

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. G. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

New York Office: 159 Nassau St. S. S. VEHLEMAN, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

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

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 19, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President—WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Vice-President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT. State. Governor—GALUSHA A. CROW. Auditor—E. B. HARDENBERGH. County. Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL. Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON. Postmaster—JOHN H. COLEMAN. Treasurer—J. A. SCRANTON. District Attorney—WILLIAM B. LEWIS. Probationary—JOHN COLEMAN. Clerk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS. Register of Deeds—JAMES BOYD. Recorder of Wills—S. E. REED. Jury Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES. Legislature. First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS. Second District—WILLIAM SCHUBERT. Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR. Fourth District—A. PHILBIN.

"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."—William Jennings Bryan in a speech at Knoxville, Tenn., Delivered Sept. 16, 1896.

A Note of Caution.

AT A TIME like this, when thousands of men are at a high tension on account of the strike and when the usual opportunities for the development of mischief are in excess of the ordinary, the order-loving people of the community, whether rich, poor or medium; whether miners, operators or neutrals, have a right to expect newspapers and of public speakers moderation of statement and abstention from manufactured scares or threats.

In the main this expectation has been met; but it was unfair on the part of an evening contemporary last night to agitate with flaring headlines and with all the characteristics of yellow journalism that Colonel Waters had notified the captains of the Thirteenth regiment to hold the soldiers in readiness for an emergency call, the inference being that riot was about to erupt and a torrent of bloodshed to follow. We say this was unfair, for the reason that whatever steps the lawful authorities may have taken or may hereafter take, in the way of precaution to facilitate the preservation of law and order in the lamentable contingency of a sudden emergency, certainly neither Colonel Waters nor any other influential citizen of Scranton would invite or provoke such a dire calamity or fan the sparks of violence in order to sell papers.

In this connection we note with regret the reported remark of a recent speaker at a mass meeting in this city, the purport of which was that if blood was to be shed the strikers would shed their share. It seems to us that this which should govern the words of those vested with large responsibilities and for the moment possessed of widespread power, would have been in questionable taste had there been any threat of bloodshed from any other source; but it was an unprovoked threat likely to scare the timid and to convey to the outside public the false impression that the mine workers of Scranton are men eager to enter into scenes of disorder. Their conduct shows clearly that such would be a false impression, for a more orderly movement thus far has not been recorded in the annals of labor conflicts.

Let us not solicit trouble by injudicious journalism or unbecoming speech. Let us have a due prudence of utterance. Most of us will want to live in Scranton long after this unhappy strike is over and it would be much better to conduct our actions now so that we will be able to live here in after years with the respect of our neighbors and the approval of our own consciences.

While talking of withdrawal from Pekin General Chaffee is wisely demonstrating to the foreign neighbors that he is prepared to stay if necessary.

A School Board Injustice.

IN THE readjustment of pupils made imperative by the overcrowded condition of certain school buildings at the beginning of the present school year some injustices have been wrought which seem hardly to have been necessary. In one instance children living in a central city school district were taken from rooms which were not crowded and sent to a school in another district where they were not welcome and where the conditions were in some ways undesirable. Every day since the changes have been made these little ones have returned home in tears because of attacks made upon them by pupils who regard them as interlopers. To compel them to endure this kind of hardship is inhuman and to keep them out of school is to violate the law. The only alternative is for their parents to send them to a private school and this is expensive and in derogation of their rights as taxpayers.

In this instance the school which was considered to be overcrowded contains a number of pupils residing in outside districts who have been admitted to this most desirable school

by special permission. In order that the outsiders may be accommodated where they do not belong, pupils entitled to admission are sent where they, also, do not belong and where they are practically deprived of the advantages for which their parents pay generous taxes. We are advised that this is not an uncommon occurrence, if so it is none the less indefensible.

In fairness to the city superintendent it should be noted that he is not to blame in this matter and is heartily opposed to such manifest discrimination. The evil traces back to thoughtlessness on the part of the Board of Control and to the reluctance of individual controllers to stand firmly for the rights of their constituents in general as against special influence and "pulls." Its remedy must come through those affected in each case making it warm for the responsible agent.

