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The fact that the proprietor of the
Times recently petitioned for a Barber
patent in front of his residence
seems to indicate that the penny
dreadful's battle against the asphalt
snake was designed entirely for the
galleries.

Re-Elect Dr. Phillips.

The prospect that the Board of Control
will re-elect George W. Phillips
principal of the High School will be
approved by the great body of the
citizenship of Scranton and by none
more cordially than by the pupils who
have passed under his supervision. That
there have been unnecessary frictions
in the High School and that possibly
Dr. Phillips may in some minor mat-
ters have been forgetful of the some-
what voluminous instruction issued to
him at various times may be conceded
without affecting the fact that in its
main results his supervision of the
High School's work has been admirably
successful.

On the first day of last May, referring
to the campaign for the city superin-
tendency then in progress, The Tribune
said and now takes pleasure in re-
peating: "The city of Scranton is ex-
ceedingly fortunate in having two men
so well placed as are Principal Phillips
and Superintendent Howell. The former
has made of the new high school some
thing more than a mere jumping
off place in the public school route; he
has made it a radiating center of the
entire educational system of the com-
munity, sending inspiration in every di-
rection. He has done so well in so
short a time that in all kindness we feel
constrained to suggest that for the
city's sake he should not be disturbed.
The high school is by no means a
finished work. It has yet to be broadened
and improved. Professor Phillips, all
must admit, is pre-eminently the man
to continue the immediate personal di-
rection of this evolutionary process
and on the professional side it consti-
tutes by no means an inadequate
ambition."

The city of Scranton is greatly in-
debted to George W. Phillips. It owes
largely to him the introduction into the
work of its schools of the modern edu-
cational methods and principles which
today have the approval of the substan-
tial elements in the community
but which, when Dr. Phillips first took
hold of the schools, were conspicuous
chiefly by their absence. So far as
one individual deserves credit for a
progressive movement necessarily in-
volving the co-operation of many, he
deserves it for putting the administra-
tion of our schools upon the right track
and for initiating the merit system in
place of the wholesale and summary
dismissal of teachers for political
causes which prevailed without dis-
cussion prior to his accession to the city
superintendency a dozen years ago.
Whatever allowance of recognition
must be made to others for subsequent
developments in this direction, to the
pioneer in this vitally necessary work
of reconstruction all friends of educa-
tion owe a permanent debt of grati-
tude.

For this reason it is intensely un-
pleasant that a feeling of estrangement
should have developed between Dr.
Phillips and Superintendent Howell so
far as to enter into and embarrass their
official relations. From men of their
character and standing better things
are to be expected, and may not un-
reasonably be demanded. The time is
opportune to point out to all concerned
that personal preferences and prejudices
must be subordinated and unity
of effort among all administrative of-
ficers in the schools must be enforced.

Some of the causes contributing to
past discord can be obviated in future
if the people of Scranton will elect to
represent them on the Board of Control
men of judicial temperament and a
sincere and intelligent interest in the
welfare of the schools, instead of men
ready to enter upon a moment's notice
into factional intrigues and eager to
create factional divisions among teach-
ers and their friends. When the school
board itself is rent by feuds and con-
ducted on the principle of "to the
victors belong the spoils" it is futile
to hope for harmony among the men and
women they put in charge of school
work. The peanut type of politician
has no place on any school board, least
of all on one charged with administer-
ing the educational interests of 120,000
people. Until this type is eliminated
there will be trouble at frequent inter-
vals of the kind which now fills with
displeasure every intelligent citizen of
Scranton.

A Real Octopus.

