the Scranton Tribune

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When spare will permit, The Tritume is always glad to price short letters from its friends bearing on current terms, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's test name are the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to emiterial revision.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 28, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President-WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Vice-President-THEODORI: ROOSEVELT.

State.

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

County. Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL,
Judgs—GRORGE M. WATSON,
Sheriff—JCHN H. FELLOWS,
Tectsurer—J. A. SCRANTON,
District Afterney—WILLIAM B. LEWIS,
Problematry—JOHN COPELAND,
Cork of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS,
Recenter of Deeds—EMIL, HONN,
Equistr of Wills—W. K. BUCK,
July Commissioner—EDWARO B, STURGES,

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

longer than I am able to get rid of Speech at Knoxville, Tenn., Delivered Sept. 16, 1896.

The Only Basis of Settlement.

VERY CITIZEN of the anthracite ceal fields would the circulating rumors that a settlement of the great coal strike is near at hand. What truth there is in these rumors is not, at time of writing, known to The Tribune from any other source than the newspaper reports,

It is known, however, that the one thing which has stood between the operators and the men was the determination of the former under no circumstances to recognize as parties in interest the labor leaders whose bituminous antecedents tended to beeloud. their title to a voice in the disposition of anthracite affairs. Had a waiver of desire for recognition come from them before the strike was declared we have no strike, but instead a series of adjustments proceeding directly between under orders not to fire upon them mutual concession.

ation of the great coal-carrying interests, have been powerless to take matters into their own hands. There is one method and one method only whereby a general and sustained increase in the wages of the anthracite miners can be effected. This is in raising the price of coal to the consumer. The coal-carrying corporations, not the Individual operators, regulate coal prices. They alone, as the case stands, can provide the means whereby increase in wages can be paid without

bankruptcy to the smaller operators, Anthracite coal should bring more than it has hitherto brought in the market, for it is a commodity limited in quantity, not renewable, and every ton sold makes the unmined ton more valuable in proportion to the decrease In the available supply. If there is a basis of settlement in sight it must take this factor into prominent ac-

Mr. Eryan's continued solicitude for the "young men" is doubtless prompted by the fact that the orator is aware that the "old men" know better,

The Real Paramount Issue.

N THE OCTOBER number of The Forum, Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, the one Republican who has talked William Jennings Bryan to a standstill, and who Bryan fears to meet in joint debate, takes several hard falls out of the Nebraska candidate through the medium of the pen. Dolliver's article is as full of bright points as a gourd is full of seeds, and no summary or extract can equal it in effectiveness. But there are a few sentences distributed throughout it which lend themselves to extraction, notably:

The issue of free trade, always hidden under nos, that with their success at the smooth planes about taril referm, carried the polls in November there will be a Democratic party to success in 1882. That victory was the crueicst thing that gould have withdrawal of our army and of Amer-happened to the free trade propagathia, for it lean sovereignty over the archipelago; immediately put the destrine to the test experience. For twenty years it had enjoyed the respectability that belongs to obsures, university lecture rooms, pampillets and eloquent re-marks. From that day it had to stand trial in copen court, confronted by the witnesses against it; and by the time Mr. Cleveland indignantly refused to sign the tariff law of 18th, it was waiting for the condemnation of the American of the insurgents that this will be people. Mr. Bryan helped to frame that law, and the only reason that in 1800 it did not become a transfer to all others are that come an issue superior to all others was that it did not have a friend left on earth,

Thus a new issue was indispensable, and in a time of general groaning and unrest the Democracy dropped free trade and took up free silver. Senator

Dolliver wittily adds: It will be admitted by every one whose mind ts at all adapted to the consideration of such a subject, that the last four years have played and havor with the prophetic literature of Mr. Bryan's last campaign. If the patriarch Nouh had predicted a drought instead of a deluge, and had advocated a system of irrigation instead of building an ark, his friends and relatives would have had less reason to complain of him than Mr ryan's disciples now have to complain of their

Mr. Bryan is not emphasizing free

tion and his inauguration, could rivet less accomplish much in the way of others, adds Mr. Dolliver .-

