the Scranton Tribune

Published Dully, Except Sunday, by The Trib-une Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month,

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor O. F. BYNBEE, Business Manager.

New York Office: 150 Nassan St. VREELAND. Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

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

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

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 26, 1900

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

President-WILLIAM McKINLEY.

State. Congression at Large GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FORDERER. Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERGH,

County.

County.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge—GROBER M. WATSON.
Sheriff—JUBN H. FILLOWS.
Frezzoner—J. A. SCRANTON.
District Attorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.
Productory—JUBN COPILAND.
Cieth of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS.
Breender of Descis—EML RONN.
Desister of William W. K. DECK.
Jury Commissioner—ELWARD D. STURGES.

Legislature. First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS. Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR. Fourth District—P. A. PHILDIN.

"If there is any one who believes or that it must be maintained, I 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.

Questions.

on strike to refuse to perthe wages asked, and the stoppage of the poor who needs most of all the advantages of free public instruction. How can it benefit the men on strike to offer them employment in the soft coal region, when their homes there they will dig the very fuel which in justice and fair play. will undermine anthracite and thus under-cut the value of their possessions at home. The anthracite miner does not want to dig soft coal. What dig the hard black diamond, not two or three days in the week, to supply a fitful market, but every day in the week at fair wages. Encouraging soft coal to beat out hard coal in the market does not improve his prospect one particle. The more hard coal miners

How can it benefit the men on strike to shut off the fuel supply of the other industries in this valley, as President Mitchell threatens to do, notwithstanding his yearly contracts with the bituminous operators? Will the striker's chance of winning be improved by throwing his daughter out of the silk mill or his son out of the machine shor or factory? Is his ability to hold out likely to be increased by cutting down his family's other sources of income?

either hard or soft coul mining.

The strike leader says the millionaire rallroad magnate in New York will squeal first. Therefore he asks the poor miner to cut off all means of support. This of course affects the magnate's dividends, but to the miner and those dear to him it is nothing less than suicide. We cannot see the morit in such generalship.

The report of the committee which investigated the work done around No. 13 school is none too severe in condemning the execution of important contracts without the knowledge or approval of the board or building committee. In this instance, judging from the investigating committee's report nobody in particular was to blame; the \$1050 extra job, like Topsy, just grew, That is scant consolation to the taxpayers, who have to foot the bills. We are confident that they would prefer to have the responsibility fixed and recorded, as they would if spending large sums of crust money indiyidually.

The Recent Grand Jury.

HERE ARE two ways of looking at the work of the recent grand jury. One is to complain that the Jury did not go further in the direction of holding to trial men charged with violating the liquor laws and the other is to be thankful that it went as far as it did.

Knowing juries as we do, and appreclating from personal experience the practical difficulties in the way of getting two dozen men or a majority of them, to agree on questions of this kind, we are not inclined to over-emphasize what the last grand jury did not do, but are disposed to be grateful ing foreign trade, but conspiracies and for what it did.

The jury, it is true, ignored bills relating to Sunday selling which from the stanpoint of logic should have been presented to court. The line of its reasoning, however, is not difficult to imagine. Here are licensed dealers paying \$550 a year and subjected to unfair competition from speakeasy Monroe, Jackson, Polk, nor any of their week days, Sundays, to minors, to habitual drunkards and, in other words, break with impunity every Parst clean out the speakeasies, who of the thirteen original States, If to the woods this year.

contribute nothing to the public revenues, before dealing severely with the licensed dealers, whose Sunday selling is forced upon them by speakeasy competition."

This may not be in strict conformity with the ideal view of justice, but it is very much like the line of human reasoning which is prevalent in modern fury rooms.

The selection by Governor Stone of William P. Potter, esq., his law partner, for the vacant place on the state supreme bench, calls to this high place a gentleman with whose abilities the general public is not yet familiar, but the governor's personal opportunities for forming a correct estimate of them have been ample to lend faith to his judgment.

