THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1900.

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends hear-ing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's treal name: and the condition procedent to ac-ceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision. ceptance is that all co to oditorial revision.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 21, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. National. President-WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Vice-President-THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

State.

Congressmen at-Large-GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FOERDERER. Auditor General-E. B. HARDENBERGH. County.

County. County. Judge-GRORGE M. WATSON. Judge-GRORGE M. WATSON. Sherif-JOHN H. FELIOWS. Tresurer-J. A. SCRANTON. District Attorney-WHLIAM R. LEWIS. District Attorney-WHLIAM R. LEWIS. District Attorney-WHLIAM R. LEWIS. Prothcondray-JOHN COPELAND. Clerk of Courts-THOMAS P. DANIELS. Recurder of Dopda-EMIL BONN. Resister of Wills-W. R. RECK. Jury Computationer-ElWARD B. STURGES.

Legislature. First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS. Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, 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 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.

How to End the Strike.

HAT THE desire of an overwhelming majority of the business men and working men of the anthracite re-

gion is intense in favor of an early settlement of the mine strike, so that its ruinous effects may be abbreviated and recovery from its losses hastened, is evident on every hand and the only question in dispute is, How?

If reports from the Lehigh district are true, the men in the Markle mines at Jeddo have an agreement with their employer, entered into in 1885, that differences, if not removable by personal conference, must be submitted to arbitration. This is in the form of a written contract, signed by every man in The mines. Differences arose, Personal conference did not remove them. Mr. Markle thereupon was asked for arbitration; he consented to ablde its result, and instantly the men were besought to violate their contract and to strike.

The reason given for rejecting arbitration and advising a strike in the Markle mines contrary to solemn agreement is that violation of contract at Jeddo is necessary to the success

Includes superintendents and foremen and barn bosses, who are exempt from striking under the union rules. The total number of men ldle yesterday was 17,511, or 27 per cent.

Colonel Watterson said of Mr. Bryan "The opposition to imperialism and in '96: "He is a dishonest dodger. He to trusts has, no doubt, alienated the is a political fakir. He is not of the votes of some loyal Republicans, but serious as these evils are they have not material of which the people of the United States have ever made a president. Nor is he of the material of unlimited silver coinage, of debased, which any party has ever before made dishonest money, of a dollar worth less intrinsically than half its ostensible a candidate." Was he correct? value. Besides, the evils of imperial-

Germany's Demand in China.

cumstances of such a group of leaders cannot be completely ascertained. But a few, whose guilt is notorious, should be delivered up and

punished. The representatives of the powers at Pekin are in a position to give, or bring forward,

IVORCED from its diplomatic consequences as threatening a dissolution of the Inter-

destroy the single gold standard and national concert in China. substitute for it the silver standard, and considered from the broad standthe financial issue is the paramount ispoint of justice, the demand made by sue. It is, in fact, so much more ur-Germany has substantial merit. The gent, so much more important, as to text of the German note is as follows: not only demand and hold the first The government of the emperor holds as preplace, but to demand that there shall liminary to entering upon diplomatic relations with the Chinese government that these persons must be delivered up who have been proved to be the original and real instigators of the out-every Democrat and every Republican every Democrat and every Republican curred at Pekin. The number of those who were merely instruments in carrying out the outrages is too great. Wholesale executions would be contrary to the civilized conscience, and the cir-therm in 1990."--Philadetphia Ledger

The False Prophet.

OUR YEARS AGO, in one of his numerous speeches made

tired of Bryanism and lts continual

dabbling in the false prophecy of

It is understood that ex-Senator Hill

Keep the Flag Flying.

calamity.

