

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty-Cents a Month. New York Office: 10th Avenue, 10th Floor. Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 23, 1899.

Which Way?

The industries now in Scranton are perhaps sufficient in a period of better than average prosperity to sustain the city's present population with measurable comfort. They are insufficient to attract desirable immigration on a large scale and the city which does not go forward will sooner or later find itself in the rear.

The present year is expected to be a good one for the coal trade. This means the mining within the territory tributary to the city of Scranton and the sale at a profit of several million tons. Better time in the mines, of course, means better times outside. But coal is not a renewable commodity. Every ton taken out and burned now is a ton subtracted from Scranton's business future. The deficiency must in some way be replaced else the local commerce dependent on the coal industry must begin to decline as the coal production will at no remote day decline and collapse when the coal is gone. This proposition is self-evident.

Our other staple industry, the manufacture of steel rails, is likely to be more active in the immediate future than it has been in the recent past; but as a matter of self-interest let us scan closely its remote prospects. The center of the steel rail industry undoubtedly is Pittsburgh. There Carnegie has modern mills of large capacity embodying every important new invention or idea; has thousands of acres of coke shipped from his own ovens over his own railroads to his own furnaces; has rich ore mines reached by his own boats and freight cars; has the benefit of unsurpassed facilities for cheap and quick distribution and his active capital and trade cooperation enough to hold his own and get sooner or later the lion's share of new business. Every order for steel rails captured by a small mill in competition against Carnegie in the eastern market is filled at a loss or, what is almost equivalent, at a margin of profit insufficient to pay a fair return on invested capital. Therefore in counting upon Scranton's present steel rail industry as a factor in Scranton's commercial future allowance must be made for fluctuations which may possibly trend toward the unwelcome. New measures may alter this prospect for the better; some are understood to be now under consideration; but to be safe we must look at the conditions from a practical and conservative standpoint. We must build on bed rock.

This leaves us with the two main factors in Scranton's evolution no longer able to carry forward the development which they have inspired. Other factors must be substituted. It is possible that with the proper encouragement some large new industries might be attracted to this city—industries we mean, employing thousands of men each. It is certain that a number of diversified small industries are available and these are far preferable. Industrial eggs put into a few large baskets go to pieces if the baskets fall; but diversified among many smaller baskets, the liability to breakage is correspondingly reduced. But large or small, new industries are the salvation of Scranton's future. Our moneyed men may prefer to invest in banks or bonds or real estate, but a day will come when to protect what they already have at stake in Scranton they will have to go down into their pockets and promote once more Scranton's industrial growth.

Which way shall I turn? Was Follows' support of Robinson the result of any duty?

Good Advice for Canadians.

For a wonder, the Toronto organ of the Laurier government controls its temper quite well in discussing the unfruitful issue of the Anglo-Canadian-American joint high commission. "We asked," says the Globe, "not for the surrender of American sovereignty over any portion of American territory, but for the setting aside of a neutral strip on the Lynn canal, for the creation of a free port at the head of the canal, and for the abrogation of United States coasting laws therein. These terms were rejected, no compromise boundary could be agreed upon, even a reference to arbitration in the terms of the agreement accepted by Great Britain in settlement of the Venezuela controversy was refused. Hence the deadlock, the abortive end of months of earnest and laborious negotiation to improve business and political relations.

"We shall not rush off into any vulgar, blatant assertion of Canadian rights, nor into any passion of invective against the United States. We will not believe that the United States has any deliberate designs to harass and humiliate this country. Our commissioners at Washington seem to have gone all honorable lengths in seeking for a fair basis for the adjustment of the boundary dispute, on which the commission has come to a halt, and we cannot but think that in the end a like spirit will determine the action of the Washington administration. We seek no favor, we make no whim, and we shall avoid the rage of the feeble and foolish. In any event we shall be good British neighbors to the United States, and possibly in proportion as we respect ourselves we shall be respected by the American people. One would despair of civilization if over a few acres of territory in the far and sterile north the common blood of the English-speaking nations could grow hot with anger, and the suspicion and bitterness which marked the relations between Britain and American in the dawn of the century return to vex its closing hours."

down of the century return to vex its closing hours? This is the best form of diplomacy that the Canadians could adopt. It is a mistake to assume that any considerable body of Americans wish to gouge Canada, or treat her officials unfairly. In the matter of the boundary dispute the Canadian claim was not admissible even to arbitration because it rested on no shadow of law or right. As well might Canada claim Pennsylvania and ask that the claim be settled by arbitration. Yet though we could not meet them on that absurd footing there is every disposition to be fair and even generous and if our neighbors to the north shall adopt the Globe's example and advice and insist on their traditional spoiled child role all may yet end happily.

