

The Scranton Tribune

Published at Scranton, Pa., by The Tribune Publishing Company. New York Representative: FRANK S. GRAY, JR.

SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 17, 1897.

W. E. Curtis, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, who has for several months seemingly turned his department over as a kind of newspaper clearing house for the Spanish legation, is now in Cuba, writing down the revolution. He is working hard to make out a case for Spain, but the best he can do is to find a few chicken livered Cuban mercenaries...

Postponed, but Not Killed.

Some disappointment is to be expected because the senate has deferred until its next session the ratification of the amended Olney-Pauncefote treaty. The majority of intelligent Americans, appreciating in its fullness the vast significance of the principle of arbitration, and not in possession of all the facts which have impelled the senators to an instrument bearing the official endorsement of Great Britain, have marveled that there should be obstruction to the treaty's swift transit through the senate.

By many this obstruction has, we suspect, been misinterpreted. It is better known to senators than to laymen what precision of language and what thorough analysis of phraseology are necessary in order to make treaties do what it is intended that they shall do. Take, for example, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, negotiated with England in 1850. Scarcely was the ink dry before England put a construction on it such as was never contemplated by the treaty's American advocates, and serious friction between the two nations was averted only because the American mind and heart were then too busy with the slavery question and collateral home issues to give much heed to foreign affairs.

There is, too, some measure of truth in the contention that since it has taken the executive department over three years to draft the arbitration treaty, the senate ought to have more than a few days at the far end of a presidential quadrennium in which to review and discuss the executive department's work. That personal dislike by certain senators of the outgoing executive officials has impeded to this general argument a biting special emphasis is very probable; but the treaty has still five months to run before it can expire in default of ratification, and within two months the senate will again be free to accord to it practically uninterrupted attention. The fact that a new administration will by that time have come into power, not only favorable to the treaty but on terms of cordiality with the ratifying power, will materially tranquilize the opposition.

One final thought needs to be considered by those inclined to pass hasty censures on the senate. No difference is now pending calculated to cause a war with England; in face of very serious past provocation, we have managed since 1812 to keep the peace with our kinsmen overseas; and a delay of final action on the treaty lasting eight or ten weeks ought not, therefore, to excite alarm. Nor is it necessary for the United States to be in any respects unfair to or careless of its own interests in order to prove its devotion to the principle of arbitration. With a record of more than three dozen successful references to arbitration, and no suggestion of disputes in which we were one of the parties in interest, no European nation dare accuse us of lukewarmness to the principle of civilized adjustment.

Don't worry about that treaty. It is anything but defunct.

Inasmuch as Queen Lil still has a private income of \$20,000 a year, it would seem as if her loss of a throne was not an unmitigated misfortune.

Persecution for Opinion's Sake.

With the excitement of a bitter campaign out of the way, the more intelligent people on both sides of the recent presidential division are coming to their senses. They are beginning to realize that the country is not to be saved by the calling of hard names nor the diseased body politic restored to economic health by the quarrelling of the consulting or opposing political physicians. Mr. Gage's speech in Chicago the other night pleading for "toleration, patience and a broad citizenship" touched the right key, and the response throughout the country has been immediate and sympathetic. Says the Philadelphia Bulletin:

Mr. Gage is not one of that class of self-complacent thinkers in finance who, believing that they have sounded the financial question in all its depths, sneer at denunciations and ridicule men of inferior knowledge and erroneous opinion. He doubtless realizes that the multitude which followed Bryan last year, while a minority, is too numerous to be disposed of by the argument that they are fools, cranks, frauds or charlatans, and that in dealing with the sectionalism in the South and the farther West it will be the part of wisdom to reason patiently with men whose errors may be of the head rather than of the heart. The ignorance, or the poverty, or the hardships or the illusions which made the silver movement formidable have yet to be removed, and they cannot be removed by exhibitions of bad temper, calling hard names and fighting prejudice with prejudice. Reason and education must continue to be the weapons of those who want a safe and peaceful adjustment of the problem on broad national lines. We can gain nothing by treating a large minority of the people as dunces and ignoramuses in the hope that they may be thus shamed out of their opinions or by ignoring the hard conditions which have spawned their errors and telling them that they ought to

know better than to find relief in the cheap money loan.

