## the Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always fad to print short letters from its friends hearing on current tepics, but its rule is that these cost be signed, for publication, by the writer's cal name, and the condition precedent to accustance is that all contributions shall be subject a childrial revision.

#### TWELVE PAGES

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 22, 1900.

#### REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

President-WILLIAM MCRINLEY, Vice-President-THEODORE ROOSEVELT. State.

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

County. Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL, Judge—GEORGE M, WATSON, Sherid—JOON H, FELLOWS, Traggiere—J, A, SCRANTON, District Attorney—WILLIAM R, LEWIS, District Attorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.
Prochonotary—JOHN COPELANIS.
Clerk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS.
Recorder of Deeds—EMIL BONN.
Register of Wills—W. R. BECR.
Jury. Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES.

Legislature. st District—THOMAS J. REVNOLDS, and District—JOHN SCHETER, JR. and District—EDWARD JAMES, JR, arth 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.

#### First Week of the Strike.

THE FIRST week of the strike ends with the men successful in suspending production in a portion of the anthracite territory and partly successful in curtailing it in the remainder. In order to win they must tie up the whole production, and keep it tied up. Nothing less than this, both proclaimed and actually accomplished, will render possible a victory. With minor exceptions, the conduct of the men has been beyond criticism and public opinion has not failed to give them corresponding credit. In the Lackawanna valley, this is especializ noticeable. It is a conspicuous proof of the deep-seated respect which exists among honest tollers for law and order. A continuance of this conduct may confidently be predicted in this part of the coal fields, but conduct should be emphasized.

Certain fundamental principles may wisely be borne in mind. Men have the right to strike and the right to work, as they may elect, and the one right does not cancel the other. The highest guarantees of our free institutions are at the service of the individual whose liberty is infringed upon, whether to work or to strike, Comprehension of this truth will tend to expedite a just conclusion.

It costs \$30,000,000 a year to govern Philadelphia. We trust that the men who pay the freight are getting the worth of their money,

#### Our Trade with Canada.

THE CANADIAN preferential tariff in favor of the United Kingdom has not had the expected effect of reducing the proportion which the United States supplies of manufactures imported into Canadian territory. The Canadian Manufacturer sharply calls attention to the fact that imports of dutiable articles into Canada from the United States in the fiscal year 1809 aggregated over \$44,000,000 and from Great Britain less than \$28,000,000, and that the United States is furnishing a much larger amount of manufactures of iron and steel than the United Kingdom, and adds: "The preponderance of trade is overwhelmingly in favor of American manufactures, and tariff preference in favor of British goods to the contrary notwithstanding, American manufacturers are taking the cream of the business. Is it possible that British manufacturers are entirely unable to compete in the Canadian market?"

The Canadian tariff, it will be remembered, was in 1897 so adjusted that the duty on articles entering Canada from the United Kingdom was made, beginning with April, 1897, 12% per cent, less than the rate from other parts of the world, and on July 1, 1898, another reduction in favor of the United Kingdom was made, bringing the total reduction to 25 per cent, as against goods coming from other parts of the world. A recent announcement indicates that, beginning with July 1, 1900, a still further reduction would be made, so that the rates of duty on articles from the United Kingdom would be 23 1-3 per cent, less than those from other parts of the world. While the effect of the third reduction of 1214 per cent., which went into operation July 1, 1900, cannot yet be determined, it is practicable to compare the imports of manufactures into Canada from the United Kingdom and the United States respectively during the years ending June 30, 1898, 1899 and 1900, and thus determine whether the advantages which the manufacturers of the United Kingdom have had over those of the United States during that time have had a perceptible effect upon the relative growth of the imports of Canada from the two countries, the United Kingdom and the United States.

For purposes of comparison staple aticles of manufacture, such as fabries of cotton, linen, wool and silk, commercial oils, together with agriculniture, leather products, etc., may be from England of these articles was \$13,- lives were offered and billions of dol- neighbor to go on working.