Who justify their support of Mr. Bryan by th reflection that in the present state of the law his administration of the treasury department would be safe, because no statute could be enacted within four years authorizing a departure from the existing standard of value. Theor are in this world pious persons whose mission leads them to visit unfortunates who are in prison, and to elect up those condemned to death with the benignant consolation that they are not to be langed for some time yet. If the election now about to occur should leave the industries and commerce of this people under entence of death, asspended to await the action of the senate, there would be plenty of business

for all charitably disposed persons whose influ-ence contributed to the verdict. The senator from Iowa cuts into breds all Bryan's sophistries and hallucinations about the Philippines, showing clearly that when Bryan helped to ratify the Paris treaty he made himself a party to what has followed; and in conclusion says with re- doubled. freshing distinctness:

"As the campaign proceeds it becomes more and more evident that there is only one issue of supreme significance to the people of the United States. The question is whether the fortunate and happy condition which Experts now surrounds the American people shall be deliberately voted down. That question concerns every business in the United States, enters into the homes of the whole community, and must be answered upon the judgment and conscience of all."

That, after all, is the real paramount issue:

The ruffianty assaults on Governor "If there is any one who believes | Roosevelt in Colorado are excellent obthe gold standard is a good thing, jeet lessons in their way. It is not fair or that it must be maintained, I to blame them upon the Demowarn him not to cast his vote for cratic party, for, of course, no me, because I promise him it will decent Democrat approves of them. not be maintained in this country But they illustrate the prejudices to which Bryanism appeals and which respond readily to the Bryan it."-William Jennings Bryan in a form of agitation. Men like Aligeld, Tilman, Pettigrew, Croker and Lentz gravitate irresistibly to the Populistic amp and are fair representatives of the disorderly elements of society.

The Real Contention.

hall with Joy confirmation of (From President McKinby's Letter of Acceptance.):

T HAS REEN asserted that there would have been no fighting in the Philippines if congress had declared its purpose to give inlependence to the Tagal insurgents. The insurgents did not wait for the ction of congress. They assumed the offensive, they opened fire on our army. Those who assert our responsibility for the beginning of the conflict have forgotten that before the treaty was ratified in the senate and while it was being debated in that body, and while the Bacon resolution was under discussion, on February 4. 1898, the insurgents attacked the Amerlittle doubt that there would have been lean army, after being previously advised that the American forces were employers and employed, on a basis of except in defense. The papers found in the recently captured archives of The obstacle to a settlement has the insurgents demonstrate that this never been the attitude of the indi- attack had been carefully planned for vidual operators, who, being closely in weeks before it occurred. Their untouch with the conditions and needs of provoked assault upon our soldiers at their employes, have recognized the a time when the senate was deliberat- ally receive some kind of charitable assistance, fairness of some of the grievances ex- ing upon the treaty shows that no and abandonment would have prevented the fighting and leaves no doubt in any fair mind of where the responsibility rests for the shedding of American blood.

> With all the exaggerated phrasemaking of this electoral contest, we are in danger of being diverted from the real contention. We are in agreement with all of those who supported the war with Spain, and also with those who counselled the ratification of the treaty of peace. Upon these two great essential steps there can be no issue, and of these came all of our responsibilities. If others would shirk the obligations imposed by the war and the treaty, we must decline to act further with them, and here the issue is made. It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a govrnment suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants and to prepare them for self-government, and to give them self-government when they are ready for it. That I am aiming to do under my constitutional authority, and will continue to do until congress shall determine the political status of the inhabitants of the archipelago,

Are our opponents against the treaty? If so, they must be reminded that it could not have been ratified In the senate but for their assistance, The senate which ratified the treaty and the congress which added its sanction by a large appropriation comprised senators and representatives of the people of all parties, Would our opponents surrender to the insurgents, abandon our sovereignty or cede it to them? If that be not their purpose, then it should be promptly disclaimed, for only evil can result from the hopes raised by our opponents in the minds of the Filipiwithdrawat of our army and of Amerthe complete independence of the Tagalog people recognized and the powers of government over all the other people of the archipelago con-

lion and increases the necessity for the continuance of a large army. It is now delaying full peace in the archipelago, and the establishment of civil governments, and has influenced many of the insurgents against, accepting the liberal terms of amnesty offered by General MacArthur, under my direction. But for these false hopes a considerable reduction could have been had in our military establishment in the Philippines, and the realization of a stable government would be al-

ready at hand. The Paris exposition seems to have been suffering from too much Midway from the start, and now the fakirs effiver today, yet be is pledged to it, threaten to bring suit against the gov-

down the gold standard beyond his suppressing the popular Chicago fair power to tear it up and thus save the feature which of late has degenerated nation from a Bryan panic. There are into a nuisance in connection with any entertainment.

