

The Scranton Tribune

14th and Weekly. No Sunday Edition.

By The Tribune Publishing Company. WILLIAM CONNELLY, President.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: Daily, 5 cents a month; Weekly, \$1.00 a year.

PRINTED AT THE TRIBUNE OFFICE, SCRANTON, PA., BY THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 30, 1897.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

State Treasurer—J. B. MCAMULEY, of Westmoreland. Auditor General—LEVI G. BEACON, of Chester. Election day, November 8.

"Good times at Steelton" is a heading in a contemporary; but the truth is, good times are showing up everywhere.

Dollar Wheat Not the Limit.

Speculative trading in wheat is naturally characterized by sharp and sudden fluctuations, but these are mere incidents which in no wise affect the central and enduring fact that it is to be the mission of the United States within the next twelve months to feed, if not the world then certainly the best part of it. Europe's shortage in food supplies is something which bears movements in exchange pits cannot modify however successfully they may, from time to time, disturb the upward trend of quotations.

Public Life Too Expensive.

In his recent address before the Nebraska Republican convention Senator Thurston made a personal announcement which is of interest beyond the circle to which it was directed. After expressing gratitude for his election to the senate by the unanimous vote of the Republican members of the Nebraska legislature, every one of whom so voted voluntarily and without personal solicitation on Mr. Thurston's part, the senator added, with simple candor:

After mature and careful consideration, and as the result of deliberate judgment, I hereby announce that I am not a candidate for re-election to the senate. I have no intention of ever becoming a candidate for any other office. I shall be glad and content to live among you as a private citizen and to once more take up my chosen life. In reaching this conclusion and in making this announcement I have been moved by no unworthy or improper motives. I am entirely satisfied with the Republics of my state and of the nation, I am as strong an adherent of Republican principles and doctrines as I have ever been. I am on excellent terms with all my colleagues in the senate and in the legislature. My administration are most cordial and pleasant. I have every reason to be highly pleased with the treatment which the Republicans of my state have received at the hands of our great president. I have not the least doubt that the Republican party will return to power in Nebraska, and I should have no apprehensions as to your continued endorsement. I have never sought to avoid a public post of duty, but I know full well that there are many great Republicans in Nebraska, who can serve you acceptably in the senate. For myself I have a right to consider my own comfort and welfare and that of those who are near to me. I do not like public life in Nebraska. I am comparatively a poor man. As your senator I cannot afford to maintain a house in Washington, and another in Omaha. I cannot consent to give up my home in Omaha and establish my fixed residence in Washington. I can adequately provide for my family by the practice of my profession. I cannot do so by continuing in the public service.

Jingoism.

Speaking at Toronto recently before a mixed audience of British, Canadian and Americans, Professor James Bryce, scholar, statesman and philosopher, whose study of "The American Commonwealth" attests his broad understanding of American ideas and ideals, took up the subject of the mutual relationship of the three great branches of the English-speaking race. What he said and the way he said it, both deserve our notice. We quote the pivotal thought:

"There are in all countries persons whom we in England call by the name of jingoes. There are jingoes in England, and there are jingoes in the United States. What is jingoism? It is a travesty of patriotism which has gone on fermenting until it has become sour. It bears the same relation to true patriotism that vinegar does to wine. These jingoes in all countries are fond of making mischief. Some of them do it in mere recklessness of heart. Some of them, I am afraid, do it from less creditable motives, in the belief that they can make some petty political capital out of it. But beyond all these noisy, querulous and quarrelsome voices there stands in Great Britain—the stands, I am no less sure, in the United States also—the great, solid, sensible mass of the nation which desires peace and tranquility, which desires to attend to its business and desires not to have it disturbed or shaken by rumors of wars; the great mass, which desires to fear God and honor the sovereign, whether the sovereign be called a queen or president. And I trust that in all three countries this great, solid and weighty mass of responsible national opinion will prevent these noisy voices from ever provoking real danger between these kindred peoples."