899,165; in 1899, \$14,971,702; and in 1900, \$18,957,154. In 1898 the total of imports from the United States was \$10,805,-922; in 1899, \$13,215,079 and in 1900, \$15,-098,677. Thus while the Canadian preferential tariff has stimulated the dominion's trade with Great Britain it has not, on the other hand, retarded the growth of American imports.

Incidentally it may also be mentioned that the total exports to British North America from the United States in the lscal year 1900 exceeded those of any previous year in our history, being \$97,041,722, against \$89,570,458 in 1899, and \$84,889,819 in 1898,

The Republican party has less to fear from Bryanism, which the great nass of thinking people see through and condemn, than it has to fear from he over-confidence of its own membership. The way to win is not to rest but to work.

#### M Kinley on Arbitration.

N APRIL 2, 1886, while n member of congress, President McKinley made a speech which has peculiar interest at this time. The house of representatives was considering a bill to provide for the speedy settlement of controversies and differences between common carriers engaged in interstate and territorial transportation of property and passengers and their employes. During the debate Mr. Mc-"There is a sense of fair play among

the people which, when crystalized into public judgment, is as potent-aye, more potent-than statute or judicial decree. No railroad corporation, no labor union, no body of laboring men ould long hold out against a fair and quitable demand, backed by a willingess to submit the justice of that demand to a board of competent arbitraors. I believe in arbitration as a principle; I believe it should prevail in the settlement of international differences. It represents a higher civiligation than the arbitrament of war. believe it is in close accord with the est thought and sentiment of mankind: I believe it is the true way of ettling differences between labor and capital: I believe it will bring both o a better understanding, uniting them closer in interest and promoting beter relations, avoiding force, avoiding unjust exactions and oppression, voiding the loss of earnings to labor, avoiding disturbances to trade and transportation; and if this house can contribute in the smallest measure, by egislative expression or otherwise, to these ends, it will deserve and reeive the gratitude of all men who ove peace, good order, justice and

Public opinion will yet be brought to point in this country where arbitration between employer and employed must take the place of labor wars.

Earl Li seems perfectly satisfied that any save the guilty should be punished for the disorders and atrocities everywhere the wisdom of peaceful of the past few weeks in the Flowery Kingdom.

#### The Inevitable in China. THE ANNOUNCEMENT by

Attorney General Griggs after yesterday's cabinet meeting that the cabinet was 'a unit in its resolve to tear the United States loose from the threatthe field to those powers that are rebe received with enthusiasm by opponents of militarism and by those who Hobson did not sink the Merrimac. believe that the United States should within narrow limits mind nothing beyond its own actual business. As a deelsion of practical statesmanship founded on the virtual inability of the do anything else it expresses executive

becessity. But at the same time we doubt that it is a satisfactory policy to those compelled by circumstances to adopt it. They undoubtedly foresee that to leave helpless and derelice empire like China free to European spoliation and dismemberment, putting into jeopardy valuable American treaty rights and virtually closing the open door, is more easily said than done; and we dare say they appreciate the fact that while withdrawal now may gain an interval of rest the time is bound to come when American interests in China will have to be secured.

It is plain that the powers meditate the mutilation of China and that the soft phrases of their diplomacy are but feints to locate the opposition. Should the programme of international confiscation be consummated it will be idyllic innocence to expect that the despoilers will admit American products into their spheres of influence without obstruction or discrimination. The American people, if they mean to preserve their rights and legitimate prospects in China, might as well open their eyes to the cold facts in the case, shief of which is that the only way to retain these rights in their undiminished essence is to enforce them.

