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SCHANTON, JUNE 27, 1899.

The overwhelming vote of confidence yesterday given in the French senate and chamber of deputies to the new ministry attests better than any reby the Dreyfus case has summoned to the presidential chair, If France fell into grievous error, grandly is France retrieving herself.

The Philippine Situation.

The most interesting portion of General Otls' summary of existing conditions in the Philippines is that wherein he says: "The only hope of the insurgent leaders is in United States aid. They proclaim near overthrow of present administration to be followed by their independence and recognition by the United States. This is the influence which enables them to hold out." And a little further on: "Much contention prevails among them and no civil gov-

This is not the opinion of a political party leader put out for vote-catching effect, but the deliberate expression of the highest military officer in command of affairs where since last February a feroclous war has waged. General Otis speaks to the American people as their agent 7,000 miles removed, and he wants them to understand that the armed resistance which the soldiers under his command have to fight, at great inconvenience and peril to themselves, is sustained by those American citizens in snug berths at home who allow their contrary opinions to go across the Pacific ocean with encouragement to their country's focs. He means nothing less than that Edward Atkinson, Serutor Hoar, the Springfield Republican, the New York Evening Post and the other men and journals of prominence in this country who are condomning the United States governmet for its policy in Luzon and applanding the rebels against its authority are as much responsible for the American blood shed in the Philippines as if they had severally taken guns and gone to fight their fellow countryunder Aguinaldo's banner. As allies in aims Aguinaldo they would to him only the strength of a few more rides or shoulder straps; whereas in their present co-operation they exert an undue influence upon the entire Philippine situation, stimulating the natives in rebellion, unsettling the natives who have been partly pacified and depressing the American troops whose orders are to restore a condition of peace by asserting the sovereignty transferred in the treaty of Paris.

General Otis affirms that among the natives in rebellion no civil government There is the tyranny of a archy. This is the official statement f the United States' most responsible on the spot and it is corroborated official and unofficial report n worthy of credence which a received from the Philippine since the trouble began, Our rs are there and some of them iny are losing their lives to regder where anarchy has superand their work is being hinind made harder and their sacin death and discomfort are ntensified by a collection of ans safely ensconced at home. question their veracity, assail their s and ascribe to their treacheragonists standards of worth for here is absolutely no warrant

> have this conduct understood light.

reports from Santiago in-General Wood's presence much in demand. Yellow archy seem to have got during his brief absence.

Model Prison

antages of the ordinary in herding criminals of nd degrees of moral deogether indiscriminately, ng them in enforced idlech not only impairs their at renders virtually impossubstantial progress toward mation, are generally recogut when the attempt is made ly remedies the fact is discovhat this is no easy matter. Exthemselves disagree radically as it changes should be made and ability to unite on definite prons for improvement leave laysorely confused.

in this situation it may be of interest to consider the experience which the state of Montana has had in prison form. We find in a Helena letter to he Chicago Record some Information which cannot fail to be of considerable interest to all who are concerned in the problems of prison management and reform. Five years ago Montana's penitentiary consisted of one small Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, tone structure supplemented by several log buildings. It was decided to replace these with a modern structure, which, as now completed, ranks among the finest in the United States. It is of brick, riveted with rugged, native granite; 188 feet in length, 50 feet in width and nearly 45 feet in height, with tour towers rising to a height of 69 et, the whole containing a floor space over 13,500 square feet. In addition his is what is known as the Asbly hall, a building two stories 170 by 60 feet, composed entirely ick with trimmings of granite Surrounding both buildings is of native rock, evenly cut and ly matched, extending nine feet ground, twenty feet in height, with a coping three feet wide, ssive entrances, and with four forty feet in height. These ings and improvements, which would have involved in their n an expenditure of nearly | ter tale of woe.

The Scranton Tribune a quarter of a million, have been built by the inmates of the prisons, all within the space of four years and at a cost to the state of less than \$50,000.