An incident which gives special force to these remarks is the death in New York of Banker St. John, the treasurer of the Bryan campaign. This gentleman, one of the most scholarly, cultured and upright of the metropolis' financiers, came after careful study to believe in free silver and had the manliness to back his opinions in a legitimate way by his voice and his purse. In this land of boasted freedom of opinion this honest man and upright citizen, because he chanced in all sincerity to differ in belief from the majority of his business associates, was forthwith set upon not unlike the manner in which wolves sometimes attack one of their own number; was deposed from the presidency of the bank which his executive skill had built up into a highly profitable institution; was made the target of social ostracism and the butt of venomous ridicule; in less than six months he was gassed into his grave. And all for what? Because he had the dignified courage of his convictions. Only this—nothing more.

It is not in such a spirit of bigotry and rancor that American prosperity will be reinstated and the republic put in condition to move forward to its amplest destiny. The next secretary of the treasury speaks wise words when he calls off the dogs of persecution for opinion's sake.

Turkey's army is to Greece's, in numerical strength, as 4 is to 1 and her naval force, as 12 to 1; but Greece is fighting with enthusiasm for a principle, under leaders whom the people trust, and Turkey is simply a huge conglomeration of superstition, ignorance and greed. If the Powers would keep hands off, Greece would probably do the Moslem worse than Japan lately did China.

Two Ways of Punishing Criminals.

Seldom have the arguments in favor of a thorough overhauling of our present methods of punishing criminals been more forcefully stated than in W. Douglas Morrison's newly issued book on "Juvenile Offenders," a very complete review of which appeared in the New York Sun of Feb. 14, from which we quote.

In Mr. Morrison's opinion the fundamental defect of those methods is that they are in the main intimidatory rather than reformatory. Their scope and purpose are almost exclusively confined to operating on the sense of fear. It is not disputed that the fear of punishment exercises a deterrent effect of some sort, but the criminal returns of every civilized community point with remarkable unanimity to the conclusion that the restraining influence of fear on criminal tendencies is much more limited than is generally supposed. It is certain that if the terrors of the criminal law could have stamped out crime, it would have disappeared long ago. Punishments of the most appalling rigor exist in every criminal code, yet there is no evidence to show that these severities had the desired effect. At the present time, punishment, although less severe, is much more certain.

Mr. Morrison has been repeatedly told by old criminals that it is now a much more difficult thing to escape the clutches of the law than it was formerly. Nevertheless, the increased probability of detection and conviction has not put a stop to crime; on the contrary, according to the official returns of every civilized country, offenses against the criminal law are steadily increasing in number. It might be supposed that, if the fear of detection and punishment are of so little efficacy, the actual experience of punishment would at least have a deterrent effect. But the ordinary view of the efficacy of punishment is not supported by facts. A period of detention in prison produces very little change on the future conduct of the convicted population. A proof of this is that, among every hundred prisoners, more than one-half have been in prison before. A large percentage, moreover, of these prisoners have been re-committed, not once, or twice, or three times, but over and over again. In the teeth of facts of this character, we can hardly venture to affirm that punishment is an effective remedy for crime.

When we seek the reason why punishment involving the loss of liberty is so ineffective, we find, in the first place, that it aggravates the conditions which tend to make a man a criminal. Nearly all the people who are committed to prison are somewhat deteriorated either bodily or mentally before they come within the clutches of the law. Crime is usually the result of this condition of deterioration. If the deterioration which has set in before imprisonment is made worse by the conditions of prison life, it is impossible for punishment, in the case of imprisonment, to prevent the offender from repeating the offense. According to the royal commission of 1875, the conditions of prison life are of this adverse character. Imprisonment, they declare, "not only fails to reform offenders, but in the case of the less hardened criminals, and especially of first offenders, it produces a deteriorating effect." In other words, imprisonment defeats the very purpose for which it is applied.

So much for the working of the penal law. On the other hand, the principle at the root of the educational method of dealing with juvenile crime is pronounced by Mr. Morrison an absolutely sound one. It is a principle which recognizes the indisputable fact that the juvenile delinquent is, in the main, a product of adverse individual and social conditions. From this fundamental fact it draws the obvious conclusion that the only effective treatment of juvenile crime must consist in placing the juvenile in the midst of wholesome material and moral surroundings. The efficacy of this treatment is proved by statistics. According to the official returns, it appears that three-fourths of the children committed to the reformatory schools of Great Britain do well after their discharge. The remaining fourth are either lost sight of, or are doubtful cases, or have been reconvicted. Industrial schools receive a younger, and, on the whole, a less criminal class of children than reformatory schools. We should, therefore, expect a somewhat higher percentage of success among them. The expectation is warranted by facts. According to the returns, about five in every six pupils of industrial schools are recorded as doing well after

their liberation. Making fair allowance for every possible inaccuracy, this certainly makes a creditable showing, and one much more hopeful than can be found in the subsequent careers of criminals liberated from our ordinary penitentiaries and jails.