This inevitable may be deferred but it cannot be escaped,

The experiences of Corbett and Me-Toy prove that men should not worry their wives with business cares and

#### Duty Versus Desertion.

(From President alcKirley's Letter of Accept-

amon.3 HERE WERE those who two years ago were rushing us on to war with Spain who are unwilling now to accept its clear consequences, as there are those among us who advocated the ratification of the treaty of peace, but now protest against its obligations, Nations which go to war must be prepared to accept its resultant obligations, and when they make treaties

must keep them. Those who profess to distrust the liberal and honorable purposes of the diministration in its treatment of the Philippines are not justified. Imperialism has no place in its creed or conmetal manufactures, refined spirits and duct. Freedom is the rock upon which the Republican party was builded and tural and industrial implements, fur- now rests. Liberty is the great Republican doctrine for which the people taken. In 1898 the total of imports went to war and for which a million

lars expended to make it the lawful Weekly Lefter on legacy of all without the consent of naster or slave. There is a strain of ill-concealed hypocrisy in the anxiety to extend the constitutional guaranties to the people of the Philippines, while their nullification is openly advocated at home. Our opponents may distrust themselves but they have no right to discredit the good faith and patriotism of the majority of the people, who are opposed to them; they may fear the vorst form of Imperialism with the helpiess Filipinos in their hands, but if they do, it is because they have parted with the spirit and faith of the fathers and have lost the virility of the founders of the party which they profess to represent.

The Republican party does not have to assert its devotion to the declaration of independence. That immortal instrument of the fathers remained unexecuted until the people under the lead of the Republican party in the awful clash of battle turned its promises into fulfilment. It wrote into the constitution the amendments guaranteeing political equality to American citizenship and it has never broken them or counselled others in breaking them. It will not be guided in its conduct by one set of principles at home and another set in the new territory belonging to the United States.

If our opponents would only practice as well as preach the doctrines of Abraham Lincoln, there would be no fear for the safety of our institutions at home or their rightful influence in any territory over which our flag floats.

Empire has been expelled from Porto Rico and the Philippines by American freemen. The flag of the republic now floats over these islands as an emblem of rightful sovereignty. Will the republic stay and dispense to their inhabitants the blessings of liberty, education and free institutions, or steal away, leaving them to anarchy or im-

The American question is between duty and desertion-the American verdict will be for duty and against desertion, for the republic against both anarchy and imperialism.

In a letter to the Rochester Post-Express, ex-Consul O. F. Williams, who recently made a speaking tour of West Virginia, writes: "If West Virginia does not double this year her Republican majority of 1896 I shall be amazed. I have heard of hundreds of old-time Democrats, ex-Confederates and their sons, who are now for Mc-Kinley and have heard of but two Republicans in 1896 who are for Bryan." Mr. Williams investigated these cases and this is what he found: One of the men owns a small coal mine and has great difficulty in getting cars enough to ship his coal, the railroads being rushed with business: he says that when Cleveland was president he could get all the cars he wanted. The other is a rich farmer, a man who keeps about \$20,000 on hand to loan to other farmers. During the Cleveland administration he could put out his money at from 12 to 20 per cent. interest, but now he cannot get more than 4 or 5; he complains also because in Cleveland's time he could hire men to work his farm at from 50 cents to 75 cents a day, but now he has to pay from \$1 to \$1.50.

Lieutenant Hobson is credited with the statement that the Spanish ships ening entanglements in Asia by leaving at Manila were not destroyed by Admiral Dewey but were scuttled by solved upon territorial acquisition" will their own crews. Next we may hear some one making the assertion that

It is indeed a pity that some of the various prophets about the country who claim to have predicted the Galveston hurricane could not have se-American government at this time to cured a hearing before the winds began to blow.

> The withdrawal of Mr. Caffrey, presidential candidate of the eleventh party ought to make a good opening for Hon, Webster Davis.

the campaign proceeds Mr Bryan's desire to play football with the full dinner pall becomes almos hysterical.

#### TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 4.08 a. m., for Saturday, Sept 22, 2000. W.

easier to agitate than to pacify. The man who marries a woman of recognized

cenius makes public announcement of his will-ingness to play second fiddle through life. It is now time for the average taxpayer t peculate as to what scheme will be concected o keep court house square in disorder next sea-

.. is unfortunate that jokes cannot be patent ed. There are many affoat that should be pro-tected against repetition. Overtalk is more tiresome than overwork, to

the listener at least. There is more dust than frost upon the pump-kin this fail,

Ajacchus' Advice. Always remember that the biggest fool is not the one who considers himself the wisest; but

#### he one who tells of it. OUR HIGHEST MOUNTAIN.

W. E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record

Henry Gamett, chief geographer of the United Henry Gamett, chief geographics of the Chines, States geological survey, has just completed the measurements of the mountains of Alaska and has taken the altitude of 825 peaks within the limits of that territory. The highest is Mount McKinley, which rises 20,465 feet above the level of the sea, and 2,440 feet above Mount St. Llias, which went processes the peak and 2,440 feet above the highest processes to be the highest processes. which until now was supposed to be the highest peak in the United States, and is so given in the geographies. The following are the peaks in Alaska that rise above 10,000 feet: Mount Mo Kinley, 20,464; Mount St. Elias, 18,064; Mo-Wrangel, 17,500; Mount Crillion, 15,000; Moun-Vancouver, 15,660; Mount Fairweather, 15,203 Mount Hayes, 14,500; Mount Sanford, 14,600 Mount Cook, 12,758; Mount Drum, 13,300; Mount Tillman, 12,300; Mount Blackburn, 12,500; Mount Black, 12,500; Hiamuna, 12,000; Situya, 11,832; Laperouse, 19,749; Mount Kimball, 10,000.

### LEGAL TRUTHS.

From the Chicago Record. Every man has a right to decide whether he will accept work for the wages and under the conditions that exist at the minos. When ever he is not satisfied with either he has the perfect right to quit. But, in like measure, every man who chooses to go on working has the right to decide for himself whether he shall do so or not. The man who claims the right to strike must also recognize the right of his

# Municipal Affairs

NO. XVI.—THE WATER SUPPLIES AND THE WATER RATES OF THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE WATER QUESTION is one of the most serious problems confronting the larger cities of the United States. To some of them it is the most serious. Philadelphia, r instance, is in dire need, not only of a pure, out adequate water supply. To solve the problem I recently set aside \$12,000,000. Many thousands d dollars have already been expended in making orate surveys to find another source of supply han the Schuylkill river; thousands more will be expended before a satisfactory method for puriing the water is found. Albany, N. Y., seem to have solved the latter part of the problem. When the unpurified Hudson river water was used he death rate from typhoid fever was alarm-nally large, as Philadelphia's is and has been; ut since the installation of the large filtration plant-about a year ago-the typhoid rate has factory that other large cities have been influ-enced to decide in favor of the sand diltration scheme, notably Pittsburg and Cincinnati. At present the Albany plant is the largest in the United States, but the others will greatly out-

All things considered, Detroit has the best ater supply in the country. It is not only inex haustible, but pure. It is also delivered to the consumer at a lower rate than in any other city. e general service of the plant is the best. few years ago, before the introduction of meters the water rates were much higher. By the use of meters almost the entire waste was stopped as ittereased, and the consumer soon reaped th larger benefit by repeated reductions in the water rate. By the payment of \$2 a year the average householder can secure a supply of water that will permit him to use it in his kitchen, laundry and yard. On the payment of \$3.70 more e will be permitted to use it in a stationary ash-stand, in the bath, water closet and for

The average per capita consumption in the ity of London is about thirty gamons; that of Suffalo is eight times as much. With one excep-ion, Buffalo is the most wasteful city in the nited States in the use of water. The exception is a private company in Scranton, Pa., which ta a per capita consumption of about 250 gal ons per day. It is to be noticed, however, that whereas the supply of Scranton is distributed by gravity, that of Buffalo is pumped. It is needless to say that if the private company of Scron-ton were obliged to pump its water there would ever be any such per capita consumption al-