"This work," says the letter in the Record, "was at first undertaken as an experiment, with many doubts and misgivings, but in a short time the wisdom of the plan was demonstrated, so that when it was decided to erect the main building-the most recently completed portion of the work-although it involved considerable responsibility, yet the commissioners and managers had not the slightest hesitation in giving work to the prisoners. There were no quarrels among the men, no insubordination and no cent event the depth of the republic's attempted escapes while the work was hold in France and the adequacy of the in progress. Without chains or fetman whom the emergency precipitated | ters and with but few guards the men quarried the rock, cut and dressed the granite blocks, molded and burned the bricks, dug the sand, burned the lime, cut the logs and sawed the lumber. In less than a year and a half they completed the massive and beautiful structure. With the exception of the superintendent, the foreman of the brickyard and a tinner employed to uperintend the covering of the roof, it is wholly, from beginning to end, the work of laborers, mostly unskilled, and all designated as 'criminals.' Even the architect who furnished the design for the building was himself a prisoner, whose sentence expired a few weeks prior to the commencement of con-

struction." As to the conduct of affairs inside this beautiful prison we are told; 'Not only is every effort made to benefit the unfortunate inmates and fit them for honest lives after they shall have left the prison walls, but much is done to render their present condition cheerful. Wardens Conley and Mc-Tague, who have had charge of the prison for many years, act upon the theory that, with all possible alleviations, penitentiary life is a severe punishment and that a large percentage of the men will quickly show their appreciation of kindness by being far more tractable than if they were not accorded any privileges. The penitentiary might almost be classed as an educational institution. In the prison school, organized four years since, are taught all the English branches of the ordinary grammar schools, in addition to penmanship, bookkeeping, typewrit-

ing, telegraphy and photography. A telegraphic apparatus has been set up in the penitentiary for the use of the pupils. Teachers as well as students are taken from among the ranks of the inmates. It is rather unusual to see within prison walls hundreds of men of all ages and nationalities, patiently mastering the various branches, from reading and spelling up to the higher mathematics; to hear the click of telegraphic instruments, the clatter of typewriters and the hum of recitation classes, interspersed with lessons in music, vocal and instrumental; but this is what may be seen and heard in the state penitentiary of one of the youngest states in the union, thanks to a wise board of prison commissioners and to the intelligent and untir-

ing efforts of its managers." There will a few years hence be more prisons patterned after this intelligently devised model.

he sneers at Editor Kohlsaat because he was a baker. It is no disgrace to be a baker and especially as good a baker as Kohlsaat was. One day's output of the latter's pies probably does more material good for mankind than all of Foraker's speeches and political manoeuvers combined. No mud-throwing at bakers.

The new Nicaragua Canal commis sion is getting ready to undertake its superfluous voyage of inquiry into a subject already fully canvassed and thoroughly understood. And thus a great enterprise is made sport of while the railroad lobbyists laugh.

The continued popularity of General Miles and Colonel Roosevelt proves that the general public does not consider it a crime for an army officer to take an interest in the welfare of his

President Hadley, of Yale, thinks the army needs less blokering and more esprit du corps. He is right, at least so far as the officers at headquarters are concerned. It also needs a head.

The recent Samoan difficulty seems to have been an instance where altogether too much good blood was spilled in the adjustment of a claim to royal position worth \$50 a month.

A question recently propounded by an exchange ought to interest the war department just now: Where does Aguinaldo get his apparently inexhaustible supply of ammunition?

Judging from the care taken in his transportation from Devil's Island the French evidently regard Dreyfus as being more dangerous than a cargo of

Colonel Watterson is beginning to realize that his efforts to save the Democratic party belong within the category of love's labors lost.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 1.48 a. m., for Tuesday,

4E (2 A child born on this day will note that there are lots of people who do not own carriages or bicycles who will rejoice that our streets are to be repaired.

love of country is responsible for a good deal of the hurrah of this period. The man who insists that the world owes him a living can seldom show any receipts for having paid for it in advance. All patriotic people rejoice that the anti-expansionists cannot interfere with

It may be that love of office rather than

An ugly woman always seems to im agine that she looks divine in a dusty bicycle suit. The individual who fires off cannot

the watermelon crop.

crackers on the streets is not nece a fool, but his symptoms are bad. Ajacchus' Advice.

If you wish to retain man's friendship ever meet his complaints with a coun

Recent Advances in durisprudence

[Concluded from Page 1.]

dangerous machinery to be fenced and guarded. It has interfered, on grounds of humanity and public welfare, in benaif of the children who work in the mines and the factories, shortening the hours of labor, and requiring unusual care to be exercised for their protection and safety. Contrary to the dectrine of the common law, we have now given an action for damages for the death of a human being by wrongful act. To married women the law has been generous in extending full control of their property rights, and in abolishing the ancient feathel restraints which made the wife subject to the domination of the husband in all affairs of a business nature.

Century of Amelioration.

Century of Amelioration.