Statistics concerning Porto Rico affairs show that foreign trade is constantly increasing, having doubled itself in three years. It is only the Democratic orators who can discover that this prosperity which furnishes a revenue for the islands through a moderate duty is a calamity.

Consolation.

IN THE COURSE of one of his speeches made in the Maine campaign, Hon. Henry W. Palmer, of Wilkes-Barre, cited some figures of current prosperity that are worthy of widespread notice. Said he: "When the people have money they spend it for luxuries and give it for charities. In 1898 the American people gave for charitable gifts, a total of \$22,584,000. In 1899 the total charitable gifts amounted to \$7,748,956. With the advance of good times the use of luxuries increased at a tremendously rapid rate. In nine of the states of the northwest more pianos were sold in six months of 1899 than during the previous six years. In 1899 seven million more money orders were issued than in 1898. The average savings deposited per individual increased from \$39 in 1898, to \$116 in 1899. Crime everywhere decreased. A little more than one-half as many persons were convicted and sent to the penitentiaries in 1899 as in 1898. Prosperity brings with it a feeling of hope, and it is now easier to earn a living than to steal it. Perhaps the change has been greater in the west than in the east, but even in the anthracite coal fields the increase in production was five million tons last year, reaching a grand total of fifty million tons, which is more than was ever mined before, and the prospect for the coming year is good for a further substantial increase, which means more work and more wages."

Since these words were spoken the anthracite industry has become involved in an unhappy and we believe an unnecessary strike, and the prospect of another year's improved time in the mines, due to the market's acceptance of more coal, but indicative of better earnings for the men employed, has been, as we believe, unwisely canceled. It is now doubtful how soon this bright prospect can be recovered. No man can tell what effect this strike will have upon the future of anthracite, for the reason that no man can estimate accurately in advance the extent to which bituminous coal will occupy anthracite's forcibly vacated place in the market or how long, after the strike is over, it will be able to keep anthracite out of the latter's old place. The leaders of the strike say that no soft coal will be allowed to come into anthracite's place, but if anthracite cannot be had and soft coal is to be had, fuel users will have to buy it, whether they like it or not; and it is a matter of fact that it can be had, for offers to supply it are circulating freely among former purchasers of anthracite, nor can the miners' union say to the soft coal operators, with whom they are under yearly contracts, hardly half expired, that no bituminous must go where anthracite has gone. This would mean a strike in the bituminous regions as well, and then where would the striking anthracite miners get financial help?

We must expect as a consequence of the present strike a large loss of markets to soft coal and gas. This is not a partisan statement but a matter of plain fact. It is likely to take years to recover the ground lost. How far the sacrifice of markets will adversely affect business in the anthracite territory or in future limit labor's chance of employment cannot be foretold but must be taught by dear experience, gained with suffering and sorrow. While going through this painful experience it will, however, be in some degree consoling to realize that the remainder of the country is prosperous as never before, and in enjoyment of substantial blessings which we might have shared had wisdom prevailed over folly.

The suggestion of an exchange to the effect that Chinese missionary money should be sent to Galveston is timely. It will probably be necessary for the United States troops to perform missionary work in China for some time hence, and the regular funds can therefore be used at Galveston immediately.

The Danger of Imperialism in Bryan's Election.

(By Hon. Henry W. Palmer.) IF THIS REPUBLIC ever becomes an empire the causes of the change will not be found in the acquisition of territory or the increase of the standing army. As neither can take place without consent of the people, neither is to be conceded as a possible agency in the subversion of the liberties of the people. We shall be no exception to the rule that has always governed in every case in history where imperialism has succeeded democracy. The liberties of Greece were surrendered to the Macedonian empire only after the warring states had subverted all government, and the people welcomed any government as better than none. The Rome of Marius and Sulla devastated Rome because she accepted in exchange for anarchy and civil wars the despotism of Julius Caesar. Napoleon rode over the French Re-

public after and not before Danton, Marat, Robespierre, and the Sans Culottes had overthrown all law and drenched France with the blood of a million and a quarter of her best citizens. Democracy never passes into empire but through anarchy and revolution. The election of Bryan and the consequent triumph of the ideas he represents will be a far longer step toward imperialism than the acquisition of the Philippines or the increase of the standing army. Not all, but some of his followers favor a debased currency and a consequent repudiation of just debts. Not all, but some of his followers deny the power of the federal government to force a mob to allow the United States mails to be transported without molestation anywhere in the United States. Not all, but some of his followers believe in the justice of suppressing by threats and violence the rights conferred upon large bodies of citizens of the United States by the constitution, because in His infinite wisdom the Creator saw fit to color their skins a shade darker than the Filipinos. Not all, but some of his followers believe in the assassination of all rulers, both kings and presidents, and the depriving of all holders of wealth of their rights, privileges and property.