ism and trusts can wait their day of purgation. But, as Mr. Bryan has de-

clared that if he should be elected he

will do all that he can do to remove or

convincing evidence. Less importance attaches to the number punished than to their character as chief instigators or leaders. The government while he was paramounting the issue of free and unlimitbelieves it can count on the unanimity of all the cabinets in regard to this point, insomuch as indifference to the idea of a just atonement ed silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent would be equivalent to indifference to a repeti-ion of the crime. The government proposes, of any other nation, Mr. Bryan delivered this prophecy, now humorous therefore, that the enhinets concerned should when examined in the light of subsenstruct their representatives at Pekin to indicate hose leading Chinese personages from whose quent developments: "If McKinley and the Republican

guilt in instigating or perpetrating outrages all doubt is excluded. Civilization will not have completed its great task in China if the prime instigators of the recent outrages shall escape the just consequences of their misdoing. Yet it is not a difference as of gold will go up; mortgages on our homes will be foreclosed by the to the ultimate intents so much as it is a difference as to money lenders; shops and factories the most expedient methods which will close. We will export no goods is the rock of difficulty in the German and we will import from foreign communication. Even a heathen lands all the goods we use; thus will Chinee is entitled in the purview of ruin, want and misery be with us." civilized judicature to be considered in-Not content with the ruin which he nocent until proven guilty and to have predicted in 1896 and the fact that his the right to an open and impartial prediction was false, he now goes one trial before a tribunal inspired by purstep further and predicts the complete poses of justice rather than blind reoverthrow and ruin of the republic in venge. The German note offers no the following words: suggestion as to how the punishment "Today we are engaged in a controdemanded shall be administered and versy which will determine whether therefore is open to the construction we are to have a republic in which that it cloaks a pretext for aggression. the government derives its just pow-If this construction is unjust, the govers from the consent of the governed, ernment of the kaiser should find

Every day emphasizes the truth that can be only two parties-the party, the tie-up of anthracite production inures to the advantage of the vendors believes in a republic, and the party, of bituminous coal. This is a big fact which will not down. an empire."

means to remove it.

Philippine Title Valid. (From President McKinley's Letter of Accept

ance.) GOVERNMENT can so Ö. certainly preserve the peace, restore public order, establish law, justice and

agents of the republic to convey the blessings of liberty and order to the Our Commerce Philippines. They will not make them With Porto Rico the builders of the new commonwealth, -McKinley's Letter of Acceptance.

OMMERCE between the United States and Porto Rico has developed rapidly since the new act went into effect on May 1, 1900. Imports into the United States from that island have increased 50 per cent, over those the seriousness of the evil of free and of one year ago and are three times as great

as the average when Porto Rico was Spanish territory, while exports to the islands have in creased nearly 150 per cent. over one year ago and are nearly five times as much as the average when Porto Rico was Spanish territory. During the month of July, whose figures have just been completed by the treasury bureau of statistics, the exports from the United States to the island were \$529,729, against \$300,466 in July, 1899, and \$150,296 in July, 1807, Taking the entire three months in which the new act has been in operation, May, June and July, the experts to the island were \$2,177,307, against \$673,433 in the corresponding months of 1897, s485,279 in the corresponding months of 1897, and \$303,225 in the corresponding months of 1896. On the import side the figures for July, 1990, were \$640,023, against \$448,207 in July, 1990, \$145,272 in 1897, and \$254,676 in July, 1806.

It is apparent therefore from an examination of these figures that imports from Porto Rico in the three months' operation of the new law are fully 50 per cent. In excess in those for the sue the path of duty and destiny with unfalcorresponding months of 1800, when the island tering step and unfailing courage." was under the American flag, but the former tariff relations yet unaffected, while they are nearly three times as much as in the corre-sponding months of the closing years of Span-ish control of the island. Taking the export side of the picture the evidences of growth are still more plainly apparent. The exports from the United States to the island in May, June

and July, 1900, amounted to \$2,117,207, against \$873,450 in the corresponding months of 1809, \$65,320 in the corresponding months of 185, \$453,270 in the corresponding months of 1807, and \$900,225 in the coresponding months of 1806. Thus the exports under the new law are nearly two and one-half times as much as in the cor-responding months of 1809, when the island was under the Amorican flag, but the tarif relations yet unaffected and march five fives as much tutions. yet unaffected, and nearly five times as much as the average during the closing years of Span-ish control of the island.