So much has been said of late
in the columns of a flutulent afternoon
contemporary about octopuses that the
public may be interested in a de-
scription of a real octopus. In the
San Francisco Call of recent date the
captain of a bark plying between that
port and Honolulu told this story of
the monster which nowadays does
such frequent service in the meta-
morphs of Populistic orators and jour-
nalists:

Its eyes were large, of a greenish tint
and somewhat protruding; its mouth,
however, was not so very large, and it
appeared to be shaped like a parrot's
bill; its tentacles were tapering, and
like his body, of a grayish color, covered
with spots. It appeared to possess the
shrimplike power of changing the
color of these spots in a most extraor-
dinary manner as fast as the eye could
detect the changes; they varied from a
very rich crimson to a dark dull brown,
these changes, I doubt, indicating the
slight state of excitement under which the

creature was at the time. Suddenly the
octopus discharged a huge jet of a dark-
colored fluid full into the eyes of the
fish, and then vaulting forward with
the rapidity of an arrow it grasped its
prey with the long tentacles, and in an
instant the victor and the vanquished
had disappeared below the surface
of the water. In a few moments
more we had sailed right over the scene
and found the water was colored almost
black for a space of fully 200 feet in di-
ameter, and we noticed a clear slightly
resounding tone rising from the water;
our patent log line of snow-white cotton,
most black, and it has not yet assumed
its white freshness although it has towed
in the water fully 500 miles since the
above episode. About twenty minutes
after we had passed over this spot we
saw the huge creature again on the sur-
face enjoying its meal in a very leisurely
manner, rolling the body of the un-
fortunate snail over and over and bit-
ting off large mouthfuls with its cruel-
looking beak.

If the octopus editor of the Times is
wise he will file this bit of descrip-
tion away for future reference.

In 62 cities, according to statistics
collected by the Chicago Tribune,
Fourth of July accidents resulted in
the death of 4 persons, in the wounding
of 1,974, and in fire losses amounting
to \$159,165. Of the injured, 427 were
hurt by cannon firecrackers, 113 by toy
cannons, 60 by powder and revolvers
and 15 by stray bullets. American
patriotism needs to curb its explosive-
ness.

Settle the Strike.

The propriety of a conference be-
tween the men who are now on strike
in the building trades and their late
employers is indisputable. The prin-
cipals in dispute should once more
come together and see if there is not
a basis of agreement acceptable to
each. The strike has shown suffi-
cient strength on both sides to war-
rant an attempt at its self-adjust-
ment. Failing that, the community,
which suffers most, will be justified
in insisting through public sentiment
upon arbitration.

It is fair to the strikers to say that
they have comported themselves with
superior discretion under the difficult
circumstances which such a move-
ment invariably entails. We are not
entirely sure that the strike was wise
in the first place; from the standpoint
of the general community, upon which
the chief burden has fallen, it must
be said that the probable gains from
the strike, if any, do not appear likely
to offset the certain losses, which the
representatives of the strikers them-
selves estimate at high in the hun-
dreds of thousands of dollars.

But that is a matter now beyond
recall. As Mr. Cleveland said, it is
not a theory, but a condition which
confronts us—a condition which must
be faced with regard rather than the
future than for the past. A continu-
ation of the strike means continued
loss, which must fall, in some pro-
portion, on all concerned. Let an
honest effort be made, therefore, to
discover in a spirit of mutual concilia-
tion whether this prospective loss
cannot be averted. If it can be and
is not averted, the persons responsible
for the failure to avert it will com-
mit a moral crime.

Of course no one in this age will
dare assert that if corporation has any
rights, but interference with enter-
prise for the convenience of the pub-
lic, just for the sake of bothering a
corporation, is bad judgment, to say
the least, as opponents of the park
loop may discover.

An Emphatic Disclaimer.

The denial given by Brigadier Gen-
eral Harrison Gray Otis to the stories
of alleged atrocities committed by our
soldiers in the Philippines which have
formed a large part of the stock in
trade of the anti-imperialist agitators
is not necessary to protect the reputa-
tion of our troops in foreign service,
for those stories have never received
corroboration from any considerable
number of Americans; but nevertheless as a
matter of justice it is worthy to go
on record. Says this observant journal-
ist who was in the thick of the
fighting in Luzon:

