better. Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Washington, San Minneapolis, Atlanta, New Orleans stances exclusive facilities for the collection of the news of their vicinage have entered most heartily into the reorganization and improvement of the Associated Press, in conjunction with a host of smaller papers, absolutely covering the American news field, and test they have agreed to put their immense resources and facilities bebind the remodeled enterprise on terms

There is hardly a place of any news the Associated Press is not represented both by skilled correspondents under instructions to report promptly every important occurrence with absolute impartiality and also by members under agreement to give careful supervision to this work and to aid it by the whole means at their command. What this is worth in insuring a comprehensive service instantly responsive to unexpected news happenings of great interest was recently shown in the Associrted Press' treatment of the Galveston flood, where the whole energy of its Texas circuit was at a second's notice available to convey to the world information, not simply from Galveston, but also from every important point within the storm zone. In news gathering it is the unexpected which must be provided for; and the measures of the Associated Press to provide for the unexpected in every part of the civilized or uncivilized world represent the best devices of the most elaborate and resourceful mutual

news association ever instituted. To be a member of the Associated Press with a voice in its management and control costs more than to be a tenant of one or another of the two or three small private news bureaus which are trying to compete with it: but the difference in cost represents the difference between certainty and undertainty. This may not be apparent in a day or in a week, but it will be plain to everybody in course of time, The Tribune considers that its readers want the best and that the best is none loo good for them.

People who read accounts of the various Republican campaign openings about the country will observe that the G. O. P. still possesses the ability to enthuse at the proper time.

# Overworked Teachers.

THE INDIGNATION meeting of school teachers on Saturday seems to indicate conclusively that the educational worm has turned at last. The protest against new duties imposed upon teachers by the Board of Control s one that deserves the sympathy of the public. There has been complaint for some time past of the numerous teachers' meetings, examinations and other schemes that have been constantly brought forward to keep the teachers thinking in school and out, leaving scarcely no time for needed rest during the school term. The instructor who for five or six hours if so educated no harm can befall the nation.

daily presides over a room full of restless children in search of knowledge who are endowed in most instances with buoyancy of spirit if not abundance of intellect, generally needs all the rest and recreation that can be obtained in the Intervening time. When one considers the amount of additional work that is continually being placed before the tired educational aborers in the way of new schemes to fill in the remaining hours of the day, it seems marvelous that cases of nervous prostration are not more frequent among the teachers.

President Kruger has saved England an immense amount of trouble by escaping at the proper time.

#### Bryan's Letter of Acceptance.

HE COMPLETE though reluctant endorsement by Mr. Bryan of free silver coinage to be undertaken by the United States independent of all other nations, at the preposterous ratio of 16 to 1, when the market ratio is about ganisms to continue and perfect the work and the standard of the stand 31 to 1, is the conspicuous feature of the Fusion candidate's letter of acceptance. He tries to get away from the silver issue as quickly and with as little attention to it as possible; and to cover his retreat he beclouds the air with denunciations of trusts, with abuse of Republican administrative policies and with a frantic bid for the support of Populists, socialists and the discontented of every stripe; vet the immediate great issue in his candidacy will not stay hidden.

When Mr. Bryan calls the Philippine question or "imperialism" the paramount issue, he knows that he s merely playing with words. If it warn him not to cast his vote for had been paramount when the treaty me, because I promise him it will of peace was pending he would not not be maintained in this country have urged its ratification, well knowlonger than I am able to get rid of ing that in every action since Presiit."-William Jennings Bryan in a dent McKinley has simply executed the terms and requirements of a law that Bryan made. If it were really paramount now, he would not give way his case by urging the retention of Porto Rico while advocating virtual abandonment of the Philippines, only paper in Scranton re- the two having been acquired under the same treaty, irrespective of the consent of the governed.

There is no overwhelming urgency in settling the details of our relationship toward the Philippines. The represencago, in which it was represented; a tative Americans, military and civil, now at work out there are doing their 50 per cent, of the newspapers of the work well and progressing steadily toward the establishment of law and news; steps were taken to correct cer- order. If Mr. Bryan was content to help to load those islands upon his countrymen he should not be in a hurry to find fault with the manner in which the task of pacifying and reconstructing them is being performed. especially when the testimony of a great majority of those who have been past in the systematic collection and there say the work is being done as well as the conditions will permit. It ments shon to appear will emphasize is easy to find fault with the details of any great undertaking; much easier When we say that the great dallies than to assume responsibility and then

But the stopping of the free silverite assault upon the integrity of our Francisco, Portland, Scattle, St. Paul, currency and upon the good faith of our government toward the holders of and other cities of magnitude dis- its obligations is an urgent considertributed throughout every section of ation touching both the national this great country and having at their pocketbook and the national honor, The longer this assault, whether direct or by disguise, is tolerated, the greater will be the temptation of unscrupulous politicians to play football with business confidence and to make party capital of a thing which should be secure, stable, and, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion.