It is most singular that the manifest failure of the intimidatory system of punishing crime, whereby crimes of all degrees from homicide down are on the increase at a rate startlingly more rapid than the natural increase in population, does not command the serious attention of a larger number of citizens than it does. Penologists recognize it and so do a few leading spirits in the philanthropy of each community, but the great mass of citizens, whose welfare the condition so materially endangers upon, appears to be quite indifferent.

We find in the Syracuse Post this interesting but misleading statement by a Mr. J. F. Churchman, of Philadelphia: "For a distance of fifteen miles leading out of Scranton a person can travel underground by way of the mines. In places they have become dangerous, so much so that a fatal accident happened the other day. A young man and woman were out driving with a spirited team of horses, and when passing along the road the earth broke in, letting them fall a distance of forty feet. The young woman was killed, and the young man badly injured." Nothing of this kind or similar to it has ever occurred in Scranton, or near Scranton. The incident to which Mr. Churchman referred happened nearly ninety miles away, from this city. Don't give Scranton a bad name.

The Washington Post prints an article which says there is a restaurant in the neighborhood of the city where meals such as that mentioned below cost but ten cents apiece and are invitingly served: Pork sausage or fried liver, fried hominy, buckwheat cakes, maple syrup, butter and coffee. The Post also says these prices will prevail during inauguration week. After this we are prepared to deny the decadence of American fiction.

It has been decided that the librarian of congress, who is to hold appointment from the president, is to be untrammelled in his selection of subordinates for the new library building. This may not be theoretical civil service reform but it is business.

Last year the Philadelphia city gas works lost 22 per cent. of its product by leakage. The inhabitants of that city should be taught not to blow out the gas.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The Philadelphia Press has made a list of a few of the gubernatorial candidates thus far revealed or "mentioned." It includes— Lieutenant Governor Lyon, Allegheny; Congressman Stone, Allegheny; Congressman Stone, Warren; Congressman Huff, Westmoreland; Congressman Connel, Lackawanna; Congressman Leisinger, Luzerne; Speaker Boyer, Philadelphia; Judge Samuel Miller, Mercer; Secretary Galloway, Berks; Congressman Mahon, Franklin; Attorney General McCormick, Lycoming; Auditor General Mylin, Lancaster; Adjutant General Stewart, Montgomery; State Treasurer Haywood, Mercer; Judge Vivian, Beaver; Congressman Crow, Susquehanna; John Wamamaker, Philadelphia; Congressman Robinson, Delaware; Congressman Black, Bucks; Congressman Heiner, Armstrong; Judge Harry White, Indiana.

It is insinuated by the Quay faction in Allegheny county that the reasons why Senators Magee and Flinn are so willing to prosecute libel and damage suits in that county against friends and relatives of the senator selector is that all is not as it should be in the matter of the drawing of jurors. The Pittsburgh Dispatch says: "It is said that a book of taxable in the commissioners' office is not examined in making up the list of 2,100 names by the two jury commissioners, but that delegates and their friends in the last past convention are used." An investigation is predicted.

James S. Beaman, of Westmoreland county, will, it is said, have the solid support of the western part of the state, except the Magee faction of Allegheny. In his campaign for the state treasury nomination, the story goes that Mr. Beaman went to see Senator Magee the other day and asked him for his support. Magee is reported to have replied that personally he would like to be for Beaman, but as he did not know how the factional lines would be drawn in the matter, he was not yet ready to say what he would do.

Major McDowell's friends in congress have been hard at work canvassing for votes to secure his re-election in the fifty-fifth congress as clerk of the house. They have visited Harrisburg to solicit a number of votes pledged and it is not believed that the Major will have any opposition for a re-election.

It is the belief of Senator Snyder's Chester county friends that the chairman of the newly appointed State Treasury investigating committee is not the proper man for the Republicans to nominate next year as their candidate for lieutenant governor.

General Hazen, of Washington, who used to run the weather bureau, believed so strongly in the likelihood of Governor Hastings' selection as postmaster general that he has visited Harrisburg to solicit the governor to make him first assistant postmaster general.