Those Americans who fear that a larger standing army would endanger American liberty and throttle free institutions should read the testimony before the court of inquiry showing the patient resignation and uncomplaining heroism of the regulars at Santiago and Montauk. Men like these are not destroyers of their country.

"The Regulars Never Complain."

One affecting incident of the army beef inquiry is the reiterated assertion of army officers that while much of the beef was intolerable "the regulars never complain." This is said not boastfully but as a simple matter of fact. Unlike the volunteers, who retain their grasp on civic life with sufficient tenacity to assert their inalienable right to kick, the regulars patiently takes what comes, does his work as well as he can as long as he can, and when neglect or the blunders of his superiors dooms him to a needless sacrifice he goes down with colors flying.

The civilian kicks when things do not suit him and his kicking usually prevails. But the regular army man has seen too much of the bureaucratic operations of the war department under its present antiquated organization to hazard by kicking the malicious resentments of the enthroned favorites at headquarters. The regulars at Santiago suffered in silence under fool orders from Washington until almost 50 per cent. of them were rendered ineffective by disease due largely to unnecessary exposure and then it was the kick of a volunteer, as registered through the Roosevelt round robin, that saved them. The regulars suffered in silence under the dispensation of rotten beef, going cheerfully to battle to picket service or into the trenches with empty stomachs and no prospect of adequate rations until the kick of another volunteer, in the person of Surgeon Daly, of Pittsburgh, reached the notice of the major general commanding and he took up the cudgels in their behalf.

We have seen how Miles has been pursued for looking after the welfare of his men. No wonder the regulars never complain.

The avowed purpose of the Filipinos to exterminate the Americans shows that the yellow boys are not lacking in the enterprise which prompts one to assume large contracts.

The New South.

A wonderful record of development is indicated in some figures printed in the Manufacturers' Record. In 1880 the south had \$7,600,000,000 of real and personal property. From 1880 to 1890 there was an increase in the value of its property of \$3,800,000,000, only 100,000,000 less than the increase noted in the New England and Middle states combined. The value of the farm products of the south in 1890 was \$775,000,000, and it had \$3,182,000,000 invested in agricultural interests; the gross revenue on the capital being 24 per cent. All other sections combined had \$12,797,000,000 invested in farm operations and the product was valued at \$1,687,000,000, or 13 per cent. The average value to the acre of all farm products in the south was \$7.18; the average value to the acre for all the states except the south was \$6.87. The grain production of the south in 1895 was valued at \$261,972,823. The present annual value of the south's agricultural products is estimated at \$320,000,000. Notwithstanding the decrease in the price of cotton the value of these products is \$150,000,000 a year greater than in 1890.

It is certain that the figures of the twelfth census will show that the south has taken the place in rapid development which belonged to the western and northwestern states a decade or two ago. Henry W. Grady's dream of a new south has been realized, sooner, perhaps, than he could have anticipated had his life been spared to witness its culmination. With the extinguishing of the former sectional prejudices and animosities brought about by the recent war northern capital and northern immigration will seek the new south with an interest and a heartiness not possible hitherto, and thus another great empire, long dormant and neglected, will be added by internal expansion to the wealth and industry of the great republic.

The attentions paid in Cuba to Maxim Gomez are well bestowed. The "old fox" may be a trifle crutchy at times but he is a man of clean-cut honor, a natural leader and one who can always be won by tact and reason. He does not profess to be anything more than a plain old soldier, but his tongue has spoken the wisest advice which the Cuban people have received and history, overlooking small defects, will undoubtedly write his name on its roll of honor. His advice to Cubans and to the Spaniards in Cuba to forget past feuds and go to work for the island's common welfare is the essence of good policy at this juncture and his expression of faith in the genuineness of American pledges is worth an army corps in contributing to Cuban pacification. It is altogether possible that the American public has not yet taken the true measure of Gomez.

The blizzard of a few days ago already seems like a dream. As the beef investigating committee approaches the testimony of the men

who ate the meat the difficulty in keeping the temperature down to normal temperature increases.

The ability of the city of Havana to float a \$25,000,000 municipal debt is officially asserted and we dare say there are American officials who would be perfectly willing to help float it.

There is singular suggestiveness in the means of suicide employed by a solicitor at Philadelphia who died with the gas turned on.

As the new president of France can act as circumspectly as he can write the French republic may survive the winter.

Filipino insurgents have evidently decided to furnish no more scare-head material for the American newspapers.