"The reports to which you allude, the
murder or maltreatment of prisoners,
etc., are without foundation in fact,
and are nothing short of a libel upon
our army in the Philippines. So far
from these charges being true, the very
opposite is the truth. Filipino non-
combatants, as well as captive soldiers,
have been treated with humanity and
with marked consideration in a state of
war, taking into account the numerous
acts of treachery which our troops have
had a fair right to resent and punish.
The wholesale burnings of towns, vil-
lages and hamlets which have been
reported in this country are true, but
the Filipinos themselves set the fires.
I myself secured a copy of the infamous
town-burning order, issued officially in
Spanish, by Luna, General-in-chief,
of the operations, as he signed himself.
This order was issued in the month
of March, during our advance upon
Malolos, and it settles the question of
who did the burning.

"I highly commend the military ad-
ministration in Luzon, noting particu-
larly that there have been no serious
mistakes committed; that splendid
American troops, both volunteers and
regulars, have won every battle against
the insurgents; that the army has been
adequately provisioned and efficiently
handled; that the sick have been ten-
derly cared for by capable hospital
corps; that mortality among the sick
had been small though percentage of
cases had been large; that mortality
from wounds also has been small, in
proportion to the whole number hit;
that recoveries from wounds have been
signally successful; that the dead in
battle or from disease have been re-
solutely buried, either on the spot or

borne in transports across the wide sea,
to be consigned to earth by the hands
of their relatives or friends, and finally,
that the honor of the flag and the au-
thority of the government have been
upheld by the army in Luzon, in a way
that ought to make every right-think-
ing man proud."

This statement was made particu-
larly to the Washington representative
of the New York Evening Post, the paper
which has been most assiduously cir-
culating the libels in question. We do
not believe that it will stop the Post
from repeating with traitorous uncti-
on the magnified or manufactured gossip
which does service in giving pretext
for copperhead opposition to the gov-
ernment; but it will make future repeti-
tions unmistakably malicious and
prevent their acceptance by any sane
man.

Responding to popular criticism be-
cause of the fact that on July 4 none
of the foreign embassies or legations
at Washington except that of Turkey
displayed flags in tribute to the day
we celebrate, one of the members of
the diplomatic corps called attention to
the fact that our own federal govern-
ment took no official cognizance of
the day. If this is true, the Washing-
ton authorities need a shaking up.

A Camden man states that ham fat
applied to the wound will in a few
hours reduce the swelling caused by a
carass from the "kissing bug." This
is well worth remembering, assuming
that there is a kissing bug.

General Wesley Merritt does not
propose to be left out entirely in the
Philippine campaign. He will fight a
few battles in the magazines next fall.

In speaking of himself as a "fat
chump," it is believed that ex-Gov-
ernor Hogg was thinking of the other
fellow.

In Time of Peace
Prepare for War

From a Paper Read Recently at Utica,
by Lieutenant W. G. Moyer, of Water-
ville, N. Y., Formerly of the United
States Navy.

THE old eternal truths are still the
truths of today. Victory in the
future will come to us as it has always
come in the past to those who not
only show courage and skill in the
actual shock of conflict, but also
cool and wise forethought in advance
ready for that conflict. It is always
one hour often said by persons who
are prone to mistake for thought the
repetition of aged aphorisms, that some
people intend to have peace come if they
fight for it. They imagine that they are
giving utterance to a biting and con-
clusive sarcasm, when in reality they are
saying a profound and simple truth.
All the peace the world has ever had has
been obtained by fighting, and all the
peace that any nation which is neither
subject nor tributary ever have is by
readiness to fight if attacked. Weak-
ness and fear and defenseless prepara-
tion and dishonor. Readiness, prepara-
tion and courage mean honor and peace.
And, therefore, I say to you do not let
the people close their eyes to the neces-
sities of the case. Keep up the agitation
and interest in the future. We must
keep the subject prominently before us.
We need more ships, more dry docks,
more armor, more guns, more officers,
more men.

