

act total vote, an extraordinary dividend of.....	5,000
Total	\$30,000
To Daily Tribune readers, \$5,000 additional	5,000
In all.....	\$35,000
With a view to facilitating the work of estimators we quote below the aggregate previous votes for congressmen in the three states involved, viz:	
In 1892.....	71,206
In 1894.....	84,479
In 1896.....	127,120
In 1898.....	126,567
In 1900.....	177,809

FIFTY-CENT BLANK, WITHOUT SUBSCRIPTION.

Estimate

Name

Street

Postoffice

State

Date

I herewith enclose 50 cents and my estimate on the total vote for congressmen at the election to be held in Utah, Idaho and Wyoming, November 4, 1902. I subscribe to the conditions of the offer as published.

(Here follows blank for subscription and guess.)

A remittance of \$2.00 will entitle the subscriber to the Weekly and Farmer and Ranchman for one year, and also to two estimates on the congressional vote.

All estimates must be accompanied by cash.

Any person not desiring to subscribe for either of our papers may submit as many estimates as desired at 50 cents each.

For further particulars address

TRIBUNE DISTRIBUTION BUREAU,
P. O. Box 1298. Salt Lake City, Utah.

DON'T COST ANY MORE, BUT YOU MAY EARN AN ADDITIONAL \$1,000.00

By paying one month's subscription in advance before Saturday and sending in the exact figures of the total vote which will be cast on November 4th next.

IT COSTS BUT \$1.00 TO TRY IT.

Of you may estimate as often as you like without subscribing, at

50 CENTS PER GUESS.

HURRY UP with your congressional estimate so as to catch the extraordinary thousand which applies to all estimates received up to and including the 25th inst.

There is no difference whatever in principle between the guessing contest and the ordinary lottery. In fact, the open lottery and the wheel of fortune have some advantage over the guessing contest, for in the former you know what proportion your ticket bears to the total number sold, but in this contest the one who guesses does not know whether he competes with a thousand or a million.

The manner of advertising the Tribune's contest was as shameless as the advertisement of any lottery could possibly be. Even Thanksgiving day—a day of gratitude and thanksgiving—is used to appeal to the speculative spirit in husband or wife.

The extent to which the Tribune hopes to demoralize the community can be estimated when it is remembered that it will take seventy thousand guesses at 50 cents each to realize the \$35,000 required for the prizes, and as it is purely a money-making enterprise, the publisher of the Tribune would not risk \$35,000 unless he expected to make a great deal more. He seems even more anxious to corrupt his readers than the outside public because he offers them special inducements to stake money on their guesses. No defense can be made of the guessing contest as the Tribune is conducting it. It is impossible for any one to acquire knowledge in advance that will enable him to guess. It is purely a matter of chance. No one can estimate with any certainty within several thousand of the aggregate vote in three states. A sudden change in the weather or a storm on election day might lessen the vote by ten thousand,

and fair weather in all the states would largely increase the vote.

The guessing contest, as conducted by the Tribune, is so purely and clearly a lottery that the federal authorities ought to exclude the paper from the mails even though the publisher of the Tribune, Mr. Perry Heath, is a prominent republican and was once connected with the postoffice department. If, however, the Washington officials refuse to prohibit such contests, congress ought to take the matter up at once and so enlarge the scope of the anti-lottery law as to protect the public against all such immoral schemes. If strict measures are not taken immediately we may expect to see corporations organized all over the country to carry on such contests. Unscrupulous publishers will not long be able to monopolize this method of money-making. Like the policy shop and the slot machine the guessing contest will soon be found in every city that will tolerate it.

The Commoner will bring the matter to the attention of the postoffice department, and failing to secure a ruling against the guessing contest will urge congressional action. Other newspapers are asked to interest themselves and to appeal first to the postmaster general and, if necessary, to their senators and congressmen.

The guessing contest must go.

Reading for the Boys.

The question of reading matter for the boys is one that should receive more attention from parents than it does. It is too often the case that parents allow their boys to read anything and everything—or nothing, as the case may be—that the boys see fit to select. This will explain why the mails and express companies are loaded down with the vile and hurtful trash that passes for literature among the growing youth of the nation.

