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SCRANTON, JUNE 30, 1899.

General Funston's desire is to become professor of American history in the Luzon university after the war is over, so that the new generation of Filipinos may be taught to know better than to get in the way of the bandwagon of Anglo-Saxon progress. Professor Funston has been giving them tolerably effective instruction as it is.

The Traction Company and the Park. The extension planned by the Traction company for its Nay Aug park service, the legality of which is in question, was meant more as a publie accommodation than as a means of profit to the company. The company can continue to run its cars on the present unsatisfactory line and still continue to make money; but by so doing it subjects thousands of patrons to inconvenience and also compels many park-frequenters to walk who, if better facilities existed, would gladly welcome the opportunity to ride. By its location the park is rendered inaccessible to many persons unless they shall be afforded proper street car facilities. In most cities the question of giving such facilities for quick transportation to and from the parks is held to be hardly second to the question of having parks at all. Boulevards are chiefly for the well-to-do who can afford carriages or the hire of vehicles from the livery stables, but the mass of the people necessarily depend upon street cars for their pleasure transportation and it seems to us that it is a mistaken policy to interfere unnecessarily with the Traction company when its efforts to bet-

For every owner of property in the proposed extension it is probable that convenience. But it is not a matter interests of the entire population are betterment in the street car facilities to Nay Aug. If prior franchises cover- justice, ing the route desired have lapsed the thing for councils to do is to renew the privilege upon equitable conditions.

It would not be a bad idea to give the Cubans who still wish to carry guns, an opportunity to fight at

The Future of the Negro.

In the Forum for July appears an estimate of the future of the negro by a representative of that race which will provoke discussion. The author of it. President W. H. Councill, ranks among the ablest educators of Alabama and in his personal career as a official, editor, lawyer and finally head of a large educational institution, he represents in an unusual degree the higher capabilities of his race. He writes frankly and his conclusions are somewhat sensational.

First of all, he regards the race problem as inevitable and views it without passion. "Take one thousand white men and one thousand black men, representing the highest intellect, virtue and industrial skill, trained in all the principles of the Gospel of Jesus of Nazareth, and place them, above want, remote from the contaminating influence of race-hating men, and before the end of the third generation," says he, "the race question would be raised and racial lines would be drawn. It is as difficult to equalize races as it is to equalize wealth.

President Councill favors education for the negro, but not because it will solve the race problem. He favors thrift among negroes but not in any hope that it will make their lot in America tenable. "Dollars," says he, "never salve problems, Problems are born in the souls of men and if solved at all, must be solved there." He fayors religious instruction and political modesty among his fellow-blacks but there, in his judgment, while helpful, will not right existing inequalities. The negro, be thinks, has already done well enough to warrant sympathy and encouragement if his progress alone made any material difference in the problem.

"He is," says our author, "a fervent, long-suffering, forgiving Christian, He is every man's friend. Every man is welcome to his humble cabin and to the best he has in it. He is a nonstriker; a jolly, decile laborer; a loyal, sober, industrious citizen,-and a brave soldier. He has reduced his illiteracy 45 per cent, in thirty-five years. If we turn on the light of the eleventh census we find: (1) Negroes are more eager for education that whites. The whites enrolled 14 per cent, of their population in 1870, and only 22 per cent. in 1890; the negroes, 3 per cent. in 1870, and 19 per cent in 1890. (2) The whites have 9 criminals to every 10,000 of their population; the negroes, 33 to every 10,000. But the whites have 100 to 1 in educational advantages, have the entire machinery of the courts in their hands, and 100 chances to 1 to evade the law and to escape punishment. (3) Whites and negroes each have 8 paupers to 1,000 population: while the whites are 64 to 1 in wealth. and 100 to 1 in good paying positions. (4) The negroes die twice as fast as the whites; but the whites have greater comforts, and many advantages as regards skilled medical attention. (5) The whites have .61 of 1 per cent. divorces; negroes, .67 of I per cent. The whites have 2,000 years' advantage in civilization. (6) In the whole country there are 25 negroes to 75 whites who own their homes; the proportion should be 1 negro to 6 whites. (7) Of the negro homes, 87 per cent. are freeholds; of the white homes, but 71 per

cent. (8) Of farms owned by negroev

(9) Forty-one per cent. of negroes are engaged in gainful pursuits; while only the more populous cities of Cuba the The Secret of Our 36 per cent, of whites are thus engaged. (10) Government reports show that the negro is the best soldier in the regular army."