In the year 1899, so far as reported, 107 lynchings occurred in the United if fairness to every interest, it can States, of which 103 were in the South. be understood that we are speaking Of the persons lynched \$4 were negroes. This is a better showing than in former years, the average annual number consequence in the United States where of lynchings since 1884 being 164, but it is by no means as good a showing as might reasonably be expected from a civilized and leading democracy having open courts and a highly developed machinery for the prompt administration of justice. The field of home missions is still an attractive one to genuine philanthropists.

> Admiral Dewey is again experiencing a taste of the ill-nature of a forgetful nation. His Washington neighbors are loud in criticism because the lawn about his property in that city is not kept in proper shape. Only a few months ago doubtless the people who now find fault with the admiral would have been glad of the opportunity to operate a lawn mower for him.

Third party men are not cheered this year at the prospect of being obliged to divide their same with representatives of political areads up to the eleventh and to Ch parties.

# The Publisher's Desk.

"He that tooteth and his own horn His horn shall not be tooted."

THE TIME to make your advertising pay best is in dull times. Now that the strike has been declared bargains will be in demand. Some of our critisms are aiready realizing this. There are

thers who should. Gather up your adds and ends of stock, things ou don't want to carry over till next season-est of lots, remnants, and fug ends of lines that u want to close out. Make a big, generous time, even when a strike is on, if you sell it heap enough. Put them on a special bargain Mark the goods plainly, showing how much ou farmerly sold them for, and quote present

chiced prices. Then advertise your special sale in The Tribne. Make a big talk.

Describe the goods item by item, with former rice and present reduced price. Change your ad, every day. Don't generalize; he specific. Mention your nest attractive things. Describe them, and give

### times. It's the plan that can be profitably fol-lowed in almost any business at any time. McKINLEYISMS.

"With us war always stops when the assailanis of our flag consent to Grant's terms of un

"Let your boys be educated in patriotism

# Instructions to the Philippine Commission

Washington, Sept. 17.-The president today ande public his instructions to the second Philippine commission, as follows: Executive Mansien, April 7, 1900,

The Secretary of War, Washington.
Sir: In the message transmitted to the congress on the 5th of December, 1899, I said, speaking of the Philippine Islands: "As long as the insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. But there is no steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments essentially popular in their form as fast as territory is held and controlled by our troops. end I am considering the advisability return of the commission, or such of the members thereof as can be secured, to aid the ex-isting authorities and facilitate this work out the islands."

have appointed Hon. William H. Taft, of Ohlo; Professor Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan; Hen. Luke I. Wright, of Tennessee; Hon. Henry C. Ide, of Verment, and Professor Bernard Moses, of California, commissioners to the Philippine islands to continue and perfect the work of orsubject in all respects to any laws which congress may hereafter enact.

signated as president of the board. It is obable that the transfer of authority from illitary commanders to civil officers will be radual and will occupy a considerable period.

Is successful accomplishment and the maintence of peace and order in the meantime will equire the most perfect co-operation between se civil and military authorities in the island, nd both should be directed during the tran-The commission will therefore report to retary of war, and all their action will be shject to your approval and control,

#### Headquarters at Manila.

the city of Manila, where they will make heir principal office, and to communicate with he military governor of the Philippine islands, born you will at the same time direct to ren a the performance of their duties, ampering them by too specific instructions, new should in general be enjoined, after makog themselves familiar with the conditions and ds of the country, to devote their attenmunicipal governments, in which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the cural communities, shall be afforded the oppornity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and subject to the least degree of supervision and ontrol which a careful study of their capacities and observation of the workings of native conrol show to be consistent with the mainte

ance of law, order and loyalty.

The next subject in order of importance should se the organization of government in the larger dministrative divisions corresponding to coun-ies, departments, or provinces, in which the interests of many or several municipal ties falling within the same tribal lines, or he same natural geographical limits, may best be subserved by a common administration. Whenever the commission is of the opinion that the condition of affairs in the islands is such at the central administration may safely be transferred from military to civil control, they will report that conclusion to you, with their recommendations as to the form of central gov-renment to be established for the purpose of aking over the control.