These words embody an undoubted truth and yet they need qualification. Of "jingoes" like these Professor Bryce defines there are few in any of the United States. The term is not applied in this country to intentional mischief-makers who push their own way and try to push their countrymen into trouble heedlessly and needlessly. In the United States the "jingoes" bespattered by Mugwump abuse and fair target for copperhead venom, is the citizen who believes in standing up; who considers servility and ready acquiescence in wrong the expression of an inferior sense of duty; and who has read history and studied human nature to sufficient purpose to realize that vigorous assertion of personal or national rights is a sure

guarantee of peace than that effeminate which invites aggression and insult. Very apt in its implied rebuke is the comment of the Toronto Globe upon Professor Bryce's speech. The Globe naturally speaks to and for Canadians, but the sentiment we are about to quote from it can be adopted by Americans without change as an expression of their own idea of proper national policy: "No harm at all but good will come from the feeling that we must be prepared if necessary to stand alone. That is what nationality means. Our neighbors may be friendly in the main; we have no business to depend on anybody's friendship or on anything else than our own energies and our own resources. The rule applies to nations as to men—the gods help those who help themselves. And this independence conduces to the friendship which Professor Bryce desires."

There is no sated patriotism worth speaking of in the United States; but there is some patriotism in which the ferment is so weak that it produces neither vinegar nor wine but a kind of slop fit only for the swill tub.

Resolved, That the platform adopted at the National convention of Democracy in 1896 be endorsed fully and without reserve.—Plan No. 2 Second in the Platform of the Lackawanna Democracy, adopted Aug. 24, 1897.

THE KLONDIKE GOLD BUG.

Editorials and News.

Notice is hereby given that J. H. H. Montgomery Budd is no longer an employee of the "Bug." J. H. H. was engaged for four months to collect subscriptions. He had no recommendation except his numerous initials and a persuasive voice. He obtained his money for a loan of ten dollars to be repaid when he should become valuable as an outside representative. But he has proved himself unworthy of the honor and learned that a greater portion of his time has been spent playing draw poker down at Sam Miller's pavilion, and the one subscriber that he obtained has ceased to pay today, claiming that the paper was never ordered. We give this explanation in order to save Mr. Budd's honor from being hastily thrown down the back stairs and to make it plain to all that we know the truth and are not a party to any deception.

Sam Miller was tendered a necktie party on Tuesday night. Miller, who was fond of putting on airs and giving his name "Mills," has been the object of suspicion for some time, owing to the fact that he was absent from camp nearly every time a valuable horse was missed. On Tuesday a party of prospectors met Sam up near Bone Gulch leading a fine horse which he had just purchased. The men were looking the animal over when Colonel Abram Smith, the owner, who was not on the ground, came along and inquired. Explanations were needless. As there were no trees handy near Bone Gulch inlet it was necessary to bring Sam down the outside of camp in order to draw a sapling strong enough to bear his weight. Sam was game to the last, expressing regret only that he had denied himself luxuries in order to settle an unpaid bar bill at Slatter's the day before.

We have been asked to support the candidacy of Ike Robbins for camp treasurer and keeper of the prospective town seal and records. We cannot do it. There are reasons why the "Bug" must rise above party affiliations and take an independent course. Ike served a term in Tacoma jail for making his sheep chickens; he narrowly escaped lynching in Texas for horse-stealing; he was tarred and feathered for immorality at Portland; and his picture is in the national rogues gallery labelled "No. 1121. All round pickpocket." Personally we have nothing against Mr. Robbins; he may be a worthy citizen. But at the present time there is nothing in the town treasury for him to deal; and besides we expect to be a candidate for the office ourselves, so our readers can see why it would be in bad taste for the "Bug" to boom the interests of Ike Robbins.

Faulty Processes of Statute Making.