The thoughtful parent will be as careful of his son's reading as he is of his son's associates, and will seek to lead the son into reading books that will inculcate a desire for knowledge, teach helpful lessons and incite worthy ambitions. The "blood and thunder" Indian and detective stories sold at the news stands, filled as they are with laudations of criminals and the impossible exploits of impossible "detectives," corrupt the youthful mind and destroy all desire for good literature, to say nothing of filling the mind with unworthy desires and ambitions. "Literature" of this class should be avoided like a pestilence.

But what shall be given boys to read? The question is difficult to answer only because the field of good literature is so large. There are hundreds of good books for boys—books that will interest because they appeal to the boy's love of adventure, and instruct because they deftly weave in history, science, and art; teaching wholesome lessons of morality and stimulating worthy ambitions. No boy was ever made worse by reading the wholesome stories of "Oliver Optic" and Charles Carleton Coffin. Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy" has had a splendid effect upon the youthful character of many a boy, although the title of the book may be somewhat misleading. The youthful heroes of the books written by Harry Castlemon are all gentlemanly, sturdy, honest boys, and the boys who read these books learn lessons of morality that must be beneficial.

Do not force the boy's reading. Respect his boyish impulses and remember his boy nature. It is as natural for a boy to run and jump and climb as it is for a duck to swim or a bird to fly. And he neither respects nor tolerates the heroes or boy fiction who can do none of these things. See to it that the books he reads are books about boys or men who are guided by morality; that teach wholesome lessons without being namby-pamby; that incite to emulation of deeds that will make the world better. Guide him along right literary paths and soon he will begin to crave less of fiction and more of history, for truth is stranger

than fiction and therefore more interesting and exciting and stimulating to the growing mind. Learn the bent of the boy's mind, and if possible assist him in his ambitions by furnishing him with books that have to do with his natural instincts. The boy with a mechanical turn of mind will be stimulated with the railroad stories of "Oliver Optic," and the boy who loves birds and animals will learn much that is helpful from the delightful stories of Harry Castlemon. If he is interested in history encourage him to read the books of Charles Carleton Coffin, for Coffin's books are histories disguised in fiction. If you would have him read healthy stories of plucky effort, give him the books by J. T. Trowbridge.

But above all things let parents exercise careful supervision over the reading matter supplied to their boys. The boy's first lessons are the most lasting, and his first impressions and ambitions exercise a marked influence over his after life.

Election Returns.

As we go to press, Wednesday morning, the election returns indicate a divided victory. In some states the democrats have made gains, but in most places the republicans hold their own and in a few states make gains. New York is so close that both Coler and Odell claim a majority. Rhode Island has probably elected Garvin, democrat, governor; otherwise the eastern states stand much as they have for several years past. The south has made democratic gains, while in the western states the trend has for the most part been toward the republicans where there has been a change.

In Ohio the democratic defeat was most pronounced in Cincinnati, where the McLean machine openly fought Tom Johnson.

In Nebraska the returns point toward the election of Thompson and the fusion ticket, but the vote is so close that the result cannot be known certainly for two or three days.

The democrats have made some gains and Griggs, chairman of the democratic congressional committee, claims a small majority in the next house of representatives, but as the republican committee also claims a majority neither side can indulge in rejoicing yet.

Speaker Henderson's district, which attracted national attention because of his withdrawal from the congressional race, went republican by a decided majority.

Mr. W. R. Hearst, publisher of the New York Journal, Chicago American and San Francisco Examiner, was elected to congress in a New York district by a large majority.

Mr. G. M. Hitchcock, publisher of the Omaha World-Herald, carried the Omaha district by nearly two thousand.

Below will be found the latest Associated press bulletins.

The returns will be analyzed and discussed in the next issue. In the meantime, let not the friends of reform be discouraged. The republicans are not defending any great principles; they are simply seizing upon and appropriating improved industrial conditions for which they are in no way responsible. Time will prove that their policies are bad for the people and the voters will then turn for relief to the democratic party if that party maintains its integrity. The party must now establish its character and that character will be of avail when the awakening comes.

Pennsylvania is republican by about the usual majority. In Maryland republicans elect four of the six congressmen. Republicans retain control in New Jersey. In California the result of the vote on governor is in doubt. The legislative result in Delaware is in doubt with prospects of a continuance of the senatorial deadlock. Wisconsin is probably republican, but by a greatly reduced majority. Returns from Missouri indicate the election of fifteen democrats and one republican to congress.