> There is still opportunity for one or in the field before election.

They Only Can Dim It.

T IS ESTIMATED that our exports for the calendar year 1900 will reach the wonderful figure of \$1,400,000,000. For the eight calendar months of the year they amount to \$915,737,000, a gain of \$123,-000,000 over the same period last year. If the exports during the remaining four months of the year only equal those of the same months of '99 the total for 1990 will be \$1,381,000,000. Twelve years ago the exports of the United States were only \$695,000,000. In a dozen years they have been

For the eight months ending with August the bureau of statistics reports the following figures:

Eight Months Eight Months 1899. Imports \$ 515,190,402 792,500,823 915,737,153 For the remaining four months of this year the imports are estimated at \$285,000,000 and the exports at \$485,-000,000. These estimates are only slightly in excess of the imports and exports of the last four months of

1900 will foot up into these magnificent figures: Exports 1,400,000,000

1899, and are therefore conservative.

If attained the foreign trade of the

United States for the calendar year

In 1899 the foreign trade of Germany mounted to \$2,256,095,000, divided as fellows: Imports, \$1,302,680,000; exports, \$953,415,000. In 1898 the exports of Great Britain were \$1,439,814,000. At the present rate it will not be long until the export trade of the United States will be larger than that of any other nation. This bright prospect is one that only the American people themselves can obscure.

The promotion of Prince Tuan looks like an invitation for the United States troops to prolong their stay in the vicinity of Pekin.

It is doubtful if the vest pockets of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Croker will be large enough to hold the electoral vote of New York.

President Steyn, of Orange, appears to have neglected to place his telephone number upon record.

Current History Told in Figures

O NLY 5 per cent of the capital of this country is owned by millionaires. The average wealth per inhabitant in the United States is \$1,050, Over 3,000,000 of our population are in annual need and actu-More than 2,000 people earn a living in Paris

by fortune telling, their total yearly carnings being estimated at \$2,000,000. In London over 100,000 men, wemen and children gain their than 15,000,000 visits are paid annually to Lon don pawrshops.
Over \$1,000,000 worth of diamonds are stoler

every year from the South African diamend mines. During the last twenty-five years the American people Lave imported \$180,000,000 earth of precious stones.
It requires an average of more than 20,000,600 per day to sustain dislocated shirt waists, cplace missing suspender buttons and meet the ther needs of the American people.

Last year there were imported into the Unied States over 1,900,000,000 grains of our naonal drug-quinine-costing over \$1,500,000. The manufacture and sale of dolls in Europ exceed 26,000,000 per year. One firm in Paris terns out 2,000 dolle a day, and many other houses make even larger numbers. China exports 11,000,000 fans yearly. Over 170,000 umbtellas are left in London

by the consequences every year. There are said to be over 400,000 cats in London, of which half are "unattached." The most common name for a town in England is Newton, which ccurs no fewer than twenty-two times. Of the 4,110 varieties of flowers known and ultivated in Europe, scarcely 406 have any alor, and of these nearly 50 have an odor which

Japan is the largest consumer of rice in the yorld, the average being 300 pounds per person year. The Americans use but four pounds per apita, Belgium uses more telesco, in proportion, than any other country, about 110 counces per capita yearly, while Italy uses only 22 counces. More carsly is consumed in New York, Phila-

The first hear weeks after the opening of the lectric railwood at Cairo, Egypt, no fewer than righty persons were killed. Since that time the weekly average of victims is seven or eight. This high rate of excualties is due in part to declive eye-ight-eye diseases prevailing in