During the last session of congress,
notwithstanding the glorious work which
had been done by the navy during the
war, a profound and simple truth
was presented to the people which had
been expounded in getting sufficient ships
for the war, and the general feeling through-
out the country was one of enlarging and
reorganizing this service, its affairs re-
ceived but scant attention at the hands
of congress. The only important measure
besides the appropriation and authori-
zation of the service and paid by congress
was the naval personnel bill, and that
was not amended and changed that it
does not answer the purpose for which
it was intended. The bill, the bill for
new ships, were both cut down so
they fail to accomplish the plans of the
department. Only last week the Navy
department proposed to the president
a plan for four monitors and a small quan-
tity for three battleships—3 tons for each
ship. This is simply in order that the
work of fitting out these ships may be
proceed and the completion of the ves-
sels be no longer delayed. The main in-
sult, however, of supplying plates for the
side armor of these ships, and others
authorized last winter cannot be
settled until congress again takes the
question under advisement. Until an
agreement is reached as to the price to
be paid there is no expectation that any
of the six battleships building and au-
thorized can possibly be completed.

The bill for a national naval reserve
of officers and men, which I regard as
one of the most desirable of them all
for, as its title shows, it proposes to
provide a reserve force which can be called
on in case of war and is composed of sea-
faring men who will be obliged to take
at least a two weeks' training on board
a man of war and under regular officers
every year, and is under the national
authority as much as the regular estab-
lishment—this bill was not even con-
sidered, the expense being that there
is not sufficient time. And so with the bill
for additional dry docks, and on yes-
terday I read an article from the En-
gineer, copied by the Army and Navy
Journal, which puts this matter in its
proper light and in so much better lan-
guage than I have at command that I
take the liberty to quote it in its en-
tirety: "One point the United States
has signally failed in or omitted to
reckon at its value. The docking accom-
modation in the government yards is
practically at present of no value what-
ever, and had the country been obliged
to meet a really formidable enemy at sea
recently, instead of the effete, badly
armed and indifferently fought vessels
of the Spanish navy in the case of a
mishap with one of her large battleships,
it is quite possible that the injured ves-
sel might have gone down for want of
a dry dock to put her in. The three
private ship building yards of the United
States are rather better off in this re-
spect, but they are not as yet provided
with large dry docks, and it was
fortunate for the American naval depart-
ment that they had not to fall back upon
private yards for docking accommodations
last year." And the sting of this
criticism is in the fact that it is true.

I say we must not let the people close
their eyes to the necessities of the case.
Remember that it takes years to build
and equip plants and foundries with fa-
cilities for making the ordnance and the
armor of today. We are forced to do
it a little at a time, and therefore forced
to keep everlastingly at it. Peace is the
time for preparation for war, and our
next war is not likely to be with Spain.
We cannot all be honored by seats in the
council halls of the nation, where our
voices raised in the furtherance of the
object would be heard by thousands and
tens of thousands, yet none so humble
but what he has an influence and power
to continue the preparation. His judg-
ment or Socrates' or Plato or Christ?
—From Blackwood's Magazine,
country, determination to protect our

HE DID NOT ATTEND.

At the recent Unitarian festival in Bos-
ton Secretary Lowell told this story:
"During the winter I went with the pre-
sidential party to Savannah, where we
were most kindly and courteously re-
ceived. Everything was done to make
the visit pleasant. On Saturday after-
noon we were taken down the river, and
on returning the chairman of arrange-
ments said: 'Tomorrow is Sunday, and
you will have the day to yourselves. We
have all sorts of churches in Savannah,
and you can go wherever you wish.'
'Well,' said the president, 'I am a Meth-
odist, and I think I will go to the Meth-
odist church.' After the others had ex-
pressed their choice, I said: 'Have you
not some little struggling Unitarian
church here in your city?' 'No,' was his
reply, 'but we have a run-down Epis-
copal church that is almost as bad.'"

LITERARY NOTES.

Warman's new novel of railroad life
is entitled "Snow on the Headlight." It
is said to picture dramatic phases of a
great railroad strike. The book is pub-
lished by D. Appleton & Co.