The following shows the commerce between the party are successful and put in power inited States and the island of Porto Rico in for the next four years, wages will May, June and July of each year from 1896 to and including the year 1900, and enables a combe decreased, hard times will come parison of the trade of the first three months under the new law with the corresponding menths of each year in the term covered. No upon us, and over the land the price of wheat will go down and the price comparison is made with 1898 owing to the fact that the hostilities in existence during June, July and August of that year would make the

comparison an unfair one:

Imports from Porto to Perto Rico from United States, June Rico into United States. Dollars. Dollars 1894 1.252.243 19002,002,147 2,117,20 -0-The following table shows the principal exports from the United States to Porto Rico in July, 1900, compared with July, 1900: Articles exported 1800. during July. Cotton cloth . Dollars. 26,886not stated Rice. ... Breadstuffsnot stated Wheat flour 39,174 or an empire in which brute force is Iron and steelnot stated Lard the only recognized source of power. 10,676 Fishnot stated When such an issue is raised there Pork 15,544 Mineral oils, refined whatever its name may be, which 3:000 Furniture 2.118 Cars whatever its name, which believes in Builders' hardware Cheese 1,148 No wonder the people are becoming

Bacon. 3,429 Hams 3,333 1,701 Coal Butter 300 280 716 Upper leather Fruits and nuts Sewing machines 299 111 *********************

6,716

6,838

6,374

5,030

4,462 4,923

4.012

3,765 3,576

1,399

USES OF INDIA RUBBER.

Cycles

islands of the Indian archipelago, the supply of rubber is chiefly from a gigantic creeper, which in five years' growth attains a length of 200 feet and hom twenty to thirty inches in cir-cumference, and which yields annually from fifty to sixty pounds of caoutchouse. Java, Sumatra, Penang, Singapore, and Prench Indo-China are already large producers of cruds india rubber, or cautchouc, and its production in the West Indies has been aufficient to indicate the entire practicability of its being made an important industry in Cuba and Perto Rico, as well as in the Hawalian, Philippine and Samoan Islands. The following table shows the value of the

importations of crude india rubber and gutta percha into the United States in each fiscal year rom 1890 to 1900: Fiscal Year.

1800	\$14,854,512
1801	18,020,804
1802	19,833,090
1893	37,904,007
1894	15,162,833
1895	18,475,382
1806	10,781,573
1807	17,558,163
1808	25,345,221
1800	81,575,207
1900	31,555,463

MCKINLEYISMS.

"This nation relies upon the patriotism of

"We have the new care and cannot shift it. And, breaking up the camp of ease and isola-tion, let us bravely and hopefully and soberly continue the march of faithful service, and falter not until the work is done."

"The harder the task the greater will be the result, the benefit, and the honor. To doubt our power to accomplish it is to lose faith in the undness and strength of our popular insti-

"It is not possible that seventy-five millions of American freeman are unable to establish liberty and justice and good government in our new possessions. "Give your children the best education ob

tainable, and that is the best equipment you can give any American. Integrity wins its way everywhere. "Wages and employment have waited on labor,

and, differing from what it was a few years age, labor is not waiting on the outside for wages."

"The strength and safety of this great nation of ours do not rest in armies and navies, but in the love and loyalty of its people." "American shipping under the American flag

should be found in all oceans, and our trade must go wherever our flag goes." 393,222 485,271 \$78,433 Mercereau & Connell 1000 Dollars 110,127 104,473 81,721 41.219 JEWELERS 39,113 27,795 Temporarily at 21,910

FIRESALE

And Bargains in

Not Damaged

Our full force of

Watch 139 PENN AVE gene S Wanna CONTINUED

Each conte of these spec-ten (10) per o she turns in.

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"Don't

Swear"

nonogram stationery.