Beginning with the 1st day of September, 1900, the nutherity to exercise, subject to my val, through the secretary of war, that part the power of government in the Philippine slands which is of a legislative nature transferred from the military governor of the slands to this commission, to ercised by them in the place and stead the military governor, under such rules and regulations as you shall prescribe, until the esablishment of the civil central government for tablishment of the civil central government for the islands, contemplated in the last foregoing paragraph, or until congress shall otherwise pro-vide. Exercise of this legislative authority will include the making of rules and orders, having the effect of law, for the raising of revenue by riation and expenditure of public funds of the ands: the establishment of an educational system throughout the islands; the establishment of a system to secure an efficient civil service; the organization and establishment of courts, the organization and establishment of municial and departmental governments, and all other natters of a civil nature for which the military orders of a legislative character.

# Powers of Commission.

The commission will also have power during he same period to appoint to effice such officers ander the judicial, educational and civil service der the junctual, conscient and departs governments as shall be provided for. Until the complete transfer of control the military gover-nor will remain the chief executive head of the government of the islands, and will exercise the government of the islands, and will exercise the executive authority now possessed by him and not herein expressly assigned to the commission, subject, however, to the rules and orders enacted by the commission in the exercise of the legislative powers conferred upon them. In the meantime the municipal and departmental governments will continue to report to the military governor and be subject to his adminis-trative supervision and control, under your di-rection, but that supervision and control will be confined within the narrowest limits consis-tent with the requirement that the powers of government in the municipalities and depart-ments shall be honestly and effectively exercised and that law and order and individual freedom be maintained.

All legislative rules and orders, establishments of government, and appointments to office by the commission will take effect immediately, or at such times as they shall designate, subject our approval and action upon the coming of the commissioner's reports, which are to made from time to time as their action is aken. Wherever civil governments are constituted under the direction of the commission, such military posts, garrisons and forces will be conall times subject under his orders to the call of the civil authorities for the maintenance of sw and order and the enforcement of their au-

thority.

In the establishment of municipal governments the commission will take as the basis of their tork the governments established by the military governments established and it is communication may be established, and it is obviously desirable that this medium about be at once given to affording full opportunity stork the governments ender of August S. 1896, and under the report of the board constituted by the military governor by his order of January 29, 1990, to formulate and report a plan of numicipal government, of which his honor, Cayetano Arellano, president of the audiencia, was e airman, and they will give to the conclusions of that board the weight and consideration which the high character and distinguished abilities of its members justify.

# The Constitution.

In the constitution of departmental or pro-incial governments, they will give especial attention to the existing government of the island of Negros, constituted, with the approval of the people of that island, under the order of he military governor of July 22, 1899, and after crifying, so far as may be practicable, the resorts of the successful working of that govern ment, they will be guided by the experience thus acquired, so far as it may be applicable to the condition existing in other portions of the Philippines. They will avail themselves to the fullest degree practicable, of the concluone reached by the previous commission to the

Philippines.
In the distribution of powers among the govraments organized by the commission, the pumption is always to be in favor of the small subdivision, so that all the powers which can aroperly be exercised by the municipal govern-ment shall be vested in that government, and ment shall be vested in that government, and all the powers of a more general character which can be exercised by the departmental government shall be vested in that government, and so that in the governmental system, which is the result of the process, the central government of the Islands, following the example of the distribution of the powers between the states and the national government of the United States, shall have no direct administration except of matters of purely general concern, and cept of matters of purely general concern, and shall have only such supervision and control over local governments as may be necessary to secure and enforce fatithal and efficient ad-ministration by local officers.

The many different degrees of civilization and caracteries of custom and capacity among the people of the different islands proclude very definite instruction as to the part which the people shall take in the selection of their own in the body of the laws under which the people varieties of custom and capacity among the people of the different islands proclude very definite instruction as to the part which the people shall take in the selection of their own people shall take in the selection of their own officers; but these general rules are to be observed: That in all cases the municipal officers, who administer the local affairs of the people, are to be selected by the people, and that wherever officers of more extended jurisdiction are to be selected in any way, natives of the islands are to be preferred, and if they can be found competent and willing to perform the duties, they are to receive the offices in prefer-ence to any others.