"The Automobile in Common Use:
What It Costs, How It is Operated, What
It Will Do,"—in short, the automobile,
or horseless vehicle, as we find it in ac-
tual service today, is the subject of the
opening article of McClure's Magazine
for July.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, the widow
of the novelist, has been spending the
winter in Madeira. It will be recalled
in some of his books, she has written a
short story for the July Scribner's, en-
titled "Anax."

The August Century will be a Mid-
summer annual "Travel Number," contain-
ing many articles of reasonable interest.
Among its contents of another character
will be a brief paper by Major-General
Leonard Wood, Military Governor of
Puerto Rico, setting forth the
"Present Situation in Cuba," and the
outlook for the future.

The great work which has engaged
Professor W. Z. Ripley for so long, "The
Races of Europe," is being ready for
publication by the Messrs. Appleton. This
book is said to furnish a lucid descrip-
tion of the present living population of
Europe from the standpoint of the phys-
ical anthropologist, and to show the in-
imate relationship which has gradually
arisen between man and his geograph-
ical environment.

Professor Angelo Hellprin's important
work, "The Klondike and the Klondiker,"
is said to present for the first time an ac-
curate general account of the region
which has so recently become famous.
Much has been written about the Klon-
dike, but a large proportion of this mat-
erial contains so many exaggerations that
a proper perspective is impossible. It
is said for the purpose of discriminating
between fact and fancy by means of a
personal knowledge of the region and
its varied conditions that Professor Hell-
prin, an experienced traveler and the
leader of the Peary Relief Expedition
of 1892, made his journey through the
region. He now presents the results of
his observations in a series of graphic
chapters which not only features of the
journey, the character of the coun-
try, and the life of the mining camps.
To those specially interested in the prac-
tical possibilities of the region, the book
will make a special appeal. Students
will find it the first adequate presenta-
tion of the Klondike gold problem made
to date. The book is available in valu-
able to prospectors and others prac-
tically interested, since it furnishes assist-
ance not to be found in any other pub-
lication. The Messrs. Appleton will
publish this book shortly.

PUT TO THE TEST.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.
"Count," she said, you must give me
some proof that you do not want me for
my money alone.
He looked at her silently for a moment,
and a subtle sort of sadness seemed to
glisten in his features. Then he
spoke slowly, softly, as if he had been
hurt:
"I will prove that I want to marry you
for yourself only—I will do these
things on one condition.
Tears of happiness rose to her eyes.
She looked at him around him and
kissed him, and then she sobbed:
"Ah, darling, I knew you would do so.
I have felt from the first that my noble
Bruno was a mere fortune hunter.
What is the condition, dearest?"
"That you will prove you do not mar-
ry me only for my title," he replied.
"Oh, well," she said, "I drop the
subject. Can you be ready by a week
from Wednesday?"

THEY THOUGHT THEY KNEW.

From the Louisville Evening Post.
"The lesson, was from the 'Prodigal
Son,' and the great teacher seemed
dwelling on the character of the elder
brother.
'But amidst all the rejoicing,' he
said, 'there was one to whom the
prodigal brought no joy,
to whom the prodigal's return gave no
pleasure, but only bitterness; one who
did not approve of the feast being held,
and who did not wish to attend it. Now,
can any of you tell me who this was?'
There was a breathless silence, followed
by a vigorous cracking of thumbs, and
it them from a dozen sympathizers.
The teacher, however, said, 'Please, sir,
this was the fattest calf.'

HE STOOD CORRECTED.

From the Chicago Tribune.
"Cooking school? Hmph! I suppose
you've learned everything except how to
bake bread, young woman?"
"Of course not. I don't bake bread at
cooking school."
"Oh, you don't?"
"No, sir. We bake the dough."

TOOK HIM AT HIS WORD.

Senator Clark of Montana, recently
laid an asphalt walk before his west-
ern home, and the composition being not
yet cured, he invited his mother-in-law
to be erected with the sign, "Take the
boardwalk." Some local wags noted this
and the day after its appearance carried
the wags and wrote under the sign the
words "We have."