Yet all these points, the writer contends, offer no escape from the stern logic of human nature. The race problem remains; "whether North, South, East or West be his ambition, the American negro's aspirations are chained to a stake, are circumscribed by Anglo-Saxon prejudice and might. There is no solution except in complete sucrender of racial pride and ambition; in absorption by the very worst element of whites; or in voluntary or involuntary deportation." Dr. Councill favors deportation. Says he: "Anglo-Saxon prejudice is but the voice of God calling to the negro to arise and go and make himself a people." From Africa he came: to Africa he must eventually return. "His own pride, the desire to redeem Africa from its darkthousand superior advantages for mental and material gain will be irresisti-

It is a bold prophecy and its fulfillment would undoubtedly lift from off the minds of far-seeing Americans of both colors a load of apprehension.

We call attention to the article elsewhere reproduced from the Philadelphia Press explaining the difficulties encountered by the administration at Washington in securing an adequate army for the Philippines. It makes clear that the combine of senators which emasculated the army reorganization bill did so with the deliberate purpose of hindering the government and alding the Filipino rebels. The leader in this treasonable combine was Arthur Pue Gorman, late Senator from staryland and now a candidate for the Democratic nomination for president of the United States. We hope that Gorman will be nominated.

Bounds of Justifiable Criticism.

A libel case of some interest has just been tried in Michigan. A member of ter the facilities represent far more to the state legislature sued to recover the public at large than to its own damages from the directors of the Good Government league because they had try." The governor's patriotism is eviopposed his re-election by circulating vicinity of the park who objects to the literature charging him with having promoted legislation of an "immoral two favor it as an addition to their nature." The ground for this charge was that he had introduced a bill to concerning these persons solely. The legalize the sale of liquor on holidays. He claimed this was not immoral legisaffected and these clearly demand a lation and that the printed assertion to the contrary did him grievous in-

When the case went to the jury the trial judge directed it what verdict to return. He ordered a finding for the defendants on the ground that the alleged libel was a privileged communication and that the right of the defendants to criticize honestly and in good faith the plaintiff's record as a legislator and candidate for public office was not exceeded in the publication complained of. As to the use of the word "immoral" in the campaign circular, the court held it to be purely a matter of opinion. It was a question upon which men might differ-a question of judgment. Thousands of people might think that the plaintiff did champion immoral measures when he sought to have the saloons thrown open on legal holidays; and thousands of people might think just the opposite.

While this decision involves no new principle it offers a timely definition of the proper limits of public criticism. This particular plaintiff was criticized honestly and in good faith for acts involving a marked difference of opinion. Had the criticism been manifestly malicious and insincere the inference is that the court would have left the jury free to make an estimate of damages. There are extremes of leniency and of virulence in criticism and both should be avoided.

Dr. Mackey's testimony on the subject of political Judas Iscariots ough; to be expert.

Advance Couriers of Civilization.

It is related by those who are acquainted with Cuba that prior to American intervention in its affairs, the spectacle of an intoxicated man in any public place was exceedingly uncommon. One of the just complaints of those Cubans who chafe under American control is that today drunkenness is on the increase and that the bad example, set by the carousing Americans who patronize the 2,000 new saloons which have sprung into existence in the island within the past year, is teaching the natives to go to excesses in the matter of drinking such as were never thought of a few months ago.

The population of Cuba has urgent need of free schools. Their establishment in large number is demanded not only by dictates of common humanity as a means of elevating an illiterate and long-oppressed race, but also by the consideration that they are essential o our pledged work in Cuba. The honor and good faith of the United States government are officially obligated to a task in which free schools are indispensable tools; and unofficially, the American people are bound by promptings of human brotherhood to give to the educational needs of these wards of our foster-isle their generous interest and support. Yet in the progress of Cuba's redemption it must be noted with shame that the saloon has apparently taken the lead over the public school and it is a matter of some doubt whether the school will ever be able to

catch up. That incident in Cienfuegos the other day, when a group of drunken American camp-followers created a riot in a disreputable resort and when arrested by the Cuban police in the line of their duty as safeguardians of the peace were rescued with bloodshed by American soldiers led by a captain in our regular army, has justly brought reproach upon our authority and our arms. With commendable diligence and impartiality, General Wilson has caused the arrest of all the principals to this disturbance, turning the American civilians over to the Cuban civil tribunal for trial and ordering the American soldiers who were implicated to undergo court-martial. So far as the evil effects of such an episode can be 89 per cent, are unencumbered; of