The softening influences of the age have operated with beneficent effect upon the old rigor of the criminal law. A hundred years ago the law of England embraced more than thirty crimes to which the death penalty was affixed. Now, both here and there, with the exception of a few rare instances such as treason, murder is the only capital offense against the criminal law. It was not until near the close of the first half of the century that the long efforts of the humans reformers were crowned with success in securing for persons accused of felony in the courts of England the right to have the assistance of counsel in their defense, although in cases of inferior crimes and in prescutions for treason by a strange anomaly, that right had long been accorded. It fillustrates the obdurateness with which old customs once withstood the assaults of reform to recall that a bill to allow persons accused of treason the benefit of counsel was only passed by parliament after seven seasions of unsuccessful effort. Not only is counsel allowed in all Century of Amelioration. after seven sessions of unsuccessful ef-fort. Not only is counsel allowed in all cases, but to persons unable to employ gal assistance the court assigns counsel nd it is a well-recognized duty of evand it is a well-recognized duty of every lawyer to accept the assignment, and defend the involuntary client with as much zeal and ability as he would in response to the inspiration of a retainer. For the unfortunate person who is too poor to pay for process to compel the attendance of witnesses, the state's officers stand ready to go at the expense of the commonwealth and summon them to court. Our courts of error are open for the review, at the instance of the accused, of the recourd of the proceedings in every criminal case, no matter how trivial or how helnous, the law being exceedingly tender of individual liberty, and careful that no man shall suffer punishment except it be in all respects in accord with the law of the land.

Human Slavery Abolished.

Human Slavery Abolished. Any review of the century's ameliora-

Any review of the century's amenora-tions would be incomplete indeed if it failed to include that one of all others the most far-reaching and stupendous in effect, and involving in its establishment the most gigantic struggle that our na-tion has ever known between the ad-herents of two different theories of per-sonal right as applied to a particular tion has ever known between the adherents of two different theories of personal right as applied to a particular race. I refer to the overthrow of the system, originally recognized by our fundamental law and approved by the judgment of our highest Federal court, which gave to one man the right to take the person and the services of another, not as a matter of contract, but as a matter of authority and ownership; to that class of persons who, in the language of Chief Justice Taney, for more than a century had been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and so inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect, and might be justly and lawfully reduced to slavery for the white man's benefit. The barbarous and degrading institution of human slavery has been discarded from our system, and in place of it stand those glowing sentences of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments.

Another relic of a ruder system and more ancient time was removed by almost the last act of the last Federal congress, which abolished the distribution among the capture of merchant vessels of the enemy in time of war.

Legal Procedure Simplified.

Legal Procedure Simplified.

Notwithstanding many efforts, legal experts have not yet succeeded in producing a civil code acceptable as a subtitute for the unwritten precepts of the common law. Criminal codes and codes of procedure have been perfected and established, and have been accepted with more or less satisfaction. But whether by way of code, or by way of statutory modification, or common law procedure, or by rule of court, there has been a universal tendency to lay aside ancient and useless forms, and substitute in their or by rule of court, there has been a universal tendency to lay aside ancient and useless forms, and substitute in their place a direct and speedy method of procedure, based upon modern ideas of common sense and an abolition of the ancient fictions of the common law, which, while necessary and useful at the time of their origin, have become merely obstacles in the administration of justice, and a cause of public reproach. There is in every state code of procedure or practice act a provision for direct and prompt arrival at an issue, and for the determination of that issue as rapidly as is rationally possible, taking into consideration the material obstacles that in many instances arise to prevent the parties with their witnesses being prepared to meet each other on the same day at the same place, and the further fact that an accumulation of cases before the same court may compel some to awaft their turn. It is my judgment, however, that in the courts of law, and the courts of equity as well, in this country, justice is administered as speedily and as rapidly as the rights and the desires of the parties can reasonably require. ties can reasonably require.

Reasons for Legal Delays.

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Sometimes it happens that calendars are clogged with an accumulation of cases too numerous to be disposed of within the time at the command of the court; but such a condition of affairs is not blamable upon the court or upon the lawyers, but rather upon the legislature which falls to provide enough courts and enough judges to meet the material growth of litigation. The whole tendency of court practice, both at law and in equity, is toward the speedy disposition of cases, and if there be complaint of delay in any instance, it is ascribable more to the outside arrangements and manipulations of the counsel than to the disposition of the court or lack of opportunity to be heard. A century ago it required from two to four months to obtain a judgment by default in an ordinary collection suit where no defence was in terposed. Now an uncontexted money claim can be put into judgment in from five to twenty days, and by proceedings so simple that a yearling clerk can manso simple that a yearling clerk can man-age them.