TO VICTIMS.

I sing the hymn of the Conquered, who
fell in the battle of life—
The hymn of the wounded, the beaten,
who died overwhelmed in the strife.
Not the jubilate song of the victors for
whom the rousing acclaim
Of nations was lifted in chorus, whose
brows were the chaplet of fame.
But the hymn of the low, and the hum-
ble, the weary and broken in heart.
Who strove and who failed, acting brave-
ly a silent and desperate part.
Whose souls were no flower on its
branches, whose hopes burned in
ashes away.
From whose hands slipped the prize they
had grasped at, who stood at the dy-
ing of day.
With the work of their life all around
them, unutilized, unheeded, alone.
With death swooning down over their fail-
ure, and all but their faith overdrawn.
While the voice of the world shouts its
chorus, the psalm for those who have
won.
While the trumpet is sounding triumph,
and high to the breeze and the sun
Gay banners are waving, hands clapping
and hurrying feet.
Throning after-crown of laurel-crowned vic-
tors who stand on the field of defeat.
In the shadow, amongst those who are
fallen and wounded and dying—and
there
Chant a requiem low, place my hand
on their pale, knotted brow, breathe a
prayer.
Hold the hand that is helpless and whis-
per, "They won't the victory with
Who have fought the good fight and have
vanquished the demon 'tis' tempts us
within.
Who have held to their faith, unswayed
by the prize that the world holds so
high;
Who have dared for a right cause to suf-
fer, resist—to fight, if need be, to die.
Speak, fathers: why are life's victors?
Unroll thy long annals and say—
Are they those whom the world called
the victors, who won the success of a
day?
The Martyrs or Nero? The Spartans who
fell at Thermopylae's fray.
Or the Persians and Xenophon? His judges
or Socrates? Plato or Christ?
—From Blackwood's Magazine,
country, determination to protect our

Star Automatic Paper Fastener
Fastens papers in a jiffy,
feeds itself and improved in
every respect. Prices lower
than ever. We are still sell-
ing the Planitary Pencil
Sharpeners. The only sharp-
ening device which never
breaks the lead. On trial in
your office for 10 days free of
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other novelties in office sup-
plies, together with a large
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A Twenty-Year
Gold-Filled Gasc
With a 15-Jeweled
Waltham Movement.
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Guaranteed
The Best Watch in the
Whole World for the Money.
MERCEREAU & CONNELL
130 Wyoming Avenue.

EVOLUTION IN TENNESSEE.
From the Rogersville Review.
A girl, named plain "Mary" at her
birth, dropped the "e" when she grew
up and became Miss May. As she be-
gan to shine in a social way, she changed
the "y" to "i" and signed her letters
"Ma." About a year ago she was married,
and now she has dropped the "e" and it's
just plain "Ma." That's evolution.

PERSONALITIES.
James M. Barrie announces his inten-
tion of visiting this country next autumn.
Sir Julian Pauncefote says that he will
retire from his Washington post next
April.
Lord Kitchener's favorite book is the
Koran, a copy of which he always car-
ries with him.
Secretary Hay is a devout Omar Khay-
yamite, and he has the best collection
of editions of the Rubaiyat in this country.
Henry W. Grady, son of the founder of
the Atlanta Constitution, has announced
his candidacy for the city council of
Atlanta.

great preparations are being made for
the dinner to be given to Richard Croker
on his return from Europe by the Demo-
cratic club of New York.
William Dean Howells subscribes in-
cidentally to a clipping bureau for in-
cidents in real life appearing upon what-
ever theme he may be treating in novel form.
Baron Nordenskjold, the Swedish nat-
uralist and explorer, is financially ruined,
as the result of his becoming involved
with a Swedish publishing house. His
loss is \$200,000.

Paderewski has postponed his arrival
here until December, so that he may give
his personal direction to the rehearsals
of the Rubiast in this country.
E. Drexler in November.
Ex-Senator George F. Hamlin, of Kan-
sas, is the son of Europe Hamlin, and
had three uncles whose names were
Asia, Africa and America. Vice Pres-
ident Hamlin was the son of Africa.