The postal service establishment of the United States is the greatest business concern in the world. The revenue of the postuffice of New rk is more than \$8,000,000 yearly, with a profit of \$5,000,000,

In 1898 6,214,447,000 pieces of mail matter 2,825,767,000 were letters. A trans-Atlantic steamer, carrying what is called "a full Euro-pean mail," usually brings 290,000 letters and 300 sachs of newspapers for New York city, to say nothing of the 500 and odd make for other places. In 1540 two sacks of mail was is average brought over by a steamer. In 1808 the United States government printed

two-cent postage stamps 2,500,000, of special delivery 5,250,000, of stamps of all denomina-tions 3,500,000,000. Massachusetts uses more tamps in proportion than any other state, It is estimated that 250,000,000 microbes car stand on a postage stump without crowding The name of the man who counted them is no

The total number of newspapers of all kinds

ublishe' in the world is 42,800. The United tates comes first, and far in advance of all countries, with 19,766 papers, and Great Bri tains comes next with 6,050. In Russia then are only 743 newspapers, or one to every 170,000 people. Le Petit Journal, in Paris, has the largest dally circulation in the world, averaging 1,000,000 copies; the paper which has the smallest is the Imperial Review, published for the sale benefit of the Emperor of Austria. is made up from translations of all the pal items in European papers, and the daily dition is three copies.

The English language beads the list with

ermous vacabulary of 1981,000 words, while the Spanish has only 20,000, the German 80,000, the Italian 75,000, the French 30,000 and the Turkish 22,500. Shakespeare's vocabulary i put at 13,000. Milton' at 5,000 and the Bibl

gay the Republicans, between elec- ture. This last experience will doubt- of which one-half have come into use during

this century, and of these the larger part ar technical or scientific terms. A fluent speaker utters between 7,000 and 7,500 rds in the course of an hour's uninterrupt Many orators of more than tom upld atterance will reach 8,000, and even 9,000, at 125 words per minute, or 7,500 per hour, is a fair average.

two more presidential tickets to get FALSE WITNESS AND PROPHESY

From the New York Press.

Mr. Bryan, of course, has talked to the wage earners of West Virginia a great deal about their not getting their share of good times; just as when he talks to farmers in the west he tell their they haven't had their share; other fellows in the east got it. We wage earners of West Virginia are familiar with we set down some statistics bearing on the wage rarners' share, as reported by national and in-ternational unious, showing the increase of wages in fifty-nine different trades, crafts and Bricklayers had their wages increased as fol-

1897, 10 per cent.; 1898, 12 per cent.; 1899, 25 per cent. Beiler makers, 1897, 10 per cent.; 1899, 25 per Blacksmiths, 1800, 10 per cent.

Bakers, 1899, 15 per cent.

Bookbinders, 1807, 5 per cent.; 1808, 10 per cent.; 1809, 25 per cent. Boot and shoe workers, 1808, 5 per cent.; 1809. 15 per cent. Coopers, 1897, 3 per cent.; 1898, 4 per cent.

18:0, 10 per cent. Carpenters, 1807, 5 per cent.; 1808, 8 per cent.; 800, 15 per cent. Engin ers (locomotive), 1898, 12 per cent. 889, 30 per cent. Engineers (stationary), 1898, 20 per cent.; 1899, 0 per cent. Horseshoers, 1897, 10 per cent.; 1898, 10 per

ent.: 1800, 10 per cent. Tron. tin and steel workers, 1808, 8 per cent. sem, 17 per cent. Machinists, 1897, 10 per cent.; 1898, 15 per nt.; 1820, 10 per cent. Mine workers, 1807, 12 per cent : 1808, 26 per ent.; 1899, 40 per cent. Spinners (cotton mule), 1829, 22 per cent.

Railroad laborers, 1897, 5 per cent.; 1898, 7 per cent.; 1899, 10 per cent. Wood workers, 1807, 5 per cent.; 1808, 8 per ent.; 1800, 15 per cent. trners know and as Mr. Revan knows; but Mr. Bryan pays no attention to the facts. Palse witness and gloomy prophecy are his arguments,

CENSUS CHANGES.

whether addressing the farmers of the west e-

the wage-corners of the east.