This is one of several faults of a municipal plant-lack of economical management. An other is the seemingly inexhaustible patience of the citizens. Many that have put up with a poor service, especially with an impure supply even to the extent of being a constant menac to the health of the community, for several years. While some "crank" will occasionally register a "klek" in a letter in the daily press, signing himself "Citizen," more than that sel-dom happens and the criminal negligence on the part of the city government continues. Troy, N. Y., now claims the proud distinction of having the largest typhoid death rate in the Empire State, and it is suffering and has suffered for years from a water supply that w disgrace to Pekin. If the service had been that of a private corporation, the company would have been buried long ago by an indignant citi zenship; but as it owns its own plant, the ser-vice of muddy and unwholesome water con-

The question of the amount charged for water is also an important one. It is often the case that the management of water plants is unjust-ly criticised, because its rates are higher than some other city. These criticisms usually origin-ate with those who have not examined into the question to any large extent. Conditions vary to in different cities that it is not always fair to compare the rates of one with another. And yet a comparison of rates is not without its value and interest. The use of meters is meet-ing with growing favor because the consumers are beginning to realize that it is in their favor. If a meter ever cheats, it always cheats the com sany and not the consumer lew commodities which is capable of accurate

The following tables give the meter and what is called the flat rate schedules in thirty of the larger cities in the country. The cities are granged according to the amount of the rate, be ginning with the smallest amount charged.

TABLE NO. 1. Rates charged for water furnished through meters. Prices computed on a basis of charge per 100 cubic feet, or 750 gallons.

	And the second s			n = 4	market Brown	
•	Detroit, Mich.		to	10.00	Centra	
.	Buffalo, N. Y.	C-10-17			cents	
٩.	Toledo, O				cents	
-	Chicago, Ill				cents	
- 1	Kansas City, Mo	9.90	to	23,19	cents	
- 1	Philadelphia, Pa				cents	
	Syracuse, N. Y		to.	11.00	cents	
	Cleveland, O	4,00			cents.	
9	Albany, N. Y	4.40			cents	
r	Louisville, Ky	4.49	to	11.22	cents	
7	Baltimore, Md					
- 0	Milwaukee, Wis	4,50			cents	
	St. Paul, Minn				centa	
ş.	Indianapolis, Ind	5.94	10	14.96	centa	
'n	Minneapolis, Minn				cents	
t	Pittsburg, Pa.				cents	
ě.	Nashville, Tenn	6:00	to	15.00	cents	
	Cincinnati, O				cents	
	Newark, N. J.				cents	
				(September 2011)	erests	
	Allegheny, Pa	-			cents	
- 19	Roenester, N. Y	and Colors			cents	
	St. Louis, Mo	2017 2 2011			cents	
	Omalia, Neb.	***			cents	
	Brooklyn, N. V.					
ŝ.	Jersey City, N. J				cents	
	Boston, Mast		to	14.00	cents	
	New York	7.00			9.00	
	Providence, R. L	11.22	to	14.96	cents	

TABLE NO. 2

Rates charged for water upon are asse plan. The price in the first column is that for the first faucet; the price in the second column is the total amount charged for the use of one hydrant, one kitchen sink, one stationary wash stand, one bath—hot and cold water, one self-



You are invited to our eleventh annual sale of

## Lewis & Reilly

114-116 Wyoming Ave.

desing water closet, one two-tray laundry tub. sprinkling fifty square yards of lawn, Sew York 7 00

Newark, N. J. Pittsburg, Pa. ....... 

#### M'KINLEYISMS.

"The cause of humanity has been triumphant and that cause committed to our hands will not suffer. Wherever we have raised our flag, we have raised it, not for conquest, not for terri torial aggrandizement, not for national gain, but for civilization and lumanity. And let those lower it who will!"

"One thing that can be said of this nation, for which we should give all thanksgiving and praise, is that it never raised its arm against humanity. lever struck a blow against liberty, never struck a blow except for civilization and mankind."

