

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

#### THE DEFENSE OF A FREE PEOPLE

[Concluded from Page 21]

the education and employment of several hundred more officers that could be assigned continuous duty in the army above, and allow the promotion and transfer of an equal number to duty with volunteers in an emer gency without weakening it. The com-manding general should be authorized to nominate his chief of staff corps, and his army and corps generals; the army and corps generals their division generals; the division generals, their bri-gade commanders, and all commanding officers, to order of their rank, their own staff officers.

own staff officers.

A large and reprehensible part of the loss of life, the hardships and sufferings, disease and expense of our Spanish war when traced to the actual causes, will certainly be found to have been due to our total lack of prepara-tion for war, and to either the ignor-ance, inexperience, or incapacity of commanding and staff officers. For both of these causes, congress, and not an administration which achieved a triumphant victory, notwithstanding all these unrecessary obstacles, is respon-If the next account of our national legislature neglects for any reason to heed the terrible lessons our people have received, it will indicate an alarming weakness in our form of government. Sound judgment must recognize the absurdity of the begoted cry of "militarism" and "imperialism" against an army numbering only one in a thousand of the freemen who ere ate and support it.

To sustain the position we now oc-cupy among the great powers, with the requisite foreign and self-respect, and to protect ourselves from unwarranted attack, it will be necessary that we should constantly display the ability to put from four hundred thousand to five hundred thousand men under arms, well organized and supplied, at the shortest dice. With an army of not more than ic-fifth of this number, this is not possible without an organized militia.

SAFEGUARD OF A FREE PEOPLE, Our Constitution, and our statesmen from Washington to the present time, have proclaimed the militia to be the safeguard and reliance of a free people, until it has become an axiom of almost universal acceptance by the people, but we have for a century entirely ne-glected to make its national use pos-sible by legislation. Some states have, indeed, more or less proficiently organ-ized small bodies of militia, for tem-porary service within their own boundaries, and for this service they were efficient. The division of Pennsylvania National Guard, with which I had the honor of stryice for many rears, was officered by men who had been care-fully examined as to their qualifications at every promotion, was accustomed to taking care of itself in camp for a week every year, its privates were all sharp-shooters; it had berformed lengthy perionced staffs for temporary service-by the president until the volunteer army had been organized, I am con-fident almost every man would have A large proportion of its mem-

Jacob Edus The

### Annual Clearing Sales....

We begin this week the readjustments of all departments to conditions that will enable us to place with knowledge our orders for spring and summer. There will be SPECIAL SALES in all departments and reduced prices will prevail evcrywhere. Bargains here will reach their full dictionary sense-"something under value." Such terms as "a quarter," "a third" and "a half off" will truthfully mean that proportion of reduction from the regular prices. Besides we look torward to the

#### January Sales of Linens And Domestics

We have prepared for these by searching the markets and manufacturers for all that is good and serviceable and yet at specially THE PRINCIPAL FEATURE of

the week will be the

#### Muslin Underwear Sale

All the articles that come under the above head that belong to "milady's" wardrobe and are composed wholly or in part of Cambrics, Lawns, Nainsooks and Lacesboth domestic and imported, that have become mussed, soiled and wrinkled by handling in display and showing have been reduced to figures that come pretty near reaching the values known as

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bers would have volunteered while its own organization would have been maintained complete by the filling of vacancies; it would have rendered as brave and efficient service in the field as any; it would have been well pro-vided for in camp and field, if the needed supplies were in reach of its com-manders, from generals to captains, and its own sick list would have been at the minimum, as not only its officers but the men had learned to take care of their health in camp.

ENLISTMENT PERIOD. The enlistment of these state guard organizations in the service of the United States for two years in such a way that every man was under the compulsion of fear that he would be considered a fair-weather soldier or coward unlers he volunteered, at a time when thousands of strong young men were begging for a chance to volunteer, not only was a great hardship to many who ought not to have left dependent families or important business, and so became a prolific cause of discontent and sickness among the volunteers, but has eliminated from the State Guards many organizations which had valuable local associations and esprit du corps resulting from many years cceditable service, destroying at one blow the results of much labor and military enthusiasm. It is not probable that the National

Guard can ever be resuscitated under state laws to the condition of even its former efficiency. The whole system bas utterly broken down as a national defense and been broken up as a state force. It could scarcely be otherwise, Organized, where it was organized at all, not on a basis of populations, but according to various opinions of different state beginnings of the property of the could be according to the cou ferent state legislatures upon local needs for the preservation of order, the preservation of order, the president, distributing his call for troops upon the basis of the enrolled militia in each, was obliged to break up some good organizations and accept many without are military knowledge. many without any military knowledge. The organizations varied in uniform, equipment and discipline to such an extent that it was impossible to con-older them an effective army. Their inder them an effective army. Their guns were of different make and callibre, and some of obsolete styles, so that they could not be easily supplied with animunition; a few had tents, but none cooking utensits, wagons or ambulances. Six months after enlistment they were still drilling with the Springfield guns which had been proven useless against modern rifles at Santiago. There had been no target practice in the Northern camps; few had ever fired a smokeless powder cartridge and many reless powder cartridge and many re-cruits were said to be so unfamiliar with their weapons as to be afraid to fire them with blank cartridges on drill.