Walter Wellman, in the Chicago Times Herald. The 100 chief cities of the United States contain 17,611,720 inhabitants, against 13,336,330 in 1800. The increase is 4,285,171, or 52,17 per cent, If the entire country had grown at the same as the 100 chief cities the population of the United States would now be \$2,767,812. As a matter of fact, it is unofficially estimated, from usus returns already in hand, at 76,000,000. In 500 the 100 chief cities contained 21.28 per cenng the whole population to be 76,000,000, they entain 23.17 per cent. The 100 leading cities of the United States now

stain a greater number of inhabitants than here were in the whole United States sixty cars ago. There are more people in the 100 hief cities of the United States than in all Spain. The increase in population of our 100 chief cities in ten years has been equal to the chole population of Sweden and somewhat great

than that of Holland. In ten years the number of cities containing In ten years the number of cities command, over 100,000 population has increased from twenty-eight to thirty-five, notwithstanding the fact that New York swallowed up Brooklyn. In these tuirty-five cities there are In these thirty-five cities there are 15,980,035 inhabitants, or more than one-seventh the population of the whole country. The increase in these thirty-five largest cities has been 4,202,675, or 43,33 per cent. The number of cities with population from 50,000 to 100, 000 are increased from thirty to thirty-nine, but their population has grown only 642,463, or 31.50

HOW DAVID HARUM CAME TO BE WRITTEN

An interesting little anecdote is told about how David Harum came to be written. It is rather pathetic. It seems that Mr. Wescott, the In New York city there are on an average author, was the kind of a man who could d pretty much anything-paint a picture, plan leave his family with little or no money, h "Write a book," suggested a friend and neigh

bor to him one day when they were tall over the situation, "I did make an attempt at it once," answered Mr. Wescett: "I tried a love-story, but I

suldn't make it go." "Add a little local color to it." said the here that you know, and work him up-old
familiar to them both; "he'd be first-rate."
"That's a good idea;" exclaimed Mr. Wescott, and the result of this conversation was David Harum; and yet "David" was never in the story at all as it was first conceived. -Ann. Wentworth, in the October Woman's Home Com

M'KINLEYISMS.

"Integrity and industry are the best poser ons which a man can have. Nobody can give them to him or take them from him. He beg them or borrow them. They belong the individual and are his unquestioned property. He alone can part with them. They are a goos thing to have and keep. They make hap homes; they achieve success in every walk life; they have won the greatest triumphs mankind. No man who has get them ever g into police court or before the grand jury or the work bouse or the chain game. They gi one moral and material power. They will bring you a comfortable living, make you respect your self and command the respect of your fellows They are indispensable to success. They are in-vincible. The merchant requires the clerk whom twenty-seven years. There are about 199,000,000 to fashioned copper cents somewhere, but no ne can locate them, except that occasionally solitary specimen turns up in change. to open with certainty the door of opportunity to struggling manhood. Employment waits on them; capital requires them; citizenship is not good without them. If you do not already have them, get them."

"Every soldjer's grave made during our on fortunate civil war is a tribute to American valor. And while, when these graves were made, we differed widely about the future of this government, those differences were long ago setled by the arbitrament of arms; and the time ins now come, in the evolution of sentiment and feeling under the providence of God, when in the spirit of fraternity we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate

"Reunited-one country again and one country forever! Proclaim it from the press and pulpit teach it in the schools; write it across the skic-The world sees it and feels it; it choers ever heart North and South, and brightens the life of every American home. Let nothing ever strain it again. At peace with all the world and with one another, what can stand in the pathway of our progress and prosperity?"

"When the mists fade away and we see with clear vision, may we not go forth rejoleing in a strength which has been employed solely for humanity and always tempered with justice and mercy, confident of our ability to must the exigencies which await us, because confident that our course is one of duty and our cause that of right?" "It is a great thing for mon to be employed;

and I have discovered that when the employer seeks labor, labor gets better pay than when the laborer seeks employment." "What a glorious future awaits us if unitedly, isely and bravely we face the new problems

now pressing upon us, determined to solve them for right and humanity." "This government has proved itself invincible in the recent war, and out of it has come a tion which will remain indivisible force

and, if elected, could not with honor ernment because they have failed to the failed t

The Publisher's Desk.