Popular Respect for Courts It is a pleasing thing to observe the It is a pleasing thing to observe the popular respect now paid to the judgments of our courts. Not that public sentiment always agrees with the wisdom of judicial proceedings. It is a shrewd and critical age, and many a man who never looked into a statute book, and whose acquaintance with a court house is merely a passing one, will boldly challenge the correctness of judgments pronounced by the highest courts of the land, provided they happen to clash with his political creed. But rare is the American citizen the highest courts of the land, provided they happen to clash with his political creed. But rare is the American citizen who is base enough or so lacking in respect and loyality for our institutions as to impugn the honor or integrity of the bench. There was a time in the early days when it was common for some judges of the Federal bench to interlard their charges to the grand jury with political addresses, wherein they took occasion to warn the public against the evils which were threatening our institutions from the conduct of the opposition party, and the spread of pernicious principles dangerous to liberty. An address of this kind to the United States grand jury at Baltimore in 1803, will reflected upon the tendency of the government as administered by Thomas Jefferson, brought an associate justice of the Supreme court to the bar of the senate to answer an impeachment for misbehavior in office, The impeachment was ordered at the instance of the resident.

in the integrity of the courts is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of our institutions. This confidence our courts possess—a confidence that trusts to their judgment, with perfect faith in their uprightness and impartiality, the life, the liberty, and the property of us all, conscious that the rights of no man, however poor or numble, shall be adjudged adversely "for any fear, favor, gain, reward, or the hope thereof." Our temples of justice are undefiled. To those who minister therein the hearts of the people are affected with reverence and regard. Amid a prevalent irreverence that spares from familiar criticism not even the most august and sacred things in life, there prevails toward our judicial institutions a notable popular sentiment of respect and veneration.

The Broader View.

The Broader View.

The Broader View.

Viewed from the standpoint of day, in the light of our experience, taking into account the temporary periods of popular and political passion which have momentarily retarded or diverted its progress, the growth of law during the century has been an exhibition of popular wisdom and sound sense, and expression of the best instincts of humanity trying to attain the goal of perfect justice, based upon the moral and religious sentiments of the times, marred as we view the past by some wrong views of life and of the various classes of men toward each other, but tending always to its own upilifting and perfection, as the molifying influences of ease, comfort, and contentment were increasingly felt among the people. among the people.

A Popular System.

It is natural, therefore, that public affection for our judicial system should be strong in a land where not only is count justice the birthright of every citizen, but where also every tendency of justice is toward the side of tenderness and the mitigarition of every degree of unnoncessary human misery. It is not the powerful nor the rich, but the poor and the helpiess, the widow and the orphan, of whom the law is specially careful. About the weak it throws its broadest shield, and against them it makes the least presumptions where life or liberty or property are involved. It is not the rich nor the powerful who administer our law. Our judges are taken from the ranks of the bar-chosen for their integrity, their learning, and their high sense of justice. Our Juries are taken from the ordinary ranks of life—the average men in education, in intelligence, and in opinion. Thus our jurisprudence is in the hands of the people. It is their system, exercised for their protection and administered through their agency. Possessions may be unequal, but rights are equal. It is this that makes the law respected and revered. This is the basis of that cheerful submission to legal authority which is so characteristic of the American people. Against a system so just, so innate with the very life and habits of the people, there is no more danger of absolutism or militarism than there is of anarchy. The specter of absolute power is invoked in vain to terrify people devoted to the principles of equal justice administered by themselves.

Exceptions Prove the Rule. A Popular System.

Exceptions Prove the Rule.

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I know that to this cheerful and happy view which I have expressed of the efficiency of our system of jurisprudence, and of the general confidence that the people have in it, some will object, and will point to cases where justice has miscarried, where gigantic wrongs are alleged to have been committed in the name of law, or to outbreaks of local violence where the courts have been ignored and the barbarous punishment of the mob has been substituted for the established procedure of the criminal law. The names of unjust judges who have disgraced their positions and brought reproach upon their profession will be cited to prove that the bench is not as a whole the incorruptible body which we would fain believe. These individual instances will be admitted, but the mere fact that they are notorious, that they are known of all men, that they are universally cited as deplorable examples and as evidence of a public distrust in legal methods, is proof of, rather than against, the views I have expressed.