#### The Officials.

It will be necessary to fill some offices for the present with Americans which after a time may well be filled by natives of the islands. As soon as practicable a system for ascertaining the merit and fitness of candidates for civil office should be put in force. An indispensable quali-fication for all offices and positions of trust and authority in the islands must be absolute and unconditional loyalty to the United States, and absolute and unhampered authority and power to remove and punish any officer deviating from that standard must at all times be retained in the hands of the central authority of rights

trative provisions which they are authorized to that the government which they are establis ing is designed not for our satisfaction, or for the expression of our theoretical views, but for the happiness, peace and prosperity of the Philippine islands, and the measures adopted should be made to conform to their customs, their habits, and even their projudices, to the fullest as a board, and the Hon. William H. Taft is extent consistent with the accomplishment of the indispensable requisites of just and effective

At the same time the commission should bear n mind, and the people of the islands should be made plainly to understand that there are certain great principles of government which have been made the basis of our governmental system which we deem essential to the rule of law and maintenance of individual freedom, and of which they have, unfortunately, been denied the experience possessed by us; that there are also certain practical rules of government which we have found to be essential to the preservation of these great principles of liberty and law, and that these principles and these rules of government must be established and maintained in their islands for the sake of their liberty and happiness, however mucthey may conflict with the customs or laws of procedure with which they are familiar.

#### Principles and Rules.

It is evident that the most enlightened thought the Philippine islands fully appreciates the importance of these principles and rules, and they will inevitably within a short time comnand universal assent. Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines, therefore, must be imposed these inviolable rules: That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusa-tion, to be confronted with the witness against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assist-ance of counsel for his defense; that excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment in-flicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled n any criminal case to be witness against himself: that the right to be secure against un reasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involuntary ser vitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder, or ex-postfacto law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed aw shall be passed; that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the rights of the people to penceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances; that no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enlawment of religious pages. free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or prefrence shall forever be allowed. Land Titles to Be Examined.

It will be the duty of the commission to make a thorough investigation into the titles to the large tracts of land held or claimed by individuals or by religious orders; into the justice of the claims and complaints made against such landholders by the people of the island or any part of the people, and to seek by wise and peaceable measures a just settlement troversies and redress of wrongs which have caused strife and bloodshed in the past. In the performance of this duty the commission is joined to see that no injustice is done; to have regard for substantial rights and equity, disre-garding technicalities so far as substantial right permits, and to observe the following rules: That the provision of the Treaty of Paris, ledging the United States to the protection of all rights of property in the islands, and as well the principle of our own government which prohibits the taking of private property without the process of law, shall not be violated; that the welfare of the people of the islands, which should be a paramount consideration, shall be attained consistently with this rule of property right; that if it becomes necessary for the put interest of the people of the islands to dispose of claims to property which the comsion finds to be not lawfully acquired and held disposition shall be made thereof by due legal recedure, in which there shall be full oppor-unity for fair and impartial bearing and judgment; that if the same public interests requir the extinguishment of property rights lawfully acquired and held due compensation shall be made out of the public tressury therefor; that no form of religion and no minister of religion shall be forced upon any community or upon any citizen of the islands; that upon the other hand no minister of religion shall be interfered with minister of religion shall be interfered with molested in following his valling, and that

#### the separation between state and church shall be real, entire, and absolute. To Promote Education.

It will be the duty of the commission to pro mote and extend, and, as they find occasion, improve, the system of education already ugurated by the military authorities. In doing this they should regard as of first importance the extension of a system of primary cilication which shall be free to all, and which shall tend to fit the people for the duties of citizenship and for the ordinary avocations of a civilized com-munity. This instruction should be given in military posts, garrent and tinued for the suppression of insurrection and brigandage, and the maintenance of law and border, as the military commander shall deem to language of the people. In view of the transitie, and the military forces shall be at great number of languages spoken by the different ribes, it is expectably important to the prothe language of the people. In view of the great number of languages spoken by the different tribes, it is especially important to the properity of the islands that a common medi-of communication may be established, and it

ALWAYS BUSY.



\_ewis&Reilly 114-116 Wyoming Ave.

Tribune's

Educational

covering four and three years respectively.

tions they may succeed in winning for it.

SPECIAL REWARDS.

holarship in Bloomsburg State Normal School (3) years in-

5. Sohmer 5-B Piano, including stool and scarf (on exhibition at J. W. Guernsey's, 514 Washington avenue)

Columbia Bicycle, Chainless, 1900 model (on exhibition at Conrad Brothers', 243 Wyo-

Scholarship in Scranton Business College, commercial course...