You Want Boarders or Roomers. 7 OU DON'T believe in advertising for them because you prefer to have people

recommended to you. Has that filled your rooms at all times? No! But you are absolutely sure that advertising in a small way will do it, yet you

don't advertise.

You read The Tribone, and you know that the
best class in the community read it. You know also, if you will give it careful thought, that the class of people you get depends upon what you charge. If your's is a high-class house, the people in it will be high class, for your price

will fix that.
Furthermore, you will take no one without references. Now, then, for 20 cents weekly, you can adver-

time for boarders or reciners in The Tribune, Supposing your little ad, runs for three weeks and it costs you \$1.50 And during that time you have, through the adsecured one boarder, on whom your profit

is only \$1.50 per week. He remains with you for six months, have made a profit of \$37,50, less the cost of the ad. Supposing you secured a gentleman and wife.

Your profit would be double.

low the advice we give you will make money. Don't be afraid to advertise give you an ad, every day, every other day or twice a week. then get a larger house and

No matter how little your ad., if you will fol-

advertise again. A WOMAN'S SONG.

RETROTHAL SONG. world is adream and pale with the moon; Two petrels on equal wing take flight; And you breathe a word through the fragrant The lisp of the wind and the sea-wind's tune And the stars and love are alight,

BRIDAL SONG. The birds are nested so safe and warm; The beaches are drowned in a flood of white That silvers the crags of you apray-tossed

In the shadows you fold me in your arm; And the stars and love are alight, CRADLE SONG.

the sea and the night and the world are at rest; The birdlings are hidden from mother-sight. By soft, warm wings; with my heart all's right; For my habe, my babe is asleep on my breast, And the stars and love are alight,

-Virna Woods, in Woman's Home Companion. 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 Jewel-Repairing and Engraving done Reynolds Bros promptly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

every one who succeeds in obtaining subscribers under the terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tribune's

Contest

Educational

covering four and three years respectively.

tions they may succeed in winning for it.

Scholarship in Bloomsburg State
 Normal School (3) years including tuition and board.... 600

SPECIAL REWARDS.

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

4. Course in Plane Instruction at Scranton Conservatory of Mu-

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

 Scholarship in Scranton Business College, commercial course... 7. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, shorthand course ...

8. Selid Gold Watch, lady's or gen-tleman's (en exhibition at Eu-gene Schimpff's, 217 Lacka-wasna avenue) 9. Tele-Photo Cycle Poco B, Camera, 4v5 (on exhibition at the Griffin Art company, 299 Wyoming avenue)

10. Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or Gentleman's Solid Silver Watch (on exhibition at Lu-gene Schimpft's, 317 Lacka-

wanna avenue)

Each contestant failing to secure one of those special rewards will be given tet. (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: Points. One Months' Subscription ... \$.50 Three Months' Subscription., 1.25

Six Months' Subscription ... 2.50

One Year's Subscription ..., 5.00 12 The contestant with the highest nowthe 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 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

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 ment be written on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office ,or will be sent by mail.

GOD BLESS

"Don't Swear"

If you haven't the proper office supplies. Come in and give us a trial. Watch Repairing We have the largest and most complete line of office supplies in Northplete 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 444444444

ewis & STAMPED ON A SHOE Means It's O. K.

Many people ask, What's in a name? Shakespeare says that a ** 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 ros obtainable. have given our best thought and our best efforts, and you have helped us. New Fall Styles for Men and Women.

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

EWIS & REILLY,

Lewis & Reilly

of Leather.

The contest will close promptly at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, September 29, 1000.

French

Flannels Are the Correct Thing

For Shirt Waists And are very much sought after.

Our stock is en tirely in keeping with the demand, and this week has added many new things in "Printed" "Silk Stripes" and Embroidered

For those who are looking for some. thing not quite the weight of a flannel, we are showing a choice line of

Fine Printed Cashmeres In all the best col-

For a pretty waist, dressing sacque or house gown there is nothing better, and as they are already For Gentle hard to find, would men. Twenty recommend early selections.

510-512

LACKAWANNA AVENUE