NEWS AND COMMENT

A very significant incident occurred at the big banquet in Boston the other day, according to William E. Curtis. A few moments after the president had finished his speech Rockwood Hoar, son of the senator from Massachusetts, Judge-advocate general on the staff of Governor Wolcott and prosecuting attorney in the city of Worcester, left his coat on the table, offered his hand to the president, congratulated him upon his speech and told him that he had a thing to say and indorsed every word of it. The president did not recognize him, but chatted pleasantly for a moment, and then, after the young gentleman in uniform had departed, was informed that he was the only son of the leading opponent of his policy in the United States senate. It has been known for some time that Judge Hoar was following the president rather than his own father on the chief issue of the hour, but his own not allowed his views to be published.

Says one of the Chicago papers: Charlie Lyle Beebe, an old traveler from Manchester, England, went Sunday at 10 o'clock Saturday night, crying and bewailing after a long journey and having only 30 cents in his pocket and a big label sewed on his sleeve. Sunday night when he continued westward on the C. & N. Milwaukee train for Mason City, Iowa, he looked into the eyes of a fisherman, petted and supplied with money by sympathizing passengers, and eating a hearty meal in the dining car. The boy left England, England, and the United States, and was discharged as recovered from the hospital for the insane. All the insane must suffer because of the few who who have been discharged and around society its protecting devices.

In certain states these legal measures are so intricate and difficult that they involve suffering and harm to the sick man and his family by the delay and expense of the law. It is not considered that the patient's illness often does not differ essentially from ordinary diseases accompanied by delirium, like pneumonia, typhoid fever, etc. He must be subjected to visitation from court officers, or, in some states, be held to court, before he can enter a hospital for treatment. Generally it is even worse than this, for there are comparatively few places among the vast number of villages, towns and cities in the Union where he is not first taken to jail pending the legal disposition of his person. It is no wonder, then, that popular opinion associates insanity with penal offense and the conditions of the prison.

The Post-Intelligencer of Seattle declares the freemasonry of the United States in actual military possession of Vancouver Island between 1790 and 1821. It is stated that the island was first taken in possession of Emperor William of Germany when he arbitrated the Canadian boundary between England and the United States. The first expedition was proved the right of the United States to Vancouver Island. The document in question is a report of Pedro Alberni upon the conditions of the island upon his return from Nootka sound to Mexico. It is dated Jan. 1, 1795. The original document, which is now in Seattle, was sold to a British citizen over forty years ago and it has been withheld for personal reasons.

Professor R. W. Wood, instructor in physics in the University of Wisconsin, has originated the idea of thawing out frozen water pipes with electricity, and made successful experiments. He takes the electric current used for street-lighting purposes, attaches one wire to the frozen pipe inside the cellar of one house and the other wire to the main pipe in the adjoining or any other house, thus completing the circuit. A current of about fifty volts is then turned on, heating the pipe until the ice melts within. At the residence of former Senator W. E. Vilas, 150 feet of frozen lead pipe were thawed out in eighteen minutes, the current being furnished by a transformer to reduce the voltage, so that the current will not melt the pipes.

Many inquiries are made regarding Admiral Dewey's views as to the best way to govern the Philippines. The people of the United States have confidence in the admiral's judgment in this respect. His appointment by President McKinley as a member of the commission which is to investigate and report on this subject gives his opinions additional importance. But what are his views on the subject of government of the Philippines? The Chicago Record says it is in a position to announce with entire confidence that Admiral Dewey favors the retention of the Philippines by the United States, but all local government of the islands to be absolutely in the hands of the Filipinos.

Among those who will welcome warmer weather and the poultry dealer for it will remove from their shelves the fowls of evil omen. If you don't know what roop is it may be fair to explain that it is a disease to which chickens are peculiarly subject in extreme cold and stormy weather. Its symptoms are at first identical with those of a severe catarrh. The eyes of the bird and the disease develops into a kind of diphtheria, which is contagious and soon affects other hens. The sick ones are quickly isolated. The only remedy in extreme cases is to kill the fowls affected and diet the remainder of the flock. The disease is very easily contracted among the fowls, but it is dangerous for persons to handle them when they are thus affected.

Senator Fairbanks and Senator-elect Beveridge, both of whom reside in Indianapolis, have traveled the same path through the greatest of the world. Both belong to the Methodist Episcopal church and are members of the church in Indianapolis. In early life they were pedagogues, but each was anxious to become a lawyer, and studied with that end in view. After obtaining the necessary legal education they hung out their shingles in Indianapolis, and both rapidly came to the front. They are the only two senators in congress who live in the same ward.