Let the lawless and discontented followers of Mr. Bryan get control of the government, place Algeid, the anarchist, on the Supreme Bench, make Tillman secretary of state, and send Croker as minister to the Court of St. James, (events not only possible but probable if Bryan is elected) and the country will have taken the preparatory step toward imperialism.

Perhaps Mr. Bryan is not a revolutionist, but the revolutionists are without an exception Bryanites. Give them control and the time would not be long before the American people, torn and distracted by outrageous spoliation, disorder and unpunished crime, would welcome a dictator, king or emperor, as the French nation welcomed Napoleon, the English, Charles Stuart, and the Romans, Julius Caesar.

Many persons will doubtless be astonished to learn that Mr. Algeid has appeared in print denouncing anarchists of high and low degree. But when considering the position assumed by some of the New York Democratic politicians towards trusts at the waning of the ice season one is liable to conclude that it is perhaps best not to be surprised at anything.

While the movements of Oom Paul Kruger may to a certain extent be clouded by uncertainty it is a relief to learn that the "Philadelphia A. D. T. messenger boy" has returned home.

The Hoxers would be justified in losing faith in the theory that the imperial government of China is able to protect them.

Coming Meeting of Municipal League

Philadelphia, Sept. 18. THE EIGHTH conference of the National Municipal League, which will be held in Milwaukee Sept. 19, 20, 21, will attract to that city many public spirited men from all parts of the country. The steady progress of the league in its fight for the betterment of the municipal government has been made possible by the efficient services of its officers and active members. These gentlemen, although busily engaged in their respective occupations and professions, have given their time, means and energy to furthering the objects which are the fundamental principles of their organization. This effort has not been confined alone to their own communities, but has extended throughout the entire United States. The league was organized to study the municipal problem as it exists today in the cities of this country and to create a deeper interest and understanding of all the many phases of the serious problem of municipal government; nor is it bound by resolution or by law. What it does seek is to study and consider carefully public discussion in its conferences and through its publications all the many phases of the serious problem of municipal government; to promote a deeper interest on the part of citizens generally in municipal questions; to act in co-operation with those striving to throw off the shackles of corrupt and selfish rings; to create a higher and more enlightened civic spirit and to prevent the growth of the kind of indifference which is fostered by the long-continued control of affairs by any one powerful political organization.

The first and only president the league has had is James C. Carter, esp. of New York city, who for years has enjoyed the distinction of being a leader of the best kind of the Union League of States. Notwithstanding the demands of a large and exacting practice he has always found time to give a very considerable portion of his time, money and energy to the cause of municipal reform. An active and influential member of the first committee of seventy, which overthrew the Tweed regime; he was also a leading member of the later committee of seventy which overthrew the later and more skillfully organized Tammany. He was the president of the City club until a short time ago and presided over the first national conference for good city government, held at Philadelphia in January, 1897. Professionally, Mr. Carter has achieved the highest honors. He has participated in nearly, if not all, of the leading cases of later years. His best moment was in the recent efforts to secure his arguments in the income tax cases and before the Belg. ex tribunal in Paris. He has twice been president of the Association of the Bar of New York, perhaps the most active organization of lawyers in the United States, and he has also been president of the American Bar association, and of the Harvard alumni. Despite the onerous duties of his large and important practice, he has never allowed a single civic or professional duty to go by default.