According to Philadelphia advices, State Senator C. Wesley Thomas, who ran much of the Panrose campaign so successfully, is likely to be the next collector of the port of Philadelphia, if Senator Quay's wishes are respected in the matter.

Of the eight legislative districts in Allegheny county the Quay men claim they will carry five, which would give Magee and Flinn a black eye in the next state convention.

Senator Quay is for John B. Robinson, of Media, for assistant secretary of the navy.

A BUSY LIFE.

Here lies a poor woman who always was busy: She lived under pressure that rendered her dizzy; She belonged to ten clubs and read Browning by sight; She showed at luncheon and teas, and would vote in a night; She served on a school board with courage and zeal; She golfed and she kodaked and rode on a wheel; She read Tolstol and Ibsen, knew microbes by name; She approved Debaute, was a "Daughter" and "Dame"; Her children went in for the top education; Her husband went seaward for nervous prostration; One day on her tablets she found an hour free; The shock was too great, and she died instantly!

STATE LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.

If Major Isaac B. Brown's wishes are gratified, there will be some new steam and traction railway legislation this year. The Brown town of Harrisburg is the railway hub. "One of the most important questions to be considered in connection with steam and electric railways is that of grade crossings," says Major Brown, in a current interview. "Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut have laws forbidding grade crossings, and where it is a physical impossibility to do without one, and this point is left to the state for decision, the almost impassable condition of the present grade crossings in Pennsylvania, as there is a network of railroads covering the state. We can prevent the building of such death traps in the future, and it is upon a bill looking toward this end I am now working. It will be introduced this session. In it we will prohibit the crossing of steam and electric roads crossing each other at grade, except in cities and towns, and only in those latter cases where it is a physical impossibility to go beneath or overhead. The work is accomplished by the state, the corporation, and the city, and it is upon a bill showing a portion of the expense. The number of people killed and injured at grade crossings is something awful. A great deal of money is annually expended at such points. I do not have the complete records of the people killed in this way, but as a report of the killing of children and injured on steam roads in the state in the past five years. In 1892, 1,489 people were killed and 8,220 injured. In 1893, 1,282 were killed and 11,122 injured. In 1894, 1,419 were killed and 8,929 injured. In 1895, 1,583 were killed and 10,077 injured. In 1896, 1,725 were killed and 14,445 were injured. This makes a total of 8,054 killed and 42,661 injured, or about the total population of the city of Harrisburg. These figures show that every effort should be exerted in saving life.

"I also favor a law to compel street and steam railroads to have their tracks and rolling stock in proper repair. We have lines in this state that are unsafe to travel upon. We should have a law giving the state the right to examine the roadbed and rolling stocks of a company. If they are found to be out of repair, the state should have the privilege of prohibiting traffic until the dangers are removed. I will prepare a bill covering this point. It will also give the state the right to prohibit the use of traction cars that are not suitable for public travel.

"Another great wrong in this state is the holding of capital stocks of street railroads. It is done more in traction lines than in steam roads. The average capitalization of street cars in the United States is \$63,000 per mile, while we have traction roads in Pennsylvania whose capital stock reaches over \$200,000 per mile. I know of a consolidated traction company in this state that is capitalized at \$30,000,000, and I am pretty well satisfied that the roadbed and equipment will not cost over \$10,000,000. There is another concern that is watered up to \$5,000,000, and the cost of its equipment is \$1,000,000. I am in favor of a bill that will make steam and traction companies file with the state a sworn statement of the cost of their rolling stock and equipment. It is a bill that will make steam and traction companies file with the state a sworn statement of the cost of their rolling stock and equipment. It is a bill that will make steam and traction companies file with the state a sworn statement of the cost of their rolling stock and equipment.

The house committee on good roads is considering carefully the Brown and McCormick bills, which have already been ready being outlined on this page. The former provides that on the 1st of February after the passage of the act, all the gubernatorial candidates shall be elected in the several townships of the commonwealth one person, to be known as township supervisor. The county supervisors shall meet in convention each day of actual work services. His bond is to be in the sum of \$5,000. It also provides that on the first Monday of the calendar year the several township supervisors shall meet in convention. A majority of the convention shall have the power to establish and maintain a thorough and uniform system of improving the public roads in the townships of the county. The system adopted must embody and provide for all adequate and necessary drainage and stone, pave, pike, macadamize or otherwise improve with slag, gravel, wood or other material not less than twelve feet wide and not less than four feet deep. At the annual convention is also to be levied a road tax on all property not exceeding eight mills on the valuation. It shall be the duty of the collector of road tax to pay the same to the county treasurer who is to keep a separate account of all moneys received from each township for the purpose of disbursing this money upon the presentation of warrants signed by the township supervisors. A penalty clause is attached which provides that any township supervisor or district foreman who shall violate the provisions of the act shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding one year. The chances for the passage of this or the McQueen bill are good.