Raphael Joseffy will make a tour of
the principal cities of the United States,
beginning in the early part of November,
appearing in recitals which will limit
the number of appearances to 50.
Frederic C. Penfield, of New York, who
was United States diplomatic agent and
consul general to Egypt, has been award-
ed the decoration of the Palmes of the
Academy of France in recognition of his
paper on "Britain's Exploitation of the
Nile."

The colored people of Philadelphia are
calling \$200,000 in order to place in Fair-
mount park a monument to Bishop Rich-
ard Allen, the founder of the African
Methodist Episcopal church, first as a
local organization in 1787, and as a Na-
tional church in 1816.

President McKinley is said to have the
best memory of any man ever in politics
not excepting Blaine. He never forgets a
name, rarely a name. Recently he was
passed by a man who, recognizing him by
his pictures, bowed. They met at the
next White house reception. "I'm glad
to meet you again," said the president.
"Again? When before?" "On Pennsyl-
vania avenue, at 5:30 last Tuesday af-
ternoon."

THE LONG GREEN
lawn around the house, or the little patch
of grass in the dooryard, require constant
attention to look beautiful.
Don't borrow your neighbor's lawn
mower which you find lent sharp, and
then say sharp things about it which
makes your wife sad, but come in here
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.
And such things as Pruning Shears and
Grass Clippers that will give satisfaction
are here too.

REFRIGERATORS for ten
years, for we have a good ice
saving, food saving, trouble
saving, refrigerating story.
The saving of ice by using
our Alaska, will soon pay for
the Refrigerator. Special
prices this week.
FOOTE & SHEAR CO.
119 N. Washington Ave.

THE REXFORD'S.
SCRANTON, July 8, 1899.
We have eleven hundred pair of
link cuff buttons. The reason of
so many is because we wholesale.
Don't it look reasonable that we
can sell you a pair of buttons as
low or lower than elsewhere.
Prices run: 25c, 50c, \$1.00, and
gold ones, \$3 and \$5.

Luther Keller
LIME, CEMENT,
SEWER PIPE, Etc.
Yard and Office
West Lackawanna Ave.,
SCRANTON, PA.

The comparative value of these two cards is
known to most persons. They illustrate that
the greater quantity is not always most to be desired.
The Ace expresses the beneficial quality of Ripans
Tabules as compared with twice as many of any
previously known dyspepsia cure.

DUPONT'S
POWDER.
Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smoothes
and the Explosives
Company's
HIGH EXPLOSIVES.
Safety Fuses, Caps and Explosives
Room 401 Connell Building,
Scranton.
AGENTS:
THOS. JOHN, Pittston.
FORD B. SMITH & SON, Plymouth.
W. E. MULLIGAN, Wilkes-Barre.

FINLEY'S
One Week Devoted to
Shirt
Waist
Selling
At Reduced Prices!
In order to get our stock
of Colored Shirt Waists
down to normal propor-
tions, 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 dis-
posal at tempting prices.
The new prices apply
on all
Cambric, Percale
Scotch and French
Ginghams,
Corded Ginghams and
Colored Pique Waists.

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

510 and 512
LACKAWANNA AVENUE
THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE

We've
Talked
Alaska..
REFRIGERATORS for ten
years, for we have a good ice
saving, food saving, trouble
saving, refrigerating story.
The saving of ice by using
our Alaska, will soon pay for
the Refrigerator. Special
prices this week.
FOOTE & SHEAR CO.
119 N. Washington Ave.

The Hunt &
Connell Co.
Heating, Plumbing,
Gas Fitting, Electric
Light Wiring, Gas
an Electric Fixtures,
Builders Hardware.
434 Lackawanna Avenue

HENRY BELIN, JR.,
General Agent for the Wyoming
District for
DUPONT'S
POWDER.
Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smoothes
and the Explosives
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