From Governor Griggs' Address Before the American Bar Association. No age of English or American history has ever seen such activity and profusion in legal enactments as the present. With the imperial parliament at Westminster and the federal congress at Washington in almost continual session, there are nearly thirty legislatures in the British colonial system and legislatures of forty-five American states engaged in supplementing and amending the old laws and in devising and passing new ones. Besides these, are countless cities, towns and counties, each with a legislative board exercising the power of law-making upon many important matters of municipal life and government. The stress of the citizen desiring to walk uprightly are beset with labyrinth of statutory enactments that are intricate and confusing. It is often as conflicting that he must stumble, turn which way he may.

The number of distinct legislative propositions submitted in the form of bills at each session of our state legislatures is enormous and is becoming larger every year. The statistics for Illinois show the extent of this tendency in the legislature of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois. In the present year, in Massachusetts about 1,300 distinct propositions for legislation were before the legislature or its committee. Of these, nearly one-half, became laws. In New York the bills introduced in the two houses numbered 4,323, of which about 1,200 were finally passed. Of these 277 bills the remainder of the 1,300 passed bills falling to receive the approval of the governor. In New Jersey 627 laws were introduced, of which 277 passed both houses, and 277 became laws, 90 falling by reason of executive disapproval, a very marked decrease in the amount of legislation as compared with some previous years. In Pennsylvania 1,566 bills were introduced; 482 were passed by both houses, and about 400 became laws, the rest having been vetoed by the governor. Illinois has a somewhat better record. There were 1,124 bills introduced, and 185 passed, of which, however, only three were vetoed, so that the addition to the statute law of that state comprises only 182 chapters. I have no means of supplying similar statistics for other states, but think it safe to affirm that the same degree of profusion will be found in nearly all of them. These thousands of propositions to alter the law cover almost every conceivable object of government, every department of public and private life; they extend to all kinds of business, to trade, to industry, to agriculture, to morals as well as to the fields of speculation and political philosophy. Many of them were intended to correct errors in the legislation of the preceding years.

Excessive legislative activity is a feature of our times. It has developed enormously within a very few recent years. A comparison of the annual volumes of statutes of any particular state for the last twenty years will prove this. Something of this increase is attributable to the great business development of the times, to the contributions of scientific discovery to the machinery of life. The common law afforded no principle which by judicial extension could be made to regulate justly the business of telegraphy. City charters contained no provisions under which electric or cable roads could be operated through the streets. To our ancestors came not even a dream that one day the human voice could be heard across thousands of miles of distance. They had laws to punish witchcraft but none to cover the use of telegraph messages by wire-tappers, or the theft of light by illicit connection with an electric circuit. As invention and discovery have added new processes and devices to the tool shop of civilization, novel adjustments of the law have been required to govern the business of the world to the improved conditions. Yet the masses of trivial legislation, of statutes uncalled for by public inconvenience or necessity, go on increasing, confusing the citizen, embarrassing the lawyer and perplexing the courts of justice with contradictions, inconsistencies and dilemmas and floods of verbal turpitude. Laws enacted one year are repealed the next, to give place to some new conception. The spirit of conservatism dies out in the fierce unrest of this busy age.

Every other department of business, of trade, of art, of commerce, has its skilled and experienced men, its engineers, its electricians, its statisticians, its architects, its designers. If a new railroad is to be built, the best route is carefully chosen, surveys are made, levels are taken, its design is estimated, the probable traffic computed, all by men trained in such work. If an electric light plant is to be installed, the services of a professional engineer are called in, and the work is planned and constructed under his scientific and practical guidance. If water works are projected for a town, the hydraulic engineer first studies the water-shed that is to furnish the supply, measures the flow of the streams, computes the probable consumption of water for both present uses and for long periods of future growth. He plans with scientific precision, and every step is taken by his advice and direction. So also if a system of sewerage is to be constructed, the same appropriate direction and advice are employed. If a public library is established, it is chosen, housed, shelved and distributed according to the principles of library science established and approved by the wisest experts in that department. Men of business enterprise have come universally to recognize that every scheme of construction and development should be undertaken only under the guidance and advice of those whose business it is to furnish professional and professional assistance. In the construction of laws only is this skilled assistance considered unwelcome. When it comes to the act of making law, all requirements of special study, experience, training and legal insight are absent. There is no skilled school of legislators, nor is there any school of legislation at which may be learned the theory and practice of constructing a statute.