A Common Weapon.

N ADVERTISEMENT in last night's Times, inserted "by order of Executive Board," requests all workmen to keep away from a certain washery. adding: "Those who work after this date will be considered 'scabs' and

their names will be published." A great deal has been said in years gone by about the intimidation practised by certain employers, and in many instances just complaint has been heard at the use by unscrupulous capitalists of "blacklists," intended to take from discharged employes the take from discharged employes the chance to earn an honest livelihood elsewhere. In most of the states stringent laws have been passed forbidding blacklisting in any form, The conscience of the people has felt that It was an unfair practice, a species of snap and tyrannical judgment, a "blow below the belt." Hence the use the gold standard is a good thing, of the blacklist, if it has not wholly eased, is nowadays accomplished only warn him not to cast his vote for by stealth, those guilty of it being

ashamed to have the fact known. The right to work is an inheritance lating from the Divine injunction that in the sweat of man's brow shall he eat bread. It is a right which in this country is upheld and sanctioned | in the great charter of our liberties, It is a right which no man may take away without violating both moral OW CAN IT benefit the men and statute law. To prevent its infringement by force and intimidation mit washerles to work officers of the law are now massed in whose owners agree to pay parts of the state and are held in readiness for mobilization elsewhere. which threatens to interfere with the Where one man voluntarily leaves a running of the public schools? If the job, the law holds that another man public schools should be closed, the may enter and work if he so chooses, ones to suffer most would be the chil- and it says that when he shall choose dren of these very men now on strike. In do so, the whole power of establish-The children of the operators can, if ed government is at his command to necessary, go away to school; it is the protect him in the exercise of his right idle breaker boy or the daughter of and to punish those who would trample over him.

The threat to publish as "scabs" men who exercise their rights as American citizens to take work which other men have left, is a common weapon among and property interests are located in strike leaders, but it has never yet the anthracite region? If they go out won the approval of those who believe

Some of the well-meaning onlookers from a distance seem possessed with the idea that Governor Stone is perhis interest calls for is a chance to sonally conducting the anthracite coal

Trouble Ahead in Cuba.

T IS GROWING plainer day by day that we are going to hav trouble in Cuba. The United States occupies under the Teller that go into the soft coal territory to resolution an anomalous and a perilous compete with the labor of the bitu- position in that island. We have called minous workers, the smaller the a convention of the Cuban people to chance of getting a fair day's pay in frame a constitution which is to insure a stable independent government. The convention will be dominated by the radical element, who are opposed to granting any concessions to the United States and determined to have unconditional and immediate independence with their own type of agitators in the saddle.

To acquiesce in such a programme would be to defeat the very purpose of our intervention in Cuba and to prove perfidious to the trust placed in us by foreign governments and foreign interests, which look to us for the full protection of their rights. The United States is in the relationship of guardian to a minor child who insists upon taking uncurbed management of his own affairs and who is incapable of managing them satisfactorily. If we second the independence sought we open the door to incalculable mischief and if we withhold independence until the Cubans are ready for it we invite Insurrection and the taunt of faithlessness to a solemn pledge.

It is clear now that the Teller resolution was a great mistake; that it mortgaged the future in ignorance of its conditions; that it has proved in real fact a stumbling block to the schlevement of the ends in view. Those who would have the United States make a duplicate of this error in the Philippines are singularly short-sight-

"Combinations of capital which controi the market in commodities necessary to the general use of the people by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, thus enhancing prices to the general consumer, are obnoxious to the common law and the public welfare. They are dangerous conspiracies against the public good, and should be made the subject of prohibitory or give them full control."-Henry W. penal legislation. Publicity will be a relpful influence to check this evil. Uniformity of legislation in the several tates should be secured. Discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations is essential to the wise and effective treatment of this subject. Honest co-operation of capital is necessary to meet new business conditions and extend our rapidly increascombinations intended to restrict bust ness, create monopolies and control prices should be effectively restrained."