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	RULES OF THE CONTEST
1. Scholarship in Wyoming Semi- nary (4 years) including tui- tion and board	The special rewards will be given to the persons securing the largest number of points.
 Scholarship in Bloomsburg State Normal School (3) years in- cluding tuition and board 	Points will be credited to contestants accuring new subscribers to the Scranton Tribune as follows: Peints.
 Sohmer 5-B Plano, including stool and scarf (on exhibition at J, W, Guernsey's, 318 Washington avenue) 	485 One Year's Subscription
4. Course in Piano Instruction at Scranton Conservatory of Mu- nic	75 The contestant with the highest num- ber of points will be given a cheice from
 Columbia Bicycle, Chainless, 1900 model (on exhibition at Conrad Brothers', 243 Wyo- ming avenue) 	the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the re- maining rewards, and so on through the list.
6. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, commercial course	60 Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent.
7. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, shorthand course	60 All subscriptions must be paid in ad- vance.
 Solid Gold Watch, lady's or gen- tleman's (on exhibition at Eu- gene Schimpfi's, 317 Lacka- wanna avenue) Tele-Photo Cycle Poco B, Cam- era, 415 (on exhibition at the Griffin Art company, 209 	50 Only new subscribers will be counted. 50 Renewals by persons already on our subscription list will not be credited. No transfers can be made after credit
the Griffin Art company, 209 Wyoming avenue)	49 has once been given.
 Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or Gentleman's Solid Silver Watch (on exhibition at Eu- gene Schimpfi's, 317 Lacka- wanna avenue). 	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.
80	.475 Subscriptions must be written on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office ,or will be sent by muil.
Each contestant failing to secure of these special rewards will be gi ten (10) per cent. of all the money h she turns in.	one iven The contest will close promptly at 8
0000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	- INTRAT INTE
GCD BLISS OUA HOME	FINLEY'S

of mine workers elsewhere. That this stable conditions as ours. Neither view does not coincide with the views of those who have the welfare of the anthracite industry and its people most at heart, is shown by the judgment pronounced at Jeddo by Rev. Father Thillips. Speaking bravely to the men there assembled this respected clergyman said:

In this happy town of Jeddo the employer has said: "If you bring your wrongs to me I will and shape means to ends, and guide redress them." You have asked for arbitration and he has granted it. You have fought for it; I have fought for it, and I am fighting for it to-day. I admire the firm of G. B. Markle & Comfor having sent broadcast the statement that they were willing to arbitrate. I still believe the mine workers want arbitration. If I did not I would denounce the organization that would refuse the right of a man to arbitrate his grievances with his employer. Arbitration is the American way of doing business. Do not think I am standing here to say aught that would in-fluence you in your deliberations as to whether you should obey your president or your em-ployer. But I do say that if you refuse to arbi-trate you are dealing the hardest blow organized labor has ever received. If you refuse to arbitrate you deserve all the hardship and misery that will come to you.

Arbitration by the instigating party to the strike would naturally be resisted to the last extremity by the opposing side. If that is the only basis of settlement it needs no gift of prophecy to foresee that settlement will be long delayed. But that honest arbitration by disinterested parties for employers and employed alike is a possibility within reach is clearly indicated in Markle & Co.'s offer. Why not grasp it and end the strike?

We are glad to note the denial of Mr. Dilcher that he said what had been credited to him respecting possible bloodshed in these regions. The less said on this subject the better for all concerned.

An.Interesting Table.

N. THE, HAZLETON and Schuyikill regions is being fought the battle which will determine the

outcomfe of the present anthracite coal strike. The claims and statements for these districts concerning If any who favored its ratification bethe number of men at work are so conflicting that The Tribune has made not sincero. Our title is practically There are savings institutions at different localiarrangements by which it will be enabled to present to its readers the held our territory acquired since the actual condition of affairs as developed each day at dich colliery. From these dor which we have exercised full sovfigures it will be possible to know ereignty and established government each day the direction in which the for the inhabitants. tide of battle is drifting.

On the first "page this morning will outside of the United States disputes about 20 per cent of the men employed in be found the first of these tables. It the fulness and integrity of the cescontains the name of each colliery, sion. What, then, is the real issue the name of the operator, number of on this subject? Whether it is naramen employed there prior to the mount to any other or not, it is strike, the number of men at work whether we shall be responsible for yestenday and the number of men the government of the Philippines absent. The figures as to the number of men employed at each place before the strike are the most accurate obtainable. Where those secured by our reporters did not seem to be absolutely correct the figures in the mineinspectors' reports for 1899 were substituted. It is ascertained that in the and with only the embarrassment of Hazieton and Schuyikill regions, which a protectorate which draws us into embrace the territory covered by Dis- their troubles without the power of tricts 7 and 9 of the Mine Workers' preventing them. union, 65,042 persons were employed