Secretary Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia, has been active for years in the task of improving the political condition of his city and state. In industry and enthusiasm he is surpassed by no other member of the league. Mr. Woodruff is a young man, but is one of the prominent reform figures of Philadelphia. He has written extensively on municipal topics. His claim as a specialist lies in a thorough knowledge of all the intricacies of municipal government, and an earnest, energetic delivery. His law practice each year makes greater demands on his time, until now his connection with reform movements is only maintained by an actively and industry which make him one of the busiest men in Philadelphia. He has served two terms as a member from the Fifteenth district, of the Pennsylvania house of representatives, where he has persistently, and often with success, advocated such measures as were calculated to restore political liberty in the state. During the session of 1899 Mr. Woodruff introduced and had passed a resolution providing for a constitutional amendment in the interest of popular registration and ballot reform. This will come before the legislature of 1901, and if again acted upon favorably, will go before the people for their approval in November of next year. Mr. Woodruff is counsel for the Municipal League of Philadelphia and is a member of the Pennsylvania Ballot Reform association. He is also a member of the executive committee of the State Civil Service Reform association.

The chairman of the executive committee, Charles J. Bonaparte, esp. of Baltimore, has a unique and attractive personality. He is vigorous, effective and persistent speaker. Although enjoying a wide reputation as the grand old man of the law, he is not without a keen interest in the public affairs of his native state. He was until recently the secretary of the Maryland Civil Service Reform association, and is a leading member of the Union League of Baltimore. He has been twice elected to the Maryland legislature, and is now serving an extended term, he always finds time to discharge any civic duty imposed upon him. He has been particularly interested in the movement, mainly known by his initials, for the election of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce and of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He has twice engaged in similar work in different times, and has been elected to an advisory board of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce. He has been particularly interested in the movement, mainly known by his initials, for the election of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce and of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He has twice engaged in similar work in different times, and has been elected to an advisory board of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce.

though enjoying a wide reputation as the grand old man of the law, he is not without a keen interest in the public affairs of his native state. He was until recently the secretary of the Maryland Civil Service Reform association, and is a leading member of the Union League of Baltimore. He has been twice elected to the Maryland legislature, and is now serving an extended term, he always finds time to discharge any civic duty imposed upon him. He has been particularly interested in the movement, mainly known by his initials, for the election of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce and of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He has twice engaged in similar work in different times, and has been elected to an advisory board of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce.

McKINLEYISMS. "They will not be governed as vassals or serfs or slaves; they will be given a government of liberty, regulated by law, honestly administered, without oppressing exactions, taxation without equity, justice without bribe, education without distinction of social condition, freedom of religious worship, and protection in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

"We are now engaged in looking after ourselves and in taking care of ourselves; and we have discovered that the best statesmanship for America is that which looks to the highest interests of American labor and the highest development of American resources."

"The school house goes with the pioneer. The family, then the school house; and out of the school house comes those who finally become the citizens who are to carry forward this great work of government."

"It is given to the strong to bear the burdens of the weak; and our prayer should be, not that the burden should be pulled away, but that God should give us strength to bear them."

"Nothing is ever permanently settled, so far as the governmental system is concerned, until it is settled in the consciences of the people, and by their enlightened judgment."

"We are not a military government, and never will become one; it is against the genius of our institutions and the spirit of the people."

"The flag of our country that floats over the Philippines floats in honor for liberty and humanity and for the American name."

"Wherever the flag goes there go character, education, American intelligence, American civilization, and American liberty."

"The American name up to this hour has never had any taint put upon it, and I trust and believe it never will have."

"It is that American home, where love is found and virtue presides, that is the hope of our republic."

"Cultivate good homes, make them pure and sweet, elevate them, and other good things will follow."

Professor Edmund J. James, another of the vice-presidents, has done perhaps as much as any other man in this country to popularize the study of municipal government. During the thirteen years he was connected with the Wharton School of Finance and Economy in the University of Pennsylvania he not only published numerous articles on the subject which have had a large and strong influence, but he has also, by his wisdom, sagacity and conservatism, has proved an invaluable adviser and counselor to the city of Philadelphia. He is the author of the "Municipal Ownership of Gas." Certain it is that his arguments prevailed in Philadelphia in 1886, and in many other communities, and that his influence has been felt in the minds of those who believe that a city should own its gas plants and other municipal monopolies. As a professor in the great and growing University of Pennsylvania, and the director of an extensive extension division, he is in a position to guide and influence the educational side of the municipal reform movement in the West.