"The suggestion that the acquisition of territory is imperialism is refuted by the fact that neither Jefferson, keepers, who pay no license yet sell associates are regarded as imperialists, The imperialism they advocated made homes for patriotic, liberty-loving, self-respecting citizens, whose loyalty clause in the restrictive law, "Let us," to the government of the United States we can imagine the grand jury saying, is unsurpassed by the people of any unusual disinclination to come out of

-President McKinley,

LIST OF PREMIER CITIES.

The following table shows the number and increase of popul fation in the 100 chief cities of the United States:

Marion in the ann emer enter	1890		1900	
No.	Pop.	No.	Pop.	
Over 50,000 30	2,021,289	339	2,663,782	
Under 50,000 42	1,607,095	26	1,047,043	
Total	13,326,349	100	17,611,520	
The 100 premier cities	of the United	States at	the close of	

the century, with their population and rank both in 1890 and 1900, follow:

	1900.	T.	1890.	
	Rank. Popt	dation.	Rank. Popu	tatio
	1- New York	437,202	1-New York	515,0
	2 - Chicago	,638,075	g-Chicago	1000
	3 Philadelphia 4 St. Louis	575, 997	3—Philadelphia	800,0
	5-Boston	500 800	5-St. Louis	451.7
	6-Raltimore verse converse	509,057	6—Boston	431.7
	7-Cleveland avarrancements	381,768	7—Baltimore	\$31,1
	8—Baffalo	352,219		298,9
	9-San Francisco	349,782		200,0
	10-Cincinnati	321,616	11-Buffalo	255,6
	12-New Orleans	287,104		242.0
	13 Distroit	1085,7045	13 Pittsburg	235,0
	14 Milwankee	285,315		230,
	15-Washington	278,718		205,8
	16—Newark 17—Jersey City	200,438		181.8
	18—Louisville	204,734	18-Minneapelis	164.7
	19-Minneapolis	202,715 175,597	19-Jency City	163,6
	20 -Providence	175,597	20-Louisville	101,1
	TIINCIDENTAL	169,164 163,752	21—Omaha	140,4
	22-Kansas City	163,632	22—Rechester 93—St. Paul	133,1
	24—Rochester	162,435	24 Kansas City	1112.7
	25-Detiver	133,850	25-Providence	132,1
	26-Toledo	131,822	96—Denver	100,7
	27—Allegheny	125,806 125,560	27—Indianapolis	105,4
	25-Commus, O	115 421	20-Albany	394.3
	30 Syracuse	105,374	30-Columbus, O	(88.)
	81 Now Haven	109,027	31-Syracuse	BN,
	32-Paterson	105,171	32 - Worcester	84.1
	33—Fall River	101,863 102,555	34—Richmond	81. 81.
	35-Scratton	102,026	35-New Bayen	51
	36-Lowell	94,909	36—Paterson	76.1
	37-Albany	24,351	37—Lowell	77.
	We Planchedden	91,886	38—Nashville	76.
	39-Pertiand, Ore	50,426 50,872	40-Fall River	74.
	40-Atlanta	87,565	41—Cambridge	700
	42-Dayton	95,333	42-Atlanta	65,
	43 Richmond	85,050	43 - Momphis	64.
	44—Nashville	80,995	44-Wilmington	61.
	45-** Memphis	70,810	4d-Grand Rapids	00.
	47-Readoug	78,941	45—Dayton	60,
	48-Wilmington	76,508	48-Reading	59,
	49—Camden	75,985 73,897	40 Cambra	67.
	50—Trenton	70,996	50—Trenten	55
	50 I von	68,513	52-Lincoln	55,
	All Tribuse	65,600	54—Charleston	54,
	51—Oakland	10,550	54—Hartford 55—St. Joseph	52.
	55—Lawrence	62,442	56-Evansville	50.
	56—New Bedford 57—Des Moines	2003-140304	57—Los Angeles	50.
	58-Springfield, Mass	(3/2 Nie)	58—Des Moines	50,
	58—Springfield, Mass. 59—Somerville, Mass. 60—Hoboken	59,364	50—Bridgeport	48.
	et Francille	50,007	61—Portland, Ore.	46.
	61—Evansville	56,687	62-Sagitaw	415,
	DI-UMER PROFESSIONAL PROFESSION	7041/48/26	(D) Salt Lake City	44,
	64-Peoria	56,100	64—Lawrence 65—Springfield, Mass, 66—Manchester, N. H.	44.
	65—Charleston	55,501	ne-Manchester, N. H.	41.
	67-San Antonio		67—Utica	41.
	68 Doluth	Tel. (4/1)	67—Utica 68—Hoboken	43,
	69 Erie	52,731	69-Savannah	10,
	70-Elizabeth	52,330	70—Scattle	42,
	71 Wilkes Batte 72 Kansas City, Kan.	51,721	71—Pestia 72—New Beilford	40.
	70 Harristanice	501 1107	73 Erie	40,
	74 Portland, Mr.	20,143	74—Somerville, Mass	40,
	73 YOURS ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO	W-441551	75-Harrisburg	2018
	76 Norfolk 77 Waterbury	46,621	76 Kansas City, Kan.	11%
	78-Holyeke	45,719	77—Dallas 78—Sionx City	399
	76 Fort Wayne	45,115	79—Elizabeth, N. J. 80—Wilkes-Barre 81—San Autonio	100
	80-Youngstown	44,885	So-Wilkes-Barre	37
Ü	Similarion accessors	1816,18999	81—San Autonio 82—Covington, Ry.	37.
	82-Akren	41,450	83-Portland, Me.	736,
	81 Lincoln	40,160	81—Tacoma	36
	85 Brookton	40,003	85—Holyoke	. 35
1	86 Binghamton	203,6367	St. Fort Wayne	35
)	87 Augusta, Ga	20,441	87—Birmingham	33
į,	88 - Pawtucket		so-Wheeling	31
	50-Mobile	338,4600	90-Augusta	33
	91-Little Rock	25,307	91-Youngstown	200
	ng-Birmingham	08,415	02 Duluth	33 30
,	93—Galvesten	37,780 87,173	94 Lancaster, Pa.	319
,	95-Terre Haute	35,674	tst-Yonkers 94—Lancaster, Pa. 95—Springfield, O.	311
1	96-Dubuque	201,297	96—Quincy 97—Mobile	301
,	97—Quincy	26,252	97-Mobile	31
i	tis—South Rend		99-Elmica	
	100 Johnstown		100-Salem, Mass.	
	AND AND A MARKET PARTY.		PORCHODOLOGICA CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR PROPERTY.	