There is room for improvement in the quality of the men selected as members of the state legislatures. Too much regard is paid to political qualifications and not enough to legislative ability. This is not the fault of the citizens; very often they get the best obtainable. There is a great failure on the part of men who are specially qualified by education and attainments, to do their whole duty to the people by serving in the legislative bodies of the state and the city. I have observed that the people prefer to choose high-class public agents when they can get them. But the scholars and lawyers best qualified to guide and restrain legislation very rarely are willing to give their time to public service in the legislature. On rare occasions they will come forth and serve the state with great zeal and benefit; but usually they confine their activity to criticisms which less competent men have done. We need a larger contribution of the time and brains of our ablest business men and lawyers, both in the state and in the common councils of cities. Their expert knowledge and conservative habits will strike the enacting clause out of many a useless bill that otherwise would drift through on the tide that is more easy to float with than to stem. We need better legislators with moral and legal back-bone to stand against all propositions that lack positive utility.

valued \$20,000 of state funds to pay salaries of legislative employees, the bills for which were subsequently vetoed. Well, if the bondsmen are worth \$20,000—and it is not disputed that they are—where is the loss?

There was one paragraph in the recent address of President Woolworth of the American Bar association which at the time of its delivery escaped us. Speaking of the activity and growing numerousness of socialists he said: "The ideal society which they portray leaves the individual without motives, incentives, permissions and facilities to exertion, men lapsed into a state of crushing equality, life a dreary monotony, and the state without functions to restrain the evil or protect enterprise, industry and self-interest. It is a condition in which all rights and duties are extinct—all hopes, desires, cravings, appetencies suppressed. 'Tis made a desert and called it peace.' Better than that are wars and rapine and crime, toil, starvation and agonies of the worst days." In other words, to make the best of that which is, is better than to fly to evils we wot not of. The judgment seems rational.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Sun gives it as his guess that F. A. B. Widener will be the next governor of Pennsylvania. What, with Penrose in the senate?

THE KLONDIKE GOLD BUG.

Editorials and News.

Notice is hereby given that J. H. H. Montgomery Budd is no longer an employee of the "Bug." J. H. H. was engaged for four months to collect subscriptions. He had no recommendation except his numerous initials and a persuasive voice. He obtained his money for a loan of ten dollars to be repaid when he should become valuable as an outside representative. But he has proved himself unworthy of the honor and learned that a greater portion of his time has been spent playing draw poker down at Sam Miller's pavilion, and the one subscriber that he obtained has ceased to pay today, claiming that the paper was never ordered. We give this explanation in order to save Mr. Budd's honor from being hastily thrown down the back stairs and to make it plain to all that we know the truth and are not a party to any deception.

Sam Miller was tendered a necktie party on Tuesday night. Miller, who was fond of putting on airs and giving his name "Mills," has been the object of suspicion for some time, owing to the fact that he was absent from camp nearly every time a valuable horse was missed. On Tuesday a party of prospectors met Sam up near Bone Gulch leading a fine horse which he had just purchased. The men were looking the animal over when Colonel Abram Smith, the owner, who was not on the ground, came along and inquired. Explanations were needless. As there were no trees handy near Bone Gulch inlet it was necessary to bring Sam down the outside of camp in order to draw a sapling strong enough to bear his weight. Sam was game to the last, expressing regret only that he had denied himself luxuries in order to settle an unpaid bar bill at Slatter's the day before.

We have been asked to support the candidacy of Ike Robbins for camp treasurer and keeper of the prospective town seal and records. We cannot do it. There are reasons why the "Bug" must rise above party affiliations and take an independent course. Ike served a term in Tacoma jail for making his sheep chickens; he narrowly escaped lynching in Texas for horse-stealing; he was tarred and feathered for immorality at Portland; and his picture is in the national rogues gallery labelled "No. 1121. All round pickpocket." Personally we have nothing against Mr. Robbins; he may be a worthy citizen. But at the present time there is nothing in the town treasury for him to deal; and besides we expect to be a candidate for the office ourselves, so our readers can see why it would be in bad taste for the "Bug" to boom the interests of Ike Robbins.