SOCIETY IS ALL RIGHT.

From the Troy Record. One person reads of so many crimes that he becomes convinced that the world is a hell on earth. Another notes so many disasters due to the warning elements that he feels sure the world is approaching its end. These do not stop to reflect that the chance from the past week with Chairman Marshall and Mitchell, of the Appropriations committee, and other officials, for the purpose of securing their way clear, financially, in the capital movements, has been postponed for another week. Meanwhile the governor is soliciting architectural plans, with an approximate estimate of the cost of the building. Most of the legislators think that Lieutenant Governor Lyon's proposition to expend \$2,000,000 should be cut out at least one-half.

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Prince George, of Greece, now in command of the Greek war ships at Crete, saved the czar from a fanatic when they were travelling together in Japan. The dowager empress of Russia is sister to King George of Greece, and also sister to the Princess of Wales. If there is any political significance in family relationship, Greece ought to have the sympathy and support of Great Britain and Russia. Such sympathy is more than suspected.

THE COST OF SANITATION.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. Pennsylvania is still behind many of its sister states in its provision for the public health—granting only \$5,000 a year for the care of a population of over 5,000,000 people, while Massachusetts spends nearly \$50,000 in protecting its 2,250,000 New York \$20,000 for nearly 4,000,000 inhabitants, and New Jersey, Alabama, Illinois, and Minnesota all appropriating half as much again as Pennsylvania.

600,000,000 POUNDS OF APPLES.

From the Philadelphia Record. The German agricultural papers indulge in no exaggeration when they make the remarkable statement that the imports of American apples into the German empire last year were more than twenty times as large as in any previous season, the shipments in 1896 having amounted to no less than \$10,000,000, the centner being equal to a hundredweight.

EFFECTIVE.

Pixley, in the Times-Herald. "What do you use," she asked of the dentist, "to counteract the effects of the laughing gas?" "Well," he said, "unless the patient recovers promptly I present my bill."

GOLDSMITH'S G.B. BAZAAR.

Embroideries, Laces and Ruchings.

All of the Novelties now in and ready for inspection. "Dame Fashion" says that these three articles will enter more into Ladies' Dress this coming Spring and Summer than ever before.

Our buyers have taken great pains in selecting the newest productions of England, France, Germany and Switzerland.

Don't lose sight of our Great February Sale of Muslin Underwear.

E. ROBINSON'S SONS' Lager Beer Brewery.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated PILSENER LAGER BEER. CAPACITY—100,000 Barrels Per Annum.

WE HAVE FINISHED OUR INVENTORY

and have some good bargains to offer you English Porcelain. Dinner Sets, decorated, filled in patterns, 100 PIECES, \$ 9.48 112 PIECES, 11.48 English White Granite Dinner Sets, decorated, fruit patterns, 100 PIECES, \$5.98 112 PIECES, 6.98

We are also closing out some Haviland China Fruit Plates, decorated, at from \$3.75 to \$5.97 per dozen. Real Bargains. See these goods in our Show Windows.

THE Clemons, Ferber, O'Malley Co.

422 Lackawanna Ave.

SOCIETY IS ALL RIGHT.

From the Troy Record. One person reads of so many crimes that he becomes convinced that the world is a hell on earth. Another notes so many disasters due to the warning elements that he feels sure the world is approaching its end. These do not stop to reflect that the chance from the past week with Chairman Marshall and Mitchell, of the Appropriations committee, and other officials, for the purpose of securing their way clear, financially, in the capital movements, has been postponed for another week. Meanwhile the governor is soliciting architectural plans, with an approximate estimate of the cost of the building. Most of the legislators think that Lieutenant Governor Lyon's proposition to expend \$2,000,000 should be cut out at least one-half.

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Prince George, of Greece, now in command of the Greek war ships at Crete, saved the czar from a fanatic when they were travelling together in Japan. The dowager empress of Russia is sister to King George of Greece, and also sister to the Princess of Wales. If there is any political significance in family relationship, Greece ought to have the sympathy and support of Great Britain and Russia. Such sympathy is more than suspected.