*Population for 1900 includes that of Brooklyn and other annexed territory.

establish local self-government after the plan adopted by Jefferson is imperialism, then Jefferson was the pioneer imperialist of the United States,"-Senator Stewart.

General Palmer, of Illinois, who passed away yesterday, belonged to the stalwart type of the old-fashioned Democracy. He was not a brilliant man; he could not match Bryan or the Bryan type of public man in thrust, parry and versatility of opinion, conviction and argument. He was more substantial. His mental processes were slower, more conservative and safer. He was a thorough-going patriot, strong in peace as he was firm in war:since the days of Allen G. Thurman he has been, among the Democrats of his generation, the noblest Roman of them all.

"Why should not the present generation enjoy opportunities similar to those furnished our fathers by the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico and California? Why should not the wealth, power and enterprise of the American people be increased and encouraged? May not the acquisition of the islands of the Atlantic and the Pacific wrested from Spain place the United States in the near future foremost as a manufacturing, commercial, naval and political | power?"--Senator Stewart,

Only two courses are open in the Philippines. One is to furl the flag, confess defeat and sall away; the other to compel submission to our laws, establish a stable government such as will afford the largest possible participation by the people, and to give them the largest liberty; defend them from foreign interference, and in due time, when they are able, and anot before, Palmer.