form of American energy which is most in evidence before the suspicious natives is that which hastens to Americanize the vice of the island and coin From the Philadelphia Press. profit out of control of the business of THE close of one campaign in the

pandering to that vice. In time, perhaps, this will not be. Our good work will no doubt eventually preponderate over our evil, when the agencies of decency become aroused to their duty. But in the discussion of the beneficent results of American civilization upon downtrodden allens it is well to bear in mind that unless great care is exercised the first fruits of Americanization are liable upon careful examination to prove disap-

The American navy has reason to be proud of a tribute paid to it by Joseph L. Stickney in his new biography of Dewey when he says: "Admiral Dewey is not an accident; he is the natural ness, and, last, the allurements of a product of his own strong individuality and the system by which officers of the navy of the United States are trained. He has passed through a school in which the necessity to act upon the inspiration of an instant is combined the knowledge of how to with infinite patience for arrival of the right time the to act." This is a pretty good recipe for success in the majority of vocations.

In his newest novel Robert W. Chambers thus delivers himself against feminine competition: "Women huddle into the literary world, women with three names, who write, write, write! The periodicals of the country are choked with undigested women wearing three names, the book stalls groan with their harvests, the literary world reeks of their tea, and its siroccos hiss through their docked hair." Robert should undoubtedly take something for this tired

Ex-Governor Stone, of Missouri, acting chairman of the Democratic National committee, thinks that some 'grave mistakes" have been made at Manila, "but as matters stand at present we have got to stand by our coundently better than his politics.

When General Otis is through with the next campaign in the Philippines it is probable that the country will be in shape for the map-makers to work with some degree of accuracy.

Colonel Roosevelt seems to be a man

who can have a Fourth of July celebra-

tion in almost any locality he chooses The friends of Dreyfus must by this

time be of the opinion that the cruiser Sfax belongs to the slow freight line. The press bureau of the peace con-

ference at The Hague does not appear to be very industrious these days. General Miles is in the position of the

oall player who is kept on the bench during the championship games,

Fourth of July will be at least fortyeight hours long this year.

TOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe Cast: 4.06 a. m., for Friday, June 30, 1899.

ŲĘĘ. E W. A child born on this day will notice that bankers are always anxious to loan money when no one wants it.

The mother is always happy when her sen has passed the period of life that is evoted to criticism of everybody and everything. The spring poet would not be regarded with so much dread were it not for the fellows who insist upon repeating his

A good many persons mistake the crank's rurway for the path of duty. Sometimes a man can "see the editor

better before than after the interview. Yale colors were certainly blue last

Ajacchus' Advice.

Do not try to begin life at the top the ladder. You may become dizzy. Do not be too auxious to persuade peo ple that you are smart. Give them chance to guess it.

SICKNESS AT MANILA.

From the Times-Herald

It will fill the anti-imperialists with a st mortal grief to learn that in perishing like flies in the mob eat of Maoila the health of our troop In that abused climate has been aston ishingly good. In a period of almost a ear, from the landing of our first hur ried military expedition near Cavite, June 30, 1898, to the date of General Gtis' last report, June 5, 1898, there have been only 361 deaths from disease in our Philpoine army, which from first to last has numbered 40,000 mcn. Moreover, the 364, or less than 1 per cent of the men exposed to the insalubrious climate of Maincludes all these drowned or who died from injuries other than those received in battle.

THE SONG OF THE REEL.

have heard the peerless Nilsson to the heights of heaven float, On the outspread soaring pinions of a transcendental note; have listened unto Scalch! in a melody

divine, Till my blod was all a-sparkle like her own rich native wine; i have heard at early morning, breaking through the woodland's hush,

rapt, inspired trilling of a love-de lighted thrush, And my soul has echoed eagerly to every touching strain. Forgetting all its weariness, its sorrows.

and its pain. Yet all those blended harmonies could never make me feel enchantment that o'erwhelms me in the singing of the reel.

it has a sweeter metre than such melodies as these, As its buzzes, buzzes, buzzes like a coming swarm of bees! There's electrifying ichor in the rapid

That enkindles exaltation in the marrow of my bones. No miser ever reveled so at clinking golden gainsblood goes coursing madly to the

My rhythm of its strains, heart and soul go dancing in a mai, volupiuous whiri; My brain's a raging fire; all my sense, in a swirt.