Solid Gold Watch, lady's or gen

9. Tele-Photo Cycle Poco B. Cam-era, 4x5 (on exhibition at the Griffin Art company, 299 Wyoming avenue)

Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or Gentleman's Solid Silver Watch (on exhibition at Lu-gene Schimpa's, 317 Lacka-wanna avenue)

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

tleman's (on exhibition at Eu-gene Schimpff's, 317 Lacka-wanna avenue)

Normal School (3) years in-cluding tuition and board.... 600

The Tribune is going to give scholarships and other special re-

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

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

arships is meant a full course of study, paying the tuition charges

in each, and in the cases of the two leading scholarships, The

Tribune will not only pay all tuition charges but will also pay the

board of the fortunate winners during the life of the scholarship,

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

ful in obtaining one of these, The Tribune will give to

every one who succeeds in obtaining subscribers under the terms

of this contest ten (10) per cent. of all the money from subscrip-

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

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

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

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

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

Contest

are governed, except such changes as have al-ready been made by the military government, should be relegated to the civil government which is to be established under the aus of the commission. It will, however, be duty of the commission to inquire diligently as to whether there are any further changes which ought not to be delayed; and if so, they are authorized to make such changes, subject to your approval. In doing so they are to bear in mind that taxes which tend to penalize or repress industry and enterprise are to be avoided; that provisions for taxation should be simple, so that they may be understood by the people; that they should affect the fewest practicable subjects of taxation which will serve for the

general distribution of the burden.

The main body of the laws which regulate the rights and obligations of the people should be maintained with as little interference as pos cedure, and in the criminal laws to secure speedy and impartial trials, and at the same time et

Dealing with Uncivilized. In dealing with the uncivilized tribes of th islands the commission should adopt the same ourse followed by congress in permitting the tribes of our North American Indians to main tain their tribal organization and government, and uder which may of those tribes are now living in peace and contentment, surrounded by a civilization to which they are unable or un-willing to conform. Such tribal governmenta should, however, be subjected to wise and firm regulation; and, without undue or petty terference, constant and active effort should be

roduce civilized customs. Upon all officers and employes of the United pressed a sense of the duty to observe not merely the material but the personal and social rights of the people of the islands, and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States are accustomed to require from each The articles of capitulation of the city of

Manila on the thirteenth of August, 1898, conluded with these words: This city, its inhabitants, its churches and ligious worship, its educational establishments, nd its private property of all descriptions, are and its private property of all descriptions, are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and house of the American arms."

nd honor of the American army." As high and sacred an obligation rests | myon the government of the United States to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom, and wise, firm, and unselfish guidance in the paths of peace and prosperity to all the people of the Philippine Islands. I charge this commission to labor for the full performance of this obligation, which concerns the honor and conscience of their country, in the firm hope that through their labors all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands may come to look back with gratitude to the day when God gave victory to American arms at Manila and set their land under the sovereignty and the pretection of the people of the United

# Mercereau & Connell

**JEWELERS** Temporarily at 139 PENN AVE

CONTINUED

And Bargains in Jewelry, Silverwear, Etc Not Damaged

Our full force of workmen at work 66 Don't again, as usual.

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

RULES OF THE CONTEST

The special rewards will be given to be persons securing the largest number

One Months' Subscription ... \$ .59 Three Months' Subscription.. 1.25 Six Months' Subscription .... 2.50 One Year's Subscription .... 5.00 12

The contestant with the highest num-ber of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the re-maining rewards, and so on through the

Each contestant failing to accure a apecial reward will be given 10 per cent, of all money he or she turns in.

All subscriptions must be paid in ad Only new subscribers will be counted.

Renewals by persons already on our subscription list will not be credited. No transfers can be made after eredit 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.

The contest will close promptly at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, September 29,

# HOME

# Swear"

If you haven't the proper office supplies. Come in and give us a trial. Watch Repairing We have the largest and most complete line of office supplies in North-

eastern Pennsylvania.

If it's a good thing, we have it. We make a specialty of visiting cards and onogram stationery.

Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building.

My mother's headaches were of the sort that people call sick headache. They always were in some way the result of a disturbed stomach. She would have them sometimes more than once a week, and then she might go several weeks without having one. Generally an attack would only spoil one day, but sometimes she would be sick for two or three days. When she learned about Ripans Tabules, she found that they always relieved her decidedly, and her attacks are now much less frequent than they used to be. She continues to make use of the Tabules when occasion arises, but she says that now one or two will not produce the effect they did in the beginning. She keeps a supply of them in the house all the time, and I believe if she would take them according to directions, they would cure her entirely. You know her life is that of a farmer's wife. I suppose her experience is that of thousands of others who stay pretty closely at home and depend for food mainly upon those things which the farm produces. Under such conditions the stomach will get upset now and then unless precautions are taken to avoid it. Ripans Tabules are precautions.

# Steamer Rugs

AND

# Golf Suitings

Our Fall line of the above have just been received, and your inspection of the same is cordially invited.

In Imported

Steamer Rugs

We are showing some handsome designs in qualities ranging from

\$4.50 to \$15.

Pad Back Golf Suitings

54 and 60 inches wide, a beautiful assortment of new colorings, including many novelties not shown heretofore.

We are making a special display of these this week.

510-512

LACKAWANNA AVENU