Agunialdo evidently proposes to stick to the pose of George Washington II, even if Mr. Bryan does show an inclination to forsake Lincoln for

As the days pass it becomes more apparent that a receiver would have difficulty in paying even a small perentage of the various claims against hina from the visible assets.

Pittsburg coke is the latest fuel struggling for recognition in the markets, to take the place of anthracite In politics and other things, the

tly halt the silent majority. The Republican party of Cuba ap pears to be anything but that which

howling minortly can often temporar-

its name would indicate. The straw vote collectors show an

assist the people of the Philippines to SHOULD A YOUNG MAN PRE PARING FOR BUSINESS GO TO COLLEGE?

NOT FOR PRACTICAL RESULTS,

SAYS COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON. [This was undoubtedly the last article pennec the late Mr. Huntington. It was received ne of "Success" containing it was already he press when the news came of his sudden leath at "Camp Pine Knot" in the Adirondacks, Aug. 15.1

I regret one tendency in our country, admirble as her institutions are. It is almost heresy o say it, but I do not mind taking the to quassibility, for that is one of the things I am used to. I refer to the increase of higher educa-tion for the masses. The Anglo-Saxon has easily outstripped all his competitors in those thing which make for the commercial growth and success of nations, because he has been above at others, practical. While the preparation for professional life requires advanced knowledge, of seems to me that the vast majority of our you people spend too many of their vigorous you inside the schoolroum and not enough in the practical work of life. The years from lifteen to twenty one are especially valuable, for they are years of keen observation, individuality and contents of the property of the pr dence. In many cases-quite too many-th are spent in cramming the mind with knowledge that is not likely to help a young man in the work he is best fitted to do. How many young men with college educations are standing about waiting for something that will never come, be ause the work that lies heavest at hand is no which teach young people how to talk do no teach them how to live. People need little, he want much. Since I first went to California, one hird of my mail has been made up of appeals or help, and these calls are equally between requests for contributions to help to pay off debts and mortgages which should no have been contracted, applications of young mer on of work, who always have my sympathy, and who must be cared for whatever may be the cause of their sitkness or their poverty—and e poor we have always with us. The sons of are more attractive to them. It seems to me that, slowly, but surely, there is growing up a tronger and stronger wall of caste with good on the other. We seem to be fast outgrowing those things which, when our fathers lived were called "sterling qualities," but now ar alled follies or "work that a gentleman should

It would be one of the most unfortunate thing in the world if the present generation of young people should widen that wall or build it higher, for so to do would be to render a return to old-fushioned principles more difficult. Americans have become what they are by sticking the right side of that line of demarcation,

YES, FOR IT WILL TRAIN HIM, SAYS A. P. HEPBURN.

If a boy los the time and means to go college, he should go, I go further, and say that he should study the dead languages if he has the time. What every men needs, no matter what he is doing, is the best trained and developed mind it is possible for him to have. The college is, theoretically, and, I believe, practically, the best place to get the foundation of such training. Yes, go to college if you can

THIS VETERAN SAYS YES. CHARLES T. COOK.

de feet.

LEWIS & REILLY.

One of my chief regrets is that I did not g to college. But I am going to send my son. My experience in this business is that the collegerained man is in nearly every case superior to he man who has not enjoyed such a training. I have never had a college graduate to fait here, and I have had a number of them. Those who

business. Some of them may have lofty, impracical notions on coming, but such notions soor wear off. As you know, there is much work in this business that requires a great deal of prac-tical knowledge of installings, chemistry and mechanics, as well as of the line arts. Such work begets enthusiasm in men educated along these lines. Yes, business needs all the intellect

HE WILL THUS AVOID MENTAL RUTS,

SAYS JOHN C. EAMES.