THE COST OF SANITATION.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. Pennsylvania is still behind many of its sister states in its provision for the public health—granting only \$5,000 a year for the care of a population of over 5,000,000 people, while Massachusetts spends nearly \$50,000 in protecting its 2,250,000 New York \$20,000 for nearly 4,000,000 inhabitants, and New Jersey, Alabama, Illinois, and Minnesota all appropriating half as much again as Pennsylvania.

600,000,000 POUNDS OF APPLES.

From the Philadelphia Record. The German agricultural papers indulge in no exaggeration when they make the remarkable statement that the imports of American apples into the German empire last year were more than twenty times as large as in any previous season, the shipments in 1896 having amounted to no less than \$10,000,000, the centner being equal to a hundredweight.

EFFECTIVE.

Pixley, in the Times-Herald. "What do you use," she asked of the dentist, "to counteract the effects of the laughing gas?" "Well," he said, "unless the patient recovers promptly I present my bill."

State Treasurer Haywood emphatically denies the story that some of the records of his department were destroyed in the capitol fire. "The statement," says he, "that there were records of the department in the rooms of the lieutenant governor over the main chamber when the fire occurred is absurd and without a grain of truth to support it. The records of this department are absolutely intact. They were removed to this fire-proof building as soon as it was finished during the last administration, and it is not customary to scatter valuable records around among the several departments of the state government. We have a large vault as well as a large safe in our department, where all the records are kept. The committee of investigation will find all the records there."

THE SOCIETY IS ALL RIGHT.

From the Troy Record. One person reads of so many crimes that he becomes convinced that the world is a hell on earth. Another notes so many disasters due to the warning elements that he feels sure the world is approaching its end. These do not stop to reflect that the chance from the past week with Chairman Marshall and Mitchell, of the Appropriations committee, and other officials, for the purpose of securing their way clear, financially, in the capital movements, has been postponed for another week. Meanwhile the governor is soliciting architectural plans, with an approximate estimate of the cost of the building. Most of the legislators think that Lieutenant Governor Lyon's proposition to expend \$2,000,000 should be cut out at least one-half.

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Prince George, of Greece, now in command of the Greek war ships at Crete, saved the czar from a fanatic when they were travelling together in Japan. The dowager empress of Russia is sister to King George of Greece, and also sister to the Princess of Wales. If there is any political significance in family relationship, Greece ought to have the sympathy and support of Great Britain and Russia. Such sympathy is more than suspected.

THE COST OF SANITATION.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. Pennsylvania is still behind many of its sister states in its provision for the public health—granting only \$5,000 a year for the care of a population of over 5,000,000 people, while Massachusetts spends nearly \$50,000 in protecting its 2,250,000 New York \$20,000 for nearly 4,000,000 inhabitants, and New Jersey, Alabama, Illinois, and Minnesota all appropriating half as much again as Pennsylvania.

600,000,000 POUNDS OF APPLES.

From the Philadelphia Record. The German agricultural papers indulge in no exaggeration when they make the remarkable statement that the imports of American apples into the German empire last year were more than twenty times as large as in any previous season, the shipments in 1896 having amounted to no less than \$10,000,000, the centner being equal to a hundredweight.

EFFECTIVE.

Pixley, in the Times-Herald. "What do you use," she asked of the dentist, "to counteract the effects of the laughing gas?" "Well," he said, "unless the patient recovers promptly I present my bill."



I Can't Think.

no matter how hard I try, of a better place to buy my office and business stationery, blank books, type-writers' supplies, etc., than at Reynolds Bros. They have a large stock in every line to choose from, and you never can beat them on prices on the down scale; and we also carry in stock a complete line of draughtsmen's supplies.

Reynolds Bros., Stationers and Engravers, HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING.

If Expense Is No Object Why Not Have the Best?

HERE THEY ARE: HUMBERS.....\$115 UNIONS.....\$100

For a Limited Purse Select



Manufactured by CHASE & FARRAR

Price to All, \$75. Fully Guaranteed. For Rubber Stamps Patronize the SCRANTON RUBBER STAMP WORKS CHASE & FARRAR, Prop's, 515 Linden St., Scranton, Pa.

Spring Hats AT CONRAD'S.

THIS IS NO JOKE.

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

By WILSON BARRETT.

BEIDLEMAN, THE BOOKMAN

437 Spruce Street. Opposite The Commonwealth.

Book Binding

Neat, Durable Book Binding is what you receive if you leave your order with the SCRANTON TRIBUNE BINDERY, Tribune Building, North Washington Ave.