Ah, no language can depict it! No power can reveal ecstasy that trembles in the singing of the reel! those owned by whites, but 71 per cent. | undone General Wilson has undone | -Cluskey Cromwell, in Washington Star.

Trouble in Manila.

Philippines, brought to an end by the rainy season, is reported by General Otls in his last despatch, reviewing the results of his operations. When the next begins at the opening of October and the beginning cratic party. Now, the people who were of the dry season, a force of 40,000 all right in 1896 are all right now. I men will be under his command. This do not need to talk to them. Those who went through the flery furnace of critical control of the contro display of adequate and overpowering force will alone go far to a close strug gle which has left but one organized force of 4,000 ment opposed to the authority of the United States. For six weeks to come 2,000 to 3,000 men a week will reach or leave for Manila, a larger force than England sent in the same period to the Indian mutiny, and a larger force than is today gathered in South Africa awaiting possible war with the Transvaal. If, as General Otis shows and the record of a score of conflicts demonstrates, the superiority of American arms has been established by the past campaign, their supremacy will be put beyond doubt by the force which will be present in Manila by the end of September, full 40,000 men.

But the resistance which the country has faced in Luzon and the delay in its suppression are the direct result of the long opposition in the senate to the Spanish treaty. This encouraged resistance at Luzon and by forcing a ompromise on the army bill it reduced the forces to suppress resistance at the command of the government in Washington. With resistance in Luzon as a result of opposition to annexation at Washington the country is familiar. The relation between opposition at Washington and the lack of an adequate force at Manila has been less apparent. With delay in the ratification of the treaty went opposition to the maintenance of the army on an adequate scale. Both were supported by the same men, both had the same purpose, and both have had the same results, the needless loss of American soldiers in the rice fields of Luzon, the needless cost of prolonged operations and the needless injury to national prestige and authority caused by resistance at Luzon protracted through months instead of weeks.

With troops enough, none of these things need have occurred, and of roops the government was deprived by the same votes which delayed ratification. By law, the army gathered to fight Spain disappeared with the appearance of peace, and the only legislation which could be secured from the senate last winter for a new army abruptly reduced the regular army to 7,500 men and provided for new enlistments and a new organization to supply new forces. The volunteers all had to be mustered out, and but for the patriotism of the volunteers who remained at Manila the country would have fared as ill as Senator Gorman and his associates proposed. Instead of being able to use the forces with which it brought the war with Spain to a triumphant close the administration was required by law to part with all its volunteers at the earliest moment, summarily to reduce the regular army to 27,500 men, and then, if need were, enlist, first, enough regulars to raise their force to 65,000 men, and then, if need still were, enough volunteers 35,000 in number, to make the entire force 100,000 men.

In the spring of 1898, a regular army This spring this army by discharge was reduced to 27,500, and then the work began of expanding it, first, to 65,000, and then, by adding 35,000 volunteers, to 100,000 men. Having begun by making resistance certain in Luzon by delaying the ratification of the treaty, the opposition, by the army legislation it extorted as a compromise army bill, rendered its suppression diffi cult by requiring this spring not the maintenance of the war army but the

new organization of a new army. Since March 38,000 men have beer enlisted in the regular army. Many of these are re-enlistments, but the new enlistments have been 1,000 a week. These troops had to be enlisted, mustered in, distributed and organized. The labor, while attracting less attention, has been only second to that of a year ago, and the field of operations was this time 12,000 miles away. With volunteers steadily leaving Manila by steady shipments, the force in the Philippines has been raised from 15,000 last winter to 23,000 today, regulars all. In a fortnight 28,900 men will be in Manila. By the middle of August a force of 35,900 men will be there, and from that time on a steady stream of 1,000 men a week will be maintained until the islands are pacified, peace re stored and the legal authority of the United States is established.