To succeed, one needs, more than anything else, to know how to apply his energy. If one would be ant to learn that by going to college, he ought to go. Although I never went myself, I believe it is necessary in very many cases. I have seen a great many fail because they got into a mental rut and did not seem to have the will power to get out. Such men are swamped by their environments. Frequently a boy brought up in New York turns out a failure at home but in California, Texas or Canada, he would succeed. On the other hand, the country boy comes to New York and succeeds. So the college environment seems to prepare some mon for success, and the chances of others it destroys,

ABOUT NEBRASKA.

Nebraska has no bonded debt. The last bonds outstanding were redeemed and meeted June 2, 1900.

During the past twenty years the wealth of Nebraska has increased 155 per cent. Statistics show that in Nebraska only 31 people out of 1,000 cannot read or write. Thus is the best showing made by any state. Eighty per cent, of Nebraska farmers own

their own farms. In Nebraska originated Arbor Day. In a single year Nebrushans planted 66,037,494 forest In the whole United States, 722 out of every

millions inhabitants are convicts. In Nebraska alone the ratio is only 360 in every million. In 1898 1,100,000 sheep were fattened for mar ket in Nebraska.

M'KINLEYISMS.

"The noblest sentiment in the human heart, after love of God, is love of country, and that includes love of home, the corner stone of its strength and safety."

"The patriot loves his home, his family, his profession, his farm, his books; but he has a greater love which includes all these—he loves

"Duty unperformed is dishonor, and dishonor, brings shame, which is heavier for a nation to carry than any burden which honor can impose." "No country, epoch or race has a monopoly

"When labor is employed at fair wages, homes are made happy."

Mercereau & Connell

JEWELERS Temporarily at 139 PENN AVE

CONTINUED

And Bargains in Jewelry, Silverwear, Etc

Not Damaged

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

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

GOD BLESS HOME

"Don't Swear"

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 supplies in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

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

Stationers and Engravers,

Hotel Jermyn Building.

ewis & STAMPED ON A SHOE

Means It's O. K. Many people ask, What's in a name? Shakespeare says that a vi

rose would smell as sweet by any other name. But in trade a name means very much. We claim and there are thousands who will say the same thing, that our name stamped on a shoe means that the shoe is the best of its kind. The best at the price. Why? Because our name represents a life work in the shoe business. Our constant study, Our constant labor. And to it we have given our best thought and our best efforts, and you have helped us. New Fall Styles for Men and Women.

🥗 Our Melba & Shoes For Ladies. In twenty-five different styles to suit everybody and fit all

Our Lewis & Rellly Shoes

For Gentlemen. Twentystyles. 8 kinds *** of Leather.

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

SPECIAL REWARDS.

Scholarship in Bloomsburg State
 Normal School (3) years the
 cluding tuition and board.... 609

Sohmer 5-B Plane, including stool and scarf (on exhibition at J. W. Guernsey's, 314 Washington avenue)

4. Course in Piano Instruction at Scranton Conservatory of Mr-

Colembia Bicycle, Chainless, 1800 model (on exhibition at Conrad Brothers', 243 Wyo-ming avenue)

6. Scholarship in Scrunton Business College, commercial course... Scholarship in Scranton Business College, shorthand course ...

9. Tele-Photo Cycle Poco B, Cam-era, 4x5 (on exhibition at the Griffin Art company, 200 Wyoming avenue)

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

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

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 Months' Subscription ... \$.50 Three Months' Subscription. 1.25 3 Six Months' Subscription ... 2.50 One Year's Subscription 5.00

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,

No transfers can be made after credit as 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.

Fall Opening

-0F-Infant's Wear

We have just received and now have on exhibition the finest line of

BABY

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 just opened a magnificent line of

> Infants' Long and Short Dresses and Skirts.

In fine Dimity, Nainsook and Cambric, haudsomely trimmed in lace and embroidery, besides a full line of the plainer sorts; all at tempting prices.

510-512

LACKAWANNA AVENUE