"We are just as strong for country as we ever were, and we are just as sensitive of national sonor as our fathers were, and we are just as determined to keep unsullied the American name as those who created us a nation."

"We are not there to establish an imperial government; but we are there to establish a goverament of liberry under law, protection to life and property, and opportunity to all who dwell there."

"Consternation and despair have given place to faith and courage, the voice of calamity is no longer heard in the land, and the crator of distress and discontent is out of a job."

from the brow of the American soldier or a jewel from the crown of American achievement."

"Responsibility born of duty cannot be evaded with honor,"

## 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 66 Don't again, as usual

and all kinds Jewelry Repairing and promptly.

# GCD BLESS HOWE

# Swear"

nonogram stationery.

If you haven't the proper office sup-Watch Repairing plies. Come in and give us a trial. We have the largest and most complete line of office stroller in eastern Pennsylvania. If it's a good thing, we have it. We make a specialty of visiting cards and

# Engraving done Reynolds Bros

Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building.



A New York business man of sedentary habits, who has for years occasionally used a Ripans Tabule to aid digestion, relates that he awoke one morning recently with a violent headache of a pronounced type. It was so severe that he considered a dose of calomel and a day in bed, but as the latter was impossible, owing to the business requirements of that particular day, he started from home at the usual hour and in an unusual state of depression and temper. Arriving at his office, his eyes happened to rest upon the packet of Ripana Tabules that he kept in his desk, and in a somewhat desperate state he took three of the Tabules at one swallow and sat down to attend to the work of the day. A half hour later he realized to his surprise that the headache had left him and that he was in his usual good health. Moreover the headache did not return. He went immediately to the office of the company and narrated his experience, with a suggestion that the story be told for the benefit of others. That day's time was saved to him and it was worth more than ten dollars in cash, to say nothing of the discomfort he escaped.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TARCLES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores with FIVE CENTS. This low pressed nors is intended for the new and the economical, the during a of the arcoent cartons (100 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty sends the historic live and the intended COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Eurest, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABLLES) will be sent for five cents.

# 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

#### SPECIAL REWARDS.

1. Scholarship in Wyoming Semi-nary (4 years) including tui-tion and board .......\$1,000

2. Scholarship in Bloomsburg State Normal School (2) years in-cluding tention and board.... 609 Schmer 5-B Piano, including stool and scarf (on exhibition at J. W. Guernsey's, 314 Washington avenue) ......

4. Course in Piano Instruction at Scrunton Conservatory of Me-

Columbia Bleycle, Chainless, 1900 model (on exhibition at Conrad Brothers', 243 Wyo-ming avenue)

6. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, commercial course... 69 7. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, shorthand course ... 60

8. Solid Gold Watch, lady's or ren-9. Tele-Photo Cycle Poco B. Cam-

era, 4x5 (on exhibition at the Griffin Art company, 209 Wyoming avenue) X 10. Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or Gentleman's Solid Silver Watch (on exhibition at Eu-gene Schimpd'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

## RULES OF THE CONTEST

The special rewards will be given to

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

One Months' Subscription ... \$ .50 Three Months' Subscription., 1.25 3 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 list.

Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent, of all money he or she turns in. All subscriptions must be paid in ad-

Only new subscribers will be counted, Renewals by persons already on our subscription list will not be credited. No transfers can be made after credit has once been given.

All subscriptions, and the cash to pay for same, must be handed in at The Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, so that papers may be sent to the subscribers at once. Subscriptions must be written on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office ,or will be sent by mail.

The contest will close promptly at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, September 29, 1900. 

# OUR FALL

OPENING OF INFANTS

Will Occur on

# Thursday, Friday and Saturday

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, Nainsook and Cambric, handsomely trimmed in lace and embroidery; besides a full line of the plainer sorts, all at tempting

510-512

LACKAWANNA AVENUE