Mayor George W. Ochs, of Chattanooga, a member of the executive committee, was a reformer in office. Twice elected mayor of Chattanooga, he demonstrated the sincerity of his reform convictions by his conscientious discharge of his duties. Not only did he introduce numerous economies and reduce the debt of his city, but he at the same time inaugurated many improvements in the city, and he has been a warm and ardent supporter of the city and public works after franchises, and fearlessly used the veto power entrusted to him by the law.

Another Philadelphian on the board of officers is the treasurer, George Burdham, jr., a leading member of the firm owning the Baldwin-Lockwood works, the largest place of its kind in the world. As president of the Municipal League of Philadelphia, with its 4,000 members, he has been at once a wise and progressive leader of municipal reform. Quiet and unostentatious, but possessing as he does, the confidence of the large business community, he is able to bring many important reforms to a satisfactory conclusion. The other officers and members of the executive committee are all prominent men in their respective communities and leaders of reform movements. Thomas S. Strong, the third vice-president, is president of the Portland, Ore., Municipal League; B. Dickson Burns, M. D., the fourth vice-president, was one of the active spirits in the successful fight against the New York City Police Pension Bill; William G. Low, of Brooklyn, is a brother of President Seth Low, and possesses many of his brother's admirable qualities; he is president of the Citizens' Union of Brooklyn; John A. Butler, president of the Milwaukee Municipal League, is one of the most active and successful reformers in the north-west; Frank S. Hartwell, president of the Louisville Good Government Club; E. L. Sullivan, of Washington; Joseph A. Miller, of Providence; Dudley Tibbitts, of Troy, and George W. Guthrie, of Pittsburgh, have all contributed largely of their time and means to advance the cause of better city government and have earned by hard and successful work the prominent places they occupy in the management of the affairs of the National Municipal League.

ITS PUSHING SPIRIT. From the Philadelphia Record. Scranton is now a city of the second class, taking its place with Pittsburg and Allegheny in the rate of increase with over 100,000 people and less than 100,000 population. Its municipal government is in a state of decay.

ALWAYS BUST. SCHOOL SHOES. School shoes.

Lewis & Reilly. Established 1888. Wholesale and Retail. 114-116 Wyoming Ave.

government will have to be reorganized on a second class basis, the terms of its present officials expiring on the first Monday in April next. Scranton is one of the most progressive towns in Pennsylvania, and has by no means attained the limit of its growth. It has great undeveloped advantages as a site for manufacturing, being the chief among the great centers of anthracite coal production and notable for the pushing public spirit of its inhabitants.

"The school house goes with the pioneer. The family, then the school house; and out of the school house comes those who finally become the citizens who are to carry forward this great work of government."

"It is given to the strong to bear the burdens of the weak; and our prayer should be, not that the burden should be pulled away, but that God should give us strength to bear them."

"Nothing is ever permanently settled, so far as the governmental system is concerned, until it is settled in the consciences of the people, and by their enlightened judgment."

"We are not a military government, and never will become one; it is against the genius of our institutions and the spirit of the people."

"The American name up to this hour has never had any taint put upon it, and I trust and believe it never will have."

"It is that American home, where love is found and virtue presides, that is the hope of our republic."

"Cultivate good homes, make them pure and sweet, elevate them, and other good things will follow."

Professor Edmund J. James, another of the vice-presidents, has done perhaps as much as any other man in this country to popularize the study of municipal government. During the thirteen years he was connected with the Wharton School of Finance and Economy in the University of Pennsylvania he not only published numerous articles on the subject which have had a large and strong influence, but he has also, by his wisdom, sagacity and conservatism, has proved an invaluable adviser and counselor to the city of Philadelphia. He is the author of the "Municipal Ownership of Gas." Certain it is that his arguments prevailed in Philadelphia in 1886, and in many other communities, and that his influence has been felt in the minds of those who believe that a city should own its gas plants and other municipal monopolies. As a professor in the great and growing University of Pennsylvania, and the director of an extensive extension division, he is in a position to guide and influence the educational side of the municipal reform movement in the West.