This policy of doubling the force now n Manila, trebling the men there last winter, and quadrupling the army deemed necessary a year ago, will be approved by the whole country. The iclays have been irksome, and the prospect and presence of a force sufficient to hold every mile occupied offers the only course which should be followed. If there has been delay it has been the inevitable result of the dissolution of one army and the organization of another at the very time when a resistance more serious than that of Spain faced the government which an irresponsible opposition made responsible for suppress ing resistance fomented by the very policy which destroyed the army that had fought the war just won and required the organization of a new one. This reorganization has gone on for fifteen week; just at the rate of \$5,000 men a week. Faster it could not go It is continuing at the rate of 1,000 men a week and will continue while there is need for more men at Manila or elsewhere. With 23,000 men now, General Otis will resume operations when the rainy season is over with 40,090 men The force is adequate and a weekly reinforcement of 1,000 men will keep it adequate until the task of the nation is accomplished.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

'rom J. Sterling Morton's Conservative. During the tumultuous campaign of

Jesse, in the city of Richmond, William
J. Bryan declared: "I want to warn
you who are contemplating deserting
the Democratic party at this time, that the man who, in the face of such an enmy, either goes to the rear or is found a secret conference with the enemy, is traiter upon whom the brand shall be placed and HE SHALL NOT COME BACK." The dictatorial and majestic manner in which Mr. Bryan, by his own authority, thus banished from the privi-leges of association with the sanctified silverites, al. those who had adhered to the diabolism of the gold standard, was ofty in its imperialism and unparalleled in its modesty. But that cruel remark, calculated to intimidate and buildoze the

cowardly and weak, was made before the

election of 1896.

Mr. Bryan is better inclined to forgive-ness and mercy now, for in a speech made at Louisville, Kentucky, during the last six weeks, the deflant and the dictatorial were erased and in their stead were served up the following persuasive sweetments. There is nothing of the bra-vado in this: "I have been told that there are here a number of people who were Democrats prior to 1596, but who, in 1896, wandered away into the Republican fold or waited for awhile at that halfway place known as the Gold Demowent through the fiery furnace of criti-cism in 1895 are not apt to be dismayed now. But I want to talk awhile to those who left us in 1896, because I want them to come back and help us in this fight."

A MIGHTY GOOD THING.

From the Times-Herald,

General Wood declines \$30,000 a year to fight yellow fever and uphold the American authority in Cuba. "This fighting business has been a good thing for the whole country," said Roosevelt while on his way to attend a reunion of the Rough Riders. What better illustration of the truth of this remark can be found than the action of General Leonard

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

Second Legislative District.

Notice is hereby given to the Republi-an voters of the Second legislative district that a primary election will be held on Saturday, July 1, 1899, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent said legislative district in the coming Re-publican state convention to be held in Harrisburg. On account of the follow-ing Tuesday being a legal holiday, the convention to compute the vote will be held on Monday, July 3, 1899, at 1 o'clock in the court house in Scranton. In ac-cordance with a resolution adopted by the last district convention the candidates for delegates to the state conven-tion will be voted for directly by the voters at the polls. Fach candidate must register with the district chairman his full name and postoffice address and shall pay his assessment ten days fore the election or his name will not be placed on the official ballot, neither will any votes cast for him be counted.

The regular vigilance committee to gether with the return judge to be ap-pointed by the chairman will conduct the election and the result will be reported by the return judge to the district convention which will be composed of the return judges of the various districts Frederic W. Fleitz, Chairman. Attest: M. W. Lowry, Secretary,

June 12, 1809,

Fourth Legislative District. Notice is hereby given to the Republi-can voters of the Second legislative dis-trict that a primary election will be held on Saturday, July 1, 1899, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent said legislative district in the coming Republi-can state convention to be held in Harrisburg. On account of the following Tuesday being a legal holiday, the con-vention to compute the vote will be held on Monday, July 3, 1829, at 3 o'clock p. m., in Burke's hall, Carbondale. In ac-cordance with a resolution adopted by the last district convention the candidates for delegates to the state conven-tion will be voted for directly by the voters at the polls. Each candidate must register with the district chairman his full name and postoffice address, and shall pay his assessment ten days before the election or his name will not be placed on the official ballot, neither will any

on the omical ballot, heither will any votes cast for him be counted.

The regular vigilance committee, together with the return judge to be appointed by the chairman, will conduct the election, and the result will be reported by the return judge to the district con-vention, which will be composed of the return judges of the various districts. W. Smith Chairman Attest: Samuel S. Jones, Secretary.

REXFORD'S.

SCRANTON, June 30, 1899.

Just sold two more of those \$32 watches. Solid 14k gold, good weight, handsome thin model. Elgin movement that will keep perfect time. In fact a watch a man can be proud of. Haven't missed a customer that has looked at this watch. How about you?