prior to the strike. Of this number

will preside at Mr. Bryan's meeting, to congress nor the executive can estab- be held this month in Albany, N. Y.: lish a stable government in these isl- but it is not thought that he will reands except under our right of sovpeat verbatim his magazine article of ereignty, our authority, and our flag. three years ago, showing how vicious, And this we are doing. unconstitutional and anarchistic gen-

erally was the Democratic attack of We could not do it as a protectorate power so completely or so successfully 96 on the Supreme court. as we are doing it now. As the sov-

ereign power we can initiate action "The party which will not allow the constitution to follow the flag through the Filipinos to self-development and the Carolinas, through Mississippi and self-government. As a protectorate Texas, has no occasion to distress itpower we could not initiate action but self about the constitution's journey 4.000 miles across the sea."-New York would be compelled to follow and up-Republican Platform. hold a people with no capacity yet to go alone. In the one case we can If the Democrats wish to predict a protect both ourselves and the Filipinos from being involved in dangerous sure thing they should promise that, in complications; in the other we could the event of victory, there will be no more lending of money at a good rate not protect even the Fillpinos until after their trouble had come. Besides, of interest to foreign countries. if we cannot establish any govern-

The Democratic editors affect to be ment of our own without the consent of the governed, as our opponents convery must alarmed over the condition tend, then we could not establish a of Governor Roosevelt's throat, In November it will be his vote that will stable government for them or make ours a protectorate without the like worry them. consent, and neither the majority of The commercial travelers of the the people nor a minority of the peocountry were not so favorably imple have invited us to assume it. We pressed with the last Democratic adcould not maintain a protectorate ministration as to demand an encore. even with the consent of the governed

without giving provocation for con-It is a great misfortune to the Reflicts and possibly costly wars. Our publican cause that Mr. Bryan is to rights in the Philippines are now free make only two speeches a day herefrom outside interference and will continue so in our present relation. They after. would not be thus free in any other Post-mortems upon the Indianapolis relation. We will not give up our

proceedings find that the Bogie Man own to guarantee another sovereignty. Imperialism died of inanition. Our title is good. Our peace commissioners believe they were receiving Keep the Mills Open. a good title when they concluded the treaty. The executive believed it was

ANTHRACITE SAVINGS. a good title when he submitted it to the senate of the United States for its E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record.

ratification. The senate believed it Scranton has fifteen banks. One of them, the First National, pays 20 per cent, dividends. Its was a good title when they gave it stock is worth \$1,000 for \$100 shares. It stands their constitutional assent, and the third in the United States In its divide congress seems not to have doubted surplus-the Chemical National and the First Na its completeness when they appropritional of New York only exceed it in prosperity It has savings deposits of over \$5,090,000 upon ated \$20,000,000 provided by the treaty. which Interest is paid, and about 25 per cent. of them belong to about 700 miners. Other banks have similar deposits of smaller proportions. lieved it gave us a bad title, they were tics among the small mining towns. At Hagleton the banks have about \$3,000,000 savings deposits identical with that under which we from miners, and which they claim is the larg-est amount of any place in Pennsylvania in pro-portion to population. Of course, it is impossible beginning of the government, and uno obtain exact information on this subject, but the officers of the banks will talk freely if their sames are not mentioned. General inquiry at It is worthy of note that no one the banks I have been able to reach show that mines, or perhaps 30,000 of those affected by the

strike, habitually save money. THE CASE OF THE FARMER.

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From The Conservative.