Mayor George W. Ochs, of Chattanooga, a member of the executive committee, was a reformer in office. Twice elected mayor of Chattanooga, he demonstrated the sincerity of his reform convictions by his conscientious discharge of his duties. Not only did he introduce numerous economies and reduce the debt of his city, but he at the same time inaugurated many improvements in the city, and he has been a warm and ardent supporter of the city and public works after franchises, and fearlessly used the veto power entrusted to him by the law.

Another Philadelphian on the board of officers is the treasurer, George Burdham, jr., a leading member of the firm owning the Baldwin-Lockwood works, the largest place of its kind in the world. As president of the Municipal League of Philadelphia, with its 4,000 members, he has been at once a wise and progressive leader of municipal reform. Quiet and unostentatious, but possessing as he does, the confidence of the large business community, he is able to bring many important reforms to a satisfactory conclusion. The other officers and members of the executive committee are all prominent men in their respective communities and leaders of reform movements. Thomas S. Strong, the third vice-president, is president of the Portland, Ore., Municipal League; B. Dickson Burns, M. D., the fourth vice-president, was one of the active spirits in the successful fight against the New York City Police Pension Bill; William G. Low, of Brooklyn, is a brother of President Seth Low, and possesses many of his brother's admirable qualities; he is president of the Citizens' Union of Brooklyn; John A. Butler, president of the Milwaukee Municipal League, is one of the most active and successful reformers in the north-west; Frank S. Hartwell, president of the Louisville Good Government Club; E. L. Sullivan, of Washington; Joseph A. Miller, of Providence; Dudley Tibbitts, of Troy, and George W. Guthrie, of Pittsburgh, have all contributed largely of their time and means to advance the cause of better city government and have earned by hard and successful work the prominent places they occupy in the management of the affairs of the National Municipal League.

ITS PUSHING SPIRIT. From the Philadelphia Record. Scranton is now a city of the second class, taking its place with Pittsburg and Allegheny in the rate of increase with over 100,000 people and less than 100,000 population. Its municipal government is in a state of decay.

ALWAYS BUST. SCHOOL SHOES. School shoes.

Lewis & Reilly. Established 1888. Wholesale and Retail. 114-116 Wyoming Ave.

Tribune's Educational Contest

The Tribune is 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 its Educational Contest. By scholarships 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, covering four and three years respectively.

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

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

SPECIAL REWARDS.

- 1. Scholarship in Wyoming Seminary (4 years) including tuition and board ..... \$1,000
2. Scholarship in Bloomsburg State Normal School (3 years) including tuition and board ..... 800
3. Schner B.B. Piano, including stand and seat (on exhibition at J. W. Gurney's, 311 Washington avenue) ..... 450
4. Course in Piano Instruction at Scranton Conservatory of Music ..... 75
5. Columbia Bicycle, Chainless, 1900 model (on exhibition at Conrad Brothers', 243 Wyoming avenue) ..... 75
6. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, commercial course ..... 60
7. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, shorthand course ..... 60
8. Solid Gold Watch, lady's or gentleman's (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpf's, 317 Lackawanna avenue) ..... 50
9. Tele-Photo Cycle Pees R. Camera, 4x5 (on exhibition at the Griffin Art Company, 202 Wyoming avenue) ..... 40
10. Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or Gentleman's Solid Silver Watch (on exhibition at Eugene Schimpf's, 317 Lackawanna avenue) ..... 30

RULES OF THE CONTEST

The special rewards will be given to the persons securing the largest number of points. Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to the Scranton Tribune as follows: One Month's Subscription... 1.00 1 Three Month's Subscription... 1.25 3 Six Month's Subscription... 2.50 6 One Year's Subscription... 5.00 12 The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the remaining rewards, and so on through the list. Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent. of all money he or she turns in. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. 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 blank, which can be secured at the Tribune office, or will be sent by mail. The contest will close promptly at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, September 29, 1900.

Mercereau & Connell

JEWELERS Temporarily at 139 PENN AVE.

CONTINUED FIRESALE

And Bargains in Jewelry, Silverwear, Etc Not Damaged

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

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

Reynolds Bros Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermy Building.



"Don't Swear"

If you haven't the proper office supplies, come in and give us a trial. We have the largest and most complete line of office supplies in North-eastern Pennsylvania.

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

Reynolds Bros Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermy Building.

FINLEY'S

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.

Paid 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 AVENUE