Faulty Processes of Statute Making.

From Governor Griggs' Address Before the American Bar Association. No age of English or American history has ever seen such activity and profusion in legal enactments as the present. With the imperial parliament at Westminster and the federal congress at Washington in almost continual session, there are nearly thirty legislatures in the British colonial system and legislatures of forty-five American states engaged in supplementing and amending the old laws and in devising and passing new ones. Besides these, are countless cities, towns and counties, each with a legislative board exercising the power of law-making upon many important matters of municipal life and government. The stress of the citizen desiring to walk uprightly are beset with labyrinth of statutory enactments that are intricate and confusing. It is often as conflicting that he must stumble, turn which way he may.

The number of distinct legislative propositions submitted in the form of bills at each session of our state legislatures is enormous and is becoming larger every year. The statistics for Illinois show the extent of this tendency in the legislature of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois. In the present year, in Massachusetts about 1,300 distinct propositions for legislation were before the legislature or its committee. Of these, nearly one-half, became laws. In New York the bills introduced in the two houses numbered 4,323, of which about 1,200 were finally passed. Of these 277 bills the remainder of the 1,300 passed bills falling to receive the approval of the governor. In New Jersey 627 laws were introduced, of which 277 passed both houses, and 277 became laws, 90 falling by reason of executive disapproval, a very marked decrease in the amount of legislation as compared with some previous years. In Pennsylvania 1,566 bills were introduced; 482 were passed by both houses, and about 400 became laws, the rest having been vetoed by the governor. Illinois has a somewhat better record. There were 1,124 bills introduced, and 185 passed, of which, however, only three were vetoed, so that the addition to the statute law of that state comprises only 182 chapters. I have no means of supplying similar statistics for other states, but think it safe to affirm that the same degree of profusion will be found in nearly all of them. These thousands of propositions to alter the law cover almost every conceivable object of government, every department of public and private life; they extend to all kinds of business, to trade, to industry, to agriculture, to morals as well as to the fields of speculation and political philosophy. Many of them were intended to correct errors in the legislation of the preceding years.

Excessive legislative activity is a feature of our times. It has developed enormously within a very few recent years. A comparison of the annual volumes of statutes of any particular state for the last twenty years will prove this. Something of this increase is attributable to the great business development of the times, to the contributions of scientific discovery to the machinery of life. The common law afforded no principle which by judicial extension could be made to regulate justly the business of telegraphy. City charters contained no provisions under which electric or cable roads could be operated through the streets. To our ancestors came not even a dream that one day the human voice could be heard across thousands of miles of distance. They had laws to punish witchcraft but none to cover the use of telegraph messages by wire-tappers, or the theft of light by illicit connection with an electric circuit. As invention and discovery have added new processes and devices to the tool shop of civilization, novel adjustments of the law have been required to govern the business of the world to the improved conditions. Yet the masses of trivial legislation, of statutes uncalled for by public inconvenience or necessity, go on increasing, confusing the citizen, embarrassing the lawyer and perplexing the courts of justice with contradictions, inconsistencies and dilemmas and floods of verbal turpitude. Laws enacted one year are repealed the next, to give place to some new conception. The spirit of conservatism dies out in the fierce unrest of this busy age.

visions under which electric or cable roads could be operated through the streets. To our ancestors came not even a dream that one day the human voice could be heard across thousands of miles of distance. They had laws to punish witchcraft but none to cover the use of telegraph messages by wire-tappers, or the theft of light by illicit connection with an electric circuit. As invention and discovery have added new processes and devices to the tool shop of civilization, novel adjustments of the law have been required to govern the business of the world to the improved conditions. Yet the masses of trivial legislation, of statutes uncalled for by public inconvenience or necessity, go on increasing, confusing the citizen, embarrassing the lawyer and perplexing the courts of justice with contradictions, inconsistencies and dilemmas and floods of verbal turpitude. Laws enacted one year are repealed the next, to give place to some new conception. The spirit of conservatism dies out in the fierce unrest of this busy age.