An ingenious Englishman has figured out the cost of the hour of government since the beginning of the century. In France the figures show an alarming tendency to increase. Under Napoleon under Louis Philippe, 150,000; under Second Republic, 160,000; under Napoleon III, 200,000; from 1870 to 1890, 307,500, on account of the railway and small defects; by the cost of the war with Germany; but from 1890 to 1898 the cost was 400,000 francs an hour. In the United States in normal times it is about \$7.20 an hour.

In the will of the late Justice Henry W. Williams, of the State Supreme court, which has been filed for probate, it is bequeathed to the Presbyterian church of Wellsboro the sum of \$10,000, in trust, to be kept invested, and the income thereof to be used to pay the wages of some suitable person to act as church visitor and missionary to visit the families connected with the congregation and others not connected with the congregation each fall to inquire into their religious and bodily condition. The Americanizing of Havana proceeds apace. Two thousand United States troops arrived from the United States during the month of January. Twenty-five thousand during the year is

believed to be a low estimate for 1899. With the regular army to follow the incoming of such a number of enterprising and reconstructing citizens of the best country on earth Havana may, correspondingly, certainly expect a great and glorious future.

There are notes Julian Ralph in the March Harper's, on general introductions at an English dinner, or even at a house party in the country. If all the guests are acquainted there is no need of introducing them, but if they are strangers they must remain so, or trust to chance or personal magnetism for making acquaintance. Every man is introduced to a dinner party to the lady he is to escort to the table. There it stops.

An interesting example of a man being hoist with his own petard is indicated in this dispatch from Waukegan, Ill.: Mayor William W. Pearce has just been elected president of the Waukegan Bachelors' club, he became the first member of the club to offer the father of twins.

The foreign trade of the United States for January preserves the remarkable character of the trade for the last year. The exports of merchandise are nearly twice the imports, and the excess of exports is \$42,127,586.

CARE OF THE INSANE.

From the New York Sun. Among the diseases which afflict the human body none occupy so singular a relation to society, and particularly to the law, as certain maladies of the brain, which are treated by the physician at home or in hospital or general hospitals, but disorders of the brain, when they give rise to the group of symptoms known as insanity, are apt to come sooner or later into contact with the law. The insane person goes to the asylum, not as to a hospital for the relief of his infirmity, but as to some house of detention, prison or reformatory, under legal form, committed by a justice of a court of record. He is not only ill, but he is deprived of his legal rights as a citizen. While there are valid reasons, which we need not dwell upon here, why such formal process is frequently necessary, it is still a fact which has tended to cause a stigma upon the unfortunate patient and his family. The change of the term "asylum" to "hospital" for the insane in many states, though a step toward the removal of a stigma, has made little difference in popular opinion. Something of the prison stigma lingers about the sick man who has been discharged as recovered from the hospital for the insane. All the insane must suffer because of the few who who have been discharged and around society its protecting devices.

In certain states these legal measures are so intricate and difficult that they involve suffering and harm to the sick man and his family by the delay and expense of the law. It is not considered that the patient's illness often does not differ essentially from ordinary diseases accompanied by delirium, like pneumonia, typhoid fever, etc. He must be subjected to visitation from court officers, or, in some states, be held to court, before he can enter a hospital for treatment. Generally it is even worse than this, for there are comparatively few places among the vast number of villages, towns and cities in the Union where he is not first taken to jail pending the legal disposition of his person. It is no wonder, then, that popular opinion associates insanity with penal offense and the conditions of the prison.

MAGNANIMOUS!

From the Republican. At 11.20 o'clock Captain Moir shook hands with his friends at headquarters and went home happy. He said to the chairman: "I shall have no hard feelings toward Mr. Keane or Mr. Connell. I shall shake hands with them when I see them and shall treat them courteously."

A SONG.

Sing me a sweet, low song of night Before the moon is risen, A song that tells of the star's delight Escaped from day's bright prison. A song that croons with the cricket's voice. That strews with the shadowed trees, A song that shall bid my heart rejoice. And then tender mysteries! And then the song is ended, love, Bend down your head unto me.

Whisper the word that was born above Ere the moon had swayed the sea, Ere the farthest star began to shine, Or the farthest sun to burn, The oldest words, O heart of mine, Yet newest, and sweet to learn! —Hildegard Hawthorne, in Harper's Magazine.

There is nothing of the kind in the United States, not even in our largest cities, where they are most needed. Here is a new avenue for the wealthy and charitably disposed, an opportunity to invest the money of the rich in a good cause, as well as the best in the world. How could one better immortalize himself than by giving a new boon to the suffering? By offering medical men better opportunities to familiarize themselves with the treatment of disorders of the brain, by creating laboratories for the study of the diseases of mental disorder, by helping to lift the curtain which conceals from us the unknown world of mind and spirit?