THE REXFORD CO., 132 Wyoming Ave.

Star Automatic Paper Fastener

Fastens papers in a jiffy, feeds itself and improved in every respect. Prices lower than ever. We are still selling the Planitary Pencil Sharpeners. The only sharp. ening device which never breaks the lead. On trial in your office for 10 days free of charge. We have numerous other novelties in office supplies, together with a large line of Blank Books and Typewriter's Supplies.

ReynoldsBros

STATIONERS and ENGRAVERS, Hotel Jermyn Building.

FOR \$10

A Twenty-Year Gold-Filled Gase With a 15-Jeweled Waltham Movement.

Both Guaranteed

The Best Watch in th Whole World for the Money

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130 Wyoming Avenue.



THE LONG GREEN

lawn around the house, or the little patch of grass in the dooryard, require constant attention to look brautiful.

Don't borrow your neighbor's lawn mower which you find isn't sharp, and then say sharp things about it which makes your wife sad, but come in here and buy a lawn mower that will cur like a razor and runs as easy as a bleyde. The labor saved will amply repay you for the small outlay.

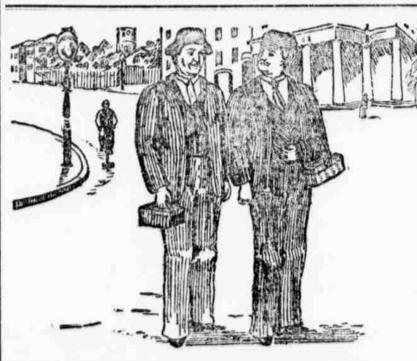
And such things as Pruning Shears and Grass Clippers that will give satisfaction are here too.

GUNSTER & FORSYTH 225-327 PENN AVENUE.

Luther Keller CEMENT, LIME, SEWER PIPE, Etc.

Yard and Office

West Lackawanna Ave., SCRANTON, PA



I am a mill man and work ten hours per day and am compelled to work all the time to make both ends meet, so I try to keep well as much as possible. I never was sick in my life until I was caught on a shaft, which has broken me down, but these two months have seemed like living to me. I took down sick, the doctor came, gave me an injuition of morphine and I went to sleep. That is about all there was to that. I was and at work again but I kept getting down sick about one day in a week. I tried ever thing and was half sick all the time, but the change came the night I tried Rich Tabules. Two months ago I bought of Young, the druggist in Lynn, Mass., one hundand twenty Ripans Tabules and now I can say that I never felt better. A friend o and twenty Ripans Tabules and now I can say that I never felt better. A friend of mine was going to work with me two weeks ago and he said to me "Why, Miller, what is the matter with you?" Of course I knew I was all right and I asked, in surprise, "What do you mean?" He replied "Nothing, only that new walk you have got." I laughed and was not going to say anything when he said "What has done it, Miller?" All I could say was Ripans Tabules have done it and the knowing how to take them. The next morning he had a box of the Tabules in his pocket. Last Saturday night I bought was send how containing on how to take them. my second box containing one hundred and twenty Tabules and I mean to keep them on

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABLIES is a paper carton (without place) is now for mile at some drug stores—some FINS CRIPS. This low-priced soot is intended for the poor and the committed. One does not the five-cent cartons (126 tablies) can be lead by multi by sending for the relation to the Ripans Christian Courany, No. 10 percess street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABLIES) will be send for the cents. Ripans Tablies may also be laid of grocers, general sterchespore, news agreets and a liquor stores and better slope.

FINLEY'S

One Week Devoted to

At Reduced Prices:

In order to get our stock of Colored Shirt Waists down to normal proportions, we have made a general reduction of from 15 to 25 per cent. all along the line and our entire stock is now at your disposal at tempting prices.

The new prices apply Cambric,

Percale Scotch and French Ginghams,

Corded Ginghams and Colored Pique Waists,

And we venture to say that no more attractive ine is shown this season. The following numbers you will find exceptional

Percale Waists Reduced to 43c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00 Value for 65c., 85c., 90c. and \$1.25

Gingham Waists \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 Value for \$1.50, \$1.85 and \$2.00

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Have You Seen Our ldeal Gas Ranges

The Most Perfect Gas Range Ever Made.

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Heating, Plumbing. Gas Fitting, Electric Light Wiring, Gas an Electric Fixtures, Builders Hardware.

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and the Repauno Chemical Соправу'я HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

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