Every other department of business, of trade, of art, of commerce, has its skilled and experienced men, its engineers, its electricians, its statisticians, its architects, its designers. If a new railroad is to be built, the best route is carefully chosen, surveys are made, levels are taken, its design is estimated, the probable traffic computed, all by men trained in such work. If an electric light plant is to be installed, the services of a professional engineer are called in, and the work is planned and constructed under his scientific and practical guidance. If water works are projected for a town, the hydraulic engineer first studies the water-shed that is to furnish the supply, measures the flow of the streams, computes the probable consumption of water for both present uses and for long periods of future growth. He plans with scientific precision, and every step is taken by his advice and direction. So also if a system of sewerage is to be constructed, the same appropriate direction and advice are employed. If a public library is established, it is chosen, housed, shelved and distributed according to the principles of library science established and approved by the wisest experts in that department. Men of business enterprise have come universally to recognize that every scheme of construction and development should be undertaken only under the guidance and advice of those whose business it is to furnish professional and professional assistance. In the construction of laws only is this skilled assistance considered unwelcome. When it comes to the act of making law, all requirements of special study, experience, training and legal insight are absent. There is no skilled school of legislators, nor is there any school of legislation at which may be learned the theory and practice of constructing a statute.

There is room for improvement in the quality of the men selected as members of the state legislatures. Too much regard is paid to political qualifications and not enough to legislative ability. This is not the fault of the citizens; very often they get the best obtainable. There is a great failure on the part of men who are specially qualified by education and attainments, to do their whole duty to the people by serving in the legislative bodies of the state and the city. I have observed that the people prefer to choose high-class public agents when they can get them. But the scholars and lawyers best qualified to guide and restrain legislation very rarely are willing to give their time to public service in the legislature. On rare occasions they will come forth and serve the state with great zeal and benefit; but usually they confine their activity to criticisms which less competent men have done. We need a larger contribution of the time and brains of our ablest business men and lawyers, both in the state and in the common councils of cities. Their expert knowledge and conservative habits will strike the enacting clause out of many a useless bill that otherwise would drift through on the tide that is more easy to float with than to stem. We need better legislators with moral and legal back-bone to stand against all propositions that lack positive utility.

From Leslie's Weekly. The history of civilization and the record of British statistics. Mr. M. Hall, of the growth of the "Fratricide States" of the United States in the past forty years. England added a greater area and an enormously larger population to her empire when India was made tributary to the throne, but this was done by conquest and successive subjugations of territory. Russia has added a vast territory as large as, or larger than, that which she has acquired since 1815, but the condition of the majority of the czar's subjects is not to be compared in any way with that of the vigorous, intelligent and progressive citizenship which has been created within the forty years this splendid agricultural empire of the west.

It is a marvelous story. Take one group of states—presently agricultural—Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and the two Dakotas. Those who were school-children at the time of the civil war can remember how vaguely the geographers described the region included in these states, and how those from the east who had journeyed thither were thought to have taken a wanderer's trip into a far country. The white population in all that country was less than ten thousand when Buchanan became president. Today that population is not far from six millions, while the wealth produced there is in even greater proportion than the increase of population. Eight times as much grain—in some parts a vastly greater increase than that—and nearly four times greater meat products have come from this region, while land has been placed under subjugation so that it yields richly of the fruits of the earth, greater in area than the aggregate superficies of the German empire, Holland, Belgium and Denmark—that it, all of Europe between the Rhine and Russia, and north of the Austrian empire.