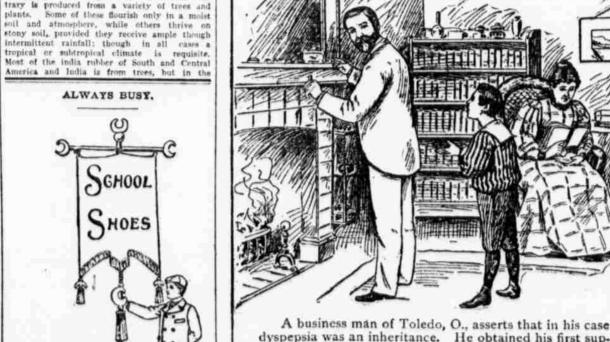
In the years between 1895 and 1899 the annual with the sovereignty and authority us follows: Corn, from \$514,983,534, to \$629, 210,110, or 16 per cent.; wheat from \$037,038,088, which enables us to guide them to regulated liberty, law, safety and pro-055.008 to \$198.167.975, or 15 per cent; cotton from \$200.338.006, to \$532.000.000, or 27 per cent; tobacco from \$35.574.220, to \$45.000.000, or 30 gress, or whether we shall be responsible for the forcible and arbitrary government of a minority without sovereignty and authority on our part, increased in value by \$633,000,000. In so far as his products are concerned, the farmer is to-day nearly \$1,000,000,000 beter off than he was in 1825, not to mention the cancellation of fanew and bette

More than a hundred million dollars' worth of ndia rubber has been imported into the United india rubber has been imported into the United States during the past four years, and more than sixty million dollars' worth in the last two years. A decade ago the annual importation Jewelry, Silverwear, Etc india rubber amounted to about \$15,000,000; now they exceed \$50,000,000, and are steadily increasing. Practically all of the importations of rubber come in crude form for use of manu-acturers, who are constantly extending its aplication to various new lines of industry Northern Brazil, Southern Mexico, the West In-dies, Central Africa, India, the Straits Settlements, and the Dutch East Indies supply this increasingly important feature of our importaions. Probably no single article has made a more rapid growth in its relations to manufac-tures and consequently commerce in the past few years than rubber. As a consequence attention is now being given to the cultivation and sys-tematic production of the various plants and

workmen at work trees from which it can be produced. again, as usual.

The above statement is suggested by the receipt by the treasury bureau of statistics of a publication detailing the systematic efforts being made for the cultivation of india rubber trees and plants in the British colonies, especially those of Central and South Africa. This, cou pled with the well-known fact that our own department of agriculture has already begun and all kinds Jewelexperiments and inquiries in this line in the island territories of the United States, adds greatly to the interest in this question and to ry Repairing and the possibility that the \$30,000,000 a year which we are now sending out of the country for this product may be expended under the American flag and among American producers. The fact that Southern Mexico and Central America are the southern accurate and contain America are natural producers of india rubber in considerable and increasing quantities, and that large quan-titles are produced in, and exported from the islands and mainland immediately adjacent to the Philippines, suggests great possibilities in this promptly.

line both in Cuba, Porto Rico, and in the Hawa India rubber is not, as is generally supposed the product of a single tree, but on the con-



eleventh annual sale of

Lewis & Reilly

114-116 Wyoming Ave.

dyspepsia was an inheritance. He obtained his first sup-ply of

Ripans Tabules

from Chicago because he could not then find them in Toledo. Now the druggists there all have them. He carries one of the little packages with him all the time, and if he has that distressed feeling after a hearty meal, or a headache, he takes a Tabule. "My wife also uses them," he writes, "and if my boy feels sick he asks for one."



When we will have the finest exhibit of Baby Garments shown in years. New Coats, New Caps and Bonnets, New Hoods, Veils, Mitts, Bootees, in fact everything essential to a baby's complete outfit.

We have also just opened a magnificent line of long and short dresses and skirts, in fine Dimity, Naiusock and Cambric, handsomely trimmed in lace and embroidery; besides a full line of the plainer sorts, all at tempting prices.

510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

value of the farmer's principal crops increased a \$319,545,269, or 34 per cent.; oats from \$168, topscore from solution, to entropy of an per cent. I fax from \$12,000,000 to \$24,000,000 or 100 per cent. The total value of the crops of 1800, measured by a gold standard, were \$332.000,000 more than the value of these of 1803. During this period the live stock of the farmer

prior to the strike. Of this number The American people will not make mortgages, the building of new and bet 4. [21] were at work yesterday. This the murderers of our soldiers the homes, and the buying of better implements. The American people will not make

stony soil, provided they receive ample though intermittent rainfall; though in all cases a tropical or subtropical climate is requisite. Most of the india rubber of South and Central America and India is from trees, but in the ALWAYS BUSY.