Fiduciary Relations. The vast increase in the number and volume of commercial transactions and the enormous growth of acumulated wealth result in more frequent necessity for the bestowal of trust and confidence in others; the multitude of business of these times and all the interests and properties involved cannot be carried on or properly cared for except by calling in the numerous modern agencies devised for the assistance of these who have more money than can be prudently locked money than can be prudently locked money than can be prudently locked away in the strong box. Hence the bank for savings, the trust company, life insurance corporations, building and loan associations, fill a place of tremendous importance in the business world of our day. The extreme value and importance of the function which they as successive. associations, fill a place of tremendous importance in the business world of our day. The extreme value and importance of the function which they so successfully discharge for the thrifty members of society make it prudent to guard by every possible preventive device against fraud and unfaithfulness on the part of those who administer the business of such agencies; but because prudence has thus provided, it is not correct to infer that defalcations would otherwise become universal. If unfaithfulness were the rule and not the exception, no fidelity company would be able to survive its first year's issue of policies.

If the prevailing motive of public officers were plunder and personal profit, no citizen would pay his taxes except as a forced tribute to official robbers, Municipal, state, and national bankruptey would be universal. The whole social and political fabric would fall a shatterd heap if things were as bad as we are constantly told they are. No man would trust his neighbor, Integrity gone, confidence gone, there would remain nothing but a return to the plans of self-preservation followed in those dark ages when each man's fortress and personal armor were his only reliance against outrage and lawlessress.

Pessimism Rebuked.

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I decline to believe in the low morality that is so frequently attributed to the business world. I believe the average of men are better, more honest, more high minded today than they were when this closing century began. The world cannot grow in all the sentiments that make for liberty, for generosity, for human amelioration of the criminal and the unfortunate, without gaining at the same time in fidelity and common honcety.

In the Homeric days the deceiffur smartness of Ulysses was admired equally with the prudence of Nestor and the prowess of Hector and Achilles. The moral attributes had no place in private business or official relations. I rejoice to think that mere commercial smartness is now regarded as an admirable quality only among such as engage in bunco games or green-goods enterprises. It is easy for the flippant cynic to assert with brond genralization that the grocers put used false balances; that the lawyers betray their clients; that the incumbents of public office are mercenary and corrupt; that offices are bought; that the franchise of the voters are only merchandise, and that private integrity and public virtue are at a very low ebb.

These, however, are not the opinions of the men who are the busiest and most potential in our affairs. Such is not the evidence of the clear-minded, generoushearted, prosperous masses of the people. evidence of the clear-minded, generous-hearted, prosperous masses of the people. The ones who think this are they who have either failed in their own ambitions, or have kept aloof from the stirring ac-tivities of their fellow-men, and have judged them from the records of loss, of failure, or disgrace which the world-wide sweep of the newsgatherer brings to their eves on each recurring morning. their eyes on each recurring morning.

A Perpetual Progression.

days when it was comment for some judges of the Federal bench to interlard their charges to the grand jury with political addresses, wherein they took occasion to warn the public against the evils which were threatening our institutions from the conduct of the opposition party, and the spread of pernicious principles dangerous to liberty. An address of this kind to the United States grand jury at Baltimore in 1800, will reflected upon the tendency of the government as administered by Thomas Jefferson, brought to the bar of the scurate to answer an impactment for misbehavior in office. The impacament was ordered at the instance of the president. Justice Chase was acquitted, but the incident is a valuable one as indicating, on the one hand, an active partisanship by the bench instituted and partisan discussion which has happily been abandoned universally and on the other hand, a lack of public and official reverence for the courts which, happily also, no longer is wanting.

A Pointer for Mr. Bryan.

It is a reckless and demagogle tongue that for political effect will seek in our day to impugn the motives or slander the integrity of the courts when their decisions happen to contravene the tener of a political platform. It is of meritance in the good already to impugn the motives or slander the integrity of the courts when their decisions happen to contravene the tener of a political platform. It is of meritance in the good already to impugn the motives or slander the integrity of the courts when their decisions happen to contravene the tener of a political platform. It is of meritance in the good already at a political platform. It is of meritance in the good already at a political platform. It is of meritance in the good already at a political platform. It is of meritance in the good already at a political platform, and public confidence in the political platform. It is of meritance in the good already at a political platform, and properly the finite platform. It is of meritance in the good already and properly t

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and buy a lawn mower that will cut like a razor and runs as easy as a bicycle. The labor saved will amply repay you for the small outlay.

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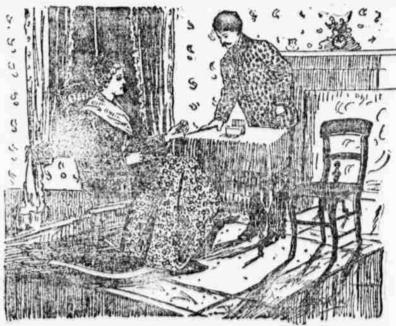
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