#### PURPOSE OF GUARD.

With the purpose of providing a Na-onal Guard which can be depended upon as a picket guard and temporary teinforcement to the army in sudden emergencies, while volunteers are being enlisted and drilled, of maintaining the military spirit to some extent among the people, of educating the young men in the rudiments of military matters. and affording an attractive career for those born soldiers who are found in tours of duty in camps for the preservation of order in the state. If it had been called out as a whole with its accustomed commanders and their experienced to the state of those born soldiers who are found in every nation, a bill has been carefully drawn by Colonel F. L. Hitchcock—n lawyer who rose from lieutenant to collawyer who rose from lieutenant to coi-onel, during a full three years in the Civil war, and has since served twelve years in the Thirteenth regiment, Naional Cuard of Pennsylvania will correct the present lack of legisintion, remedy many of the evils to which we have hitherto been exposed, and avoid many of the objections made This bill directs the president to or-

> tional Guard of the United States. They shall be enlisted for three years and be officered as now provided by the several states. They may be called into the service of the United States for a period of rix months only once in three years, and shall be ordered into large camps of instruction and maneeuvre for twenty-one days each year. When in the service of the United States and in the service of the United States and in camp officers receive the same pay as in the regular army; privates, \$1; corporals, \$1.50; sergeants, \$1.75. When not in the service of the United States they shall be subject to the laws and the orders of the governors of their respective states, which shall provide their uniforms and armories. The president shall prescribe the system of drill and discipline; issue to the various orand discipline; issue to the various organizations arms, ammunition, all field, camp, garrison, and rifle practice equipage; tents, wagons, ambulances, and age: tents, wagons, ambulances, and other supplies in sufficient quantity for actual duty, which shall remain at the various battalion, brigade and division headquarters as the property of the United States, and subject to inspection. He shall detail, upon the application of the governor of a state, officers of the regular army for a tour of duty as staff officers and instructors of the various organizations, and such of the various organizations, and such general and staff officers as may be seeded in the annual maneeuvres, who needed in the annual maneeuvres, who shall receive the pay of the rank to which they are assigned. A bureau of the National Guard is provided, and inspectors for each state, to rank according to the importance of their duties. The president is directed to organize the quota of any state which refuses or neglects to provide one, in which case the guard of that state becomes exclusively United States Guards.

#### EXEMPT FROM DRAFT.

A term of service in this National A term of service in this National Guard exempts a man from liability to draft until all other able-bodied men have been drawn. The president is directed to pay from the United States treasury the expense of executing the provisions of this bill, and twenty millions of dollars. If necessary are approximated and the provisions of the processary are approximated to the provisions of the processary are approximated. ions of dollars, if necessary, are appro-priated for this purpose. Let us consider what the enactment of such a bill

It would give us a well organized and quipped body of three hundred thousand men always ready for an emer-gency call to "hold our forts" until an army could be organized, at a mini-

It would render a regular army of at would render a regular army of seventy-five thousand men sufficient for continuous maintenance, instead of the proposed one hundred thousand, and thus provide three hundred thousand men at a large saving on the cost of twenty-five thousand.

It would provide for the continued maintenance of a store of arms, ammunition and supplies for a large army.

It would give officers of the army opportunity in the annual encampments to acquire experience in the command of large bodies of troops, the selection of camps, the transportation and movement of troops, in the proper subsist-ence and care of the health of large bodies, and accustom staff officers to their duties with armies in action. It would train a large number of officers among the people as well as in the army for responsible positions when volunteers should be called for, and en-

able the commander-in-chief to inform

maintenance of a military and patriotic spirit among the people and open up a way for selection and promotion of young men of military tastes and ability into the army.

By the commingling of the men of various states in the annual encampments it would tend to obliterate sec

EXPANDED ARMY. It would display to the world, with our regular army expanded to one hundred and fifty thousand by recruiting, a force of four hundred and fifty thousand men ready at all times to defend our country, to ward off many attacks which a defenseless condition would invite, and give to our policies and in-fluence in the councils of the nations somewhat of the weight to which our numbers and power are entitled, thus becoming a conservate of reace. ecoming a conservator of peace.
If the United States had been thus

prepared to enforce her demands upor Spain in the period of diplomacy preceding the war, there is no reason to doubt that Spain would have evacuated her West Indian possessions with-out bloodshed, and we should have saved the losses in life, treasure and the suffering which our criminal neglect has cost us in this war. More than enough in money alone, probably, to have maintained such a National Guard for forty or fifty years, as the annual cost, it is estimated, would not exceed five million dollars, after it is once equipped. Much of the equipment purchased for the war could now be utilized for this purpose instead of being sacrificed at auction sale, as will otherwise be done. This annual cost is so insignificant in comparison with the enormous advantages assured by it that it would seem there could be no hesitation or delay by congress in passing the bill.