LITERARY NOTES.

Collier's Weekly for Feb. 18 has a front-page picture of a photograph, showing Agoncillo, the envoy of Aguinaldo, in his apartments in the Arlington hotel, Washington, preparing his chief's message for presentation to the president of the United States. With Agoncillo, grouped around a table in various attitudes, are Lopez, Marti, and Luna. That the picture has a historical sense is yet extinct among Spanish writers on public affairs is clearly proved by the article on "True National Greatness," in the Living Age, published in the number for March 4. It is written by E. Gomez de Baquero, and is translated from La Espana Moderna. It is a very sane and clear presentation of the needs of Spain.

In Harper's magazine for March Senator Henry Cabot Lodge discusses the destruction of the Maine and the battle of Manila. Another interesting feature is an article entitled "The Massacre of Fort Dearborn at Chicago," by a full-blooded Indian of the Potawatomi tribe, whose father was a leading chief at the massacre. Russell Sturgis contributes "The Building of the Modern City House," in which he discusses the "English Characteristics" in his usual interesting way.

Major General Francis V. Greene has written for the Century magazine the only authoritative account of the military operations at Manila yet offered to the public. In the March number he will describe the voyage of the second expedition, which he commanded, the landing and trenching of the troops on the mainland, and the interesting features of the campaign, which Admiral Dewey and the military officers were waiting for General Merritt and the monitors. This chapter includes a statement of the destruction of Admiral Dewey and General Anderson to meet the prize which would have been precipitated if Admiral Camara's fleet had reached the Philippines.

One of the most valuable publications ever issued by the United States government is the compilation of messages and reports of the president, which is now almost complete. It includes documents of absorbing interest covering the entire period of our federal history. The work is to be brought within ten volumes, nine being now printed, and the original edition of 6,000 for free distribution by members of congress having been exhausted quickly, with a great clamor for more copies, we give you permission for the issue of an edition to be placed on sale by subscription. Alasworth B. Woodford, formerly librarian in congress, has the material in charge and is O. Moody, of this city, is his local representative. Governor Roosevelt, in describing the Guasmas fight in the March Scribner's, pays a high tribute to General S. B. M. Young, calling him "an fine a type of the American fighting soldier as man can hope to see," and he also shows Colonel Wood and he planned the winter preceding the war, at a luncheon in Washington, to get into the general Young's brigade in the event of war, the general saying that he "would guarantee

to show us fighting." Colonel Roosevelt also tells of "Huckle O'Neil's remark after the Guasmas fight, while looking at the mangled dead: 'Colonel, isn't it Williams who says of the victors that they pluck the eyes of princes, and tear the flesh of kings?' The colonel added: 'Just a week afterward, we were shelling his own body from the birds of prey.'"

SCRAPS.

Tobacco seeds are so minute that it aids a thoughtful will furnish enough plants for an acre of ground. In seventy years the average man grows a beard twenty-five feet long, hair almost fifty feet long and nails twenty-three feet long.

The heart of a vegetarian beats, on an average, fifty-eight to the minute, that of the meat eater seventy-two. The difference is a difference of 2,000 beats in twenty-four hours.

There are forty-eight different materials used in constructing a piano, from no fewer than sixteen different countries, employing forty-five different hands.

Djihan Begum is believed to be the smallest monarch in the world. This tiny queen, who is over fifty years old, but is no larger than a child of ten, weighs over more than 1,000,000 subjects in the Hindoo vassal state of Bhopal. But in this Bhopal's realm peace and prosperity are supreme, for, despite her size, she has a firm grip on the reins of government, and her rule is as strong as if she were ten times as large.

Very few people realize that what tremendous heights birds sometimes traverse the air. Herons and wild ducks, geese, and swans, when traveling long distances, fly at greater heights often as much as 2,000 feet. But it is the hawk, and more particularly the vulture tribe, that comes nearest to the greater heights than these. The common buzzard soars for carries, suspended a mile above the earth, and the great condor of the Andes has been watched through a powerful telescope floating at the amazing height of 27,000 feet, over five miles above sea level.

Wire-rolled glass is one of the most recent inventions. The glass, which is exactly one-quarter of an inch thick, contains in the center a wire netting, the meshes of which are less than one inch in diameter. Consequently the wire does not obscure the light, and wire-rolled glass, it is said, will resist fire as long a time as an equal thickness of iron. It is not generally known that the remains of the czars of Russia since Peter the Great lie in a memorial chapel built on one of the islands of the Neva. All the cenotaphs are exactly alike, each being a block of white marble, without any decoration whatever. The only distinction by which one is marked is the name of the deceased emperor.

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