It has been one of the greatest of peaceful and happy conquests, as it has been one of the most marvelous in history. It has added hundreds of millions to the permanent wealth of the United States, and it is now producing yearly products of the soil worth nearly two billion dollars. It is of the highest importance, as assuring a continuance of these prosperous conditions, that the intelligence of the people is to be properly ratio with their wealth-producing power. The illiterates in these prairie states are fewer than in the population of any other section of the country, and in no section more proportionately, than in New England itself.

WHITCOMB RILEY'S FAVORITE POEM.

He'd nothing but his violin, He'd nothing but his song. But we wed them, skies were blue And summer days were long; And when we rested by the hedge The obnoxious came and told How they had dared to woo and win When early spring was cold. We sometimes supped on dewberries, Or danced to the waltz among the trees. But of the farmer's wives at eve Came out to hear us play. The rare old tunes, the dear old tunes, We could not starve for long, While my man had his violin And I my sweet old song.

The world has gone well with us, Old man, since we were one; Our homies wanderings down the lanes, It long ago was done. But those who wait for gold or gear, For houses and for king, Till youth's sweet spring grows brown and sore, Will never know the joy of hearts That met without a fear. We'll give you the best of our violin, And I my song, my dear.

The world has gone well with us, Old man, since we were one; Our homies wanderings down the lanes, It long ago was done. But those who wait for gold or gear, For houses and for king, Till youth's sweet spring grows brown and sore, Will never know the joy of hearts That met without a fear. We'll give you the best of our violin, And I my song, my dear.

When served in a fine Dinner Set, and a good dinner should be treated with enough respect to be served in nothing else. You should see our China and Table Ware of all kinds—their beauty attracts universal admiration, AND THE PRICES ARE RIGHT. These goods all came in before the advance in the tariff.

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

Great Special Sale.

We have made another purchase of a manufacturer's entire stock of about 400 Ladies' Dress Skirts, consisting of Heavy Crask, Duck and Pique, which we will put on sale this morning, August 28th, at

59, 69 and 79 Cents. Worth \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$1.98.

SEE LARGE CENTER WINDOW

FINLEY'S A Fit of the Blues. Now Open. Inspection. an advance line of Priestly's Plain and Fancy Black Dress Goods for the Fall Trade. Also an elegant line of EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES IN COLORED SUITINGS. Which cannot be duplicated. 510 AND 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE. A Dinner Sets Better

Lewis, Reilly & Davies. ALWAYS BUSY. AUGUST SALE. SUMMER FOOTWEAR. COOL SHOES FOR HOT FEET. LEWIS, REILLY & DAVIES. 114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE. Well! Well! Just Think of It! 600-PAGE LONG DAY BOOKS. LEADERS OF JOURNALS, FULL DUCK BINDING, SPRING BACK, GOOD QUALITY PAPER, FOR 95c.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO., Headquarters for SIEGLEY PLANES, BAI PLANES, GAGE PLANES, CHAPLIN PLANES, SARGENT WOOD PANES, DISTON SAWS, WITHERBY CHISELS, GOODDELL SPIRAL SCREW DRIVERS, CHAMPION SCREW DRIVERS, STARETT'S MACHINIST TOOLS, BRADE'S BRICKLAYERS' TROWELS, ROBE'S BRICKLAYERS' TROWELS, DISTON PLASTERERS' TROWELS, PLASTERERS' DARBYS, PLASTERERS' HOCKS, PLASTERERS' FLOATS. EVERYTHING IN MECHANICS' TOOLS. No extra charge for special orders. FOOTE & SHEAR CO. We Give Exchange Stamps. HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District for DUPONT'S POWDER. Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokiest and the Reputable Chemical Company's HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. Rooms 212, 213 and 214 Commonwealth Building, Scranton. AGENCIES: Pittston, Plymouth, Wilkes-Barre.

Then Think Again! A LETTER PRESS, 500 PAGE LET TER BOOK, BOWL AND BRUSH COMPLETE ONLY \$5.00. THEN THINK OF Reynolds Bros Stationers and Engravers. Hotel Jermyn Bldg. 139 Wyoming Ave, Scranton, Pa.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO., 422 Lacka. Ave.