WILL ATTRACT YOUNG MEN. Such a National Guard will not only attract to itself the young men of mili-tary taste and talent, but afford an opportunity to weed out the incom-petent and inefficient by means of the examinations and inspections which would be constantly made of officers aud organizations, and to insure a much superior grade of talent to officer the hasty levies which must be made for war. The losses from disease in our Civil war were more than sixty-six per cent, of the total deaths of soldiers, and the pensions paid to survivors are likely to exceed the total money cost. Our losses from disease in the Spanish war are figured by the official lists to September 20, 1898, as over eighty-eight per cent, of the total. A large part of these losses must be attributed to improper care of officers. Under proper care camp life, for strong, vigorous young men, should be a healthy life. There is no good reason why such men as pass the rigorous medical examinations to which our soldiers are subjected upon enlistment should be more liable to sickness and death living in camps under intelligent and experienced con-troi than in their homes. They should, rather, become more and more rugged. Hundreds of thousands of men hast-

By gathered into camps without in-struction, discipline or equipment, with ignorant officers, are but a helpless mob; sheep for the slaughter by the enemy, or by disease if the enemy prefers to save his powder. The com-petence of officers, and especially of subalterns, constitutes the strength of an army and the real difference between such a helpless and pitiable mob of patriotism and an actual army. The terrible losses of our recent wars, the warnings of all our military men, from the greatest generals to the private sol-dier, the common sense of every man dier, the cor who will reflect a moment, all teach that the most serious problem of our next war will be the securing of competent officers for the hosts we can count upon for our defense. Of West This bill directs the president to organize a portion of the militia, in the aggregate three hundred thousand men, distributed among the states according the behavior as the National Point graduates, there cannot be than twelve hundred below the aggregate three hundred among the states according limit of forty-five years, while we should require nearly twenty thousand states and the states according to the stat for an army of half a million men. The most practicable school and source to draw them from will be such a National Guard as is here proposed.

A GREAT COMMANDER. Two thousand four hundred and fiftyseven years ago, Cyrus, who became one of the eight or ten greatest com-manders the world has known, started from Persia with his first independent out a camp, to draw the plan of a for-tification, to range troops in order of battle, to review them, to see them march file off, and encamp." Camby-ses gave his son to understand that they had taught him nothing of what was most material and essential for a good officer and expert commander to know, "that is to say, concerning the supplying an army with all necessary provisions, of preventing sickness, and preserving the health of the soldiers of fortifying their bodies by frequent exercise, of exciting a generous emulation among them, of making yourself obeyed and beloved by them." Such

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concerning the qualifications of all.

It would accustom a large body of citizens to the use of modern weapons of precision, to military organization and camp life, so that they could protect themselves, when called to volunteer, from the regulars of an attacking nation and not become mere food for mander.

The second of the inspector's two concerning the qualification of all.

Quired theory of the army could give officers and men an experience which, when the supreme test of war comes, will save thousands of lives and disabilities, as well as enable the general in-chief to so test the officers of the army in the management of large bodies of troops as to measurably relieve his nominations to important composition. control of either seniority or political

The distinction of a national service the enlarged chances of promotions, the increased importance of the duty, the broad scope of the instruction offered the limit of the possible call into active tional sentiments and antipathies, and promote the growth of a national patriotism just as the Spanish war has done. encampments, and the improvement which will appear in the physique of its members, are likely to render patriotic duty in such a National Guard sufficiently attractive to enough of the young men of the country to keep its numbers always at the maximum with a constant waiting list of recruits. The liberal pay will relieve its members from the burden of the money contri-butions which most State Guardsmen havs been obliged to add to their contributions of time, and the patriotism of employers and the people in general will rally to its support.

FORTIFIED COAST.

A carefully fortified coast, an ade quate navy, a regular army of seventy five thousand, capable of expansion to double its numbers, an efficient national guard of three hundred thousand citizen soldiers, and an ample store of arms, ammunition and war material are each and all equally essential to our public security, to the stability and permanence of our republican institu-tions, to the promotion of domestic prosperity, and to the vitality of our legitimate and logical influence among the nations in the progress of civiliza-tion and the development of mankind. As the president has so eloquently and powerfully said, "the duty of the hour now devolves upon congress." That duty has never been so plain and imperative. Let the legislators of the people have care lest by the neglect of any of these things in the solution of the many new problems pressing upon them they turn aside or check the tide of national destiny at its majestic flood

years. I thought my face and arms were afire. My face was full of large white scales and my head was full of sores. I was ashamed to go in company. I took five bottles of CUTI-CURA RESOLVENT, washed with CUTICURA SOAP, put on CUTTOURA (ointment), and found great relief instantly, and got a clean face again, thanks to CUTTOURA. VALENTINE EGNER.

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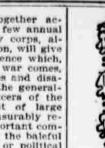
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We have too many Cloaks on hand for this time of the year, and we have decided to give our customers the benefit of a great reduction during this Christmas week. We believe in a prompt and a deep price cut, and here it is:

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