## the Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name.

SCRANTON, JULY 18, 1899.

The attempts of the Boston antiimperialists to enlist the colored race in treason are not liable to se crowned with success.

#### The Proper Remedy.

The existence of an unpleasant temper among some of our volunteer firemen, which on two recent occasions has seriously hampered the service, may in part be accounted for by the disrespect shown to the department's This Year's Municipal Convention. wishes in the appointment of the present chief; or it may be partly due to the carelessness with which the city has recently treated the department in the matter of keeping its equipment in repair and otherwise showing a decent regard for its interests. The public itself is not blameless in this matter for it has not lately manifested

the right kind of appreciation. But whatever the cause, the fact that the service at present is handicapped should be sufficient to cause a renewal of the movement to reorganize the department on the basis of regular pay for regular work done. The man who volunteers his services In fighting fire is hardly to be blamed for not relishing the placing over him of officers in whose practical experience and executive ability he has a lack of confidence; nor is it surprising that general neglect on the part of the community in furnishing suitable apparatus and in acknowledging its indebtedness for hard work performed at imminent peril should engender a spirit of reciprocity. Insubordination or slackness in discipline is censurable, but the city of Scranton is not now in position to say much in way of complaint.

The only way to avoid these recurring episodes is to put the department on a paid basis.

Mr. Garman still shows a reluctance about leading the state Democracy upon any "personally conducted tours"

#### this season. The Passing of Elwell Otis.

The joint circular of the war correspondents at Manila ends the usefulness of Major General Elwell S. Otis in the Philippines and it should lead to his early recall. It convicts bim of having deliberately lied to the American people, his employers; and of having lied as well. If these words seem harsh, that Otis was sending his optimistic over fleeing natives who were always collapse, there was not a minute in the day when the patriotism of the country ture in men or treasure needed to consummate the results he so airily imagined. He had only to state his need; instead of that he either was incomhe was morally too cowardly to face it

in true military fashion. It is of the highest importance that far removed from the capital of the nation as is the island of Luzon should be vested in a man in whom the great public at home can have unshaken confidence. The American people are not children, to be played with, but sovereigns who demand of their servants straightforward obedience and candor. They want to know the exact dimensions of the task before them in the more humbug. General Otis had an the master of the situation but it is now clear that he has failed. He has not kept faith with either the administration or the people and in the procession of great events he must accept the consequences of his failure and make way for some one else.

As the prospects for obtaining cash from the American government become farther removed, Aguinaldo's admiration for the breast of mother country Spain increases.

### The Fate of Andree.

The latest scientist to give an explanation as to the fate of the explorer, Andree, is Newton Harrison, editor of the Electrical Age, and an authority on electrical matters in general, Mr. Harrison advances the theory that a danger more to be dreaded than ice and cold awaits the intrepid explorer who ventures near either of the poles. He states that there is much scientific evidence to prove that at each of the earth's axes is an immense volcano and that the enormous opening extends far toward the bowels of the globe. The writer asserts that it is probable that Andree's balloon may have floated over the earth's chimney and have been drawn down the flue into the volcanic fires below, where cremation would have been instantancous. This theory is illustrated by an engraving in the Philadelphia Times in which the icebergs are pictured as furnace, How Mr. Harrison expects to from Georgia, he says: keep the ice from melting about the explained, but judging from the descriptions no amount of asbestos would least about the chimney top. Of course until some better theory is brought rison's disposition of the case will have would have been better, however, to ter the style of the soda fountain lics are founded upon consent. The lin his book, "Figures of the Past." calendar in the act of drinking him- declaration of independence asserts Josiah Quincy tells of a journey that he

self to death with carbonated ice water, to the delight of a circle of curious polar bears. There is somehat lava and icebergs that is puzzling to the reader who is not in the advanced stages of scientific re-

From decisions made by the treasury department it sometimes looks as though the heads were endeavoring to make rulings which would cause the public as much trouble as possible. The refusal to forward letters that have been stamped with revenue instead of postage stamps seems like a nonsensical piece of business, but the last order which decrees that bankers must not place stamps on checks where parties writing them have neglected to do so, but must return the checks to the sender, approaches the limit in fool laws. It is difficult to understand what excuse can be advanced for a ruling that is certain to cause so much annoyance to business men.

According to the programme prepared and advance information furnished, some important questions involved in municipal administration are to be discussed at the third annual convention of the League of American Municipalities, which will be held at Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 19-22. The programme committee of the league, consisting of Mayor Jones, of Toledo: Mayor Flower, of New Orleans, and Mayor Gray, of Minneapolis, have settled upon five topics which will each be given an entire session of the convention for discussion. These five topics are: "The Municipal Ownership of Public Service Industries," "The Contract vs. the Per Diem System for Public Works," "The Collection and Disposal of Garbage and City Wastes, "Public Bath Houses and Play Grounds" and "The Special Assessment System for Public Improvements." Three or four papers on each of these topics will be read to the convention, after which the questions will be discussed generally by the delegates on the floor.

That the consideration of these important municipal problems at this meeting of city officials from all parts of the country will disseminate a great deal of valuable information and result in bringing about improved public service in the various cities represented cannot be doubted. On the garbage question, for instance, which has long been a perplexing one to our city officials, the formal papers are to be prepared by such eminent authorities as Captain F. M. Gibson, deputy street cleaning commissioner of New York city: G. Everett Hill, formerly assistant to the late Colonel George E. Waring: Dr. William C. Woodward, health officer of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Quitman Kohnke, president of the health board of New Orleans, and H. J. Gon-

den, editor of "City Government." The discussion of public bath house when the truth would have done just and play grounds is to be led by Mayor Josiah Quincy, of Boston, and Mayor bear in mind that during all the time | Samuel M. Jones, of Toledo, both of whom have had much experience in the fairy stories of miraculous victories institution and maintenance of these pleasurable and healthful municipal represented as being on the verge of enterprises. Authorities of no less ability will present the leading addresses on the other topics, the object of the would not have approved any expendi- programme committee being to bring out at this convention the very best experience and thought on the various subjects by assigning the preparation he had only to indicate the facts; but of the formal papers to city officials who have devoted unusual efforts to

petent to measure the situation or else the solution of the problems involved. Aside from the five topics which have been chosen for general discussion, many other important questions the supreme authority in a territory so of municipal administration will be treated in special addresses to be delivered at other sessions of the convention. The important problem of public water supply, filtration and distribution will be dealt with in addresses by Judge George Hillyer, president of the water board of Atlanta, Ga., and for years a close student of this subject; William R. Hill, chief engineer and superintendent of water works at Philippines and they do not want any Syracuse and first vice president of the American Water Works association; uninterrupted chance to prove himself John C. Trautwine, jr., chief of the Philadelphia water bureau, and others. An important feature of the convention will be a joint debate on the municipal ownership of public utilities between Edward W. Bemis, of the Acricultural college of Kansas, and Allen Ripley Foote, of Takoma Park, D. C. The discussion of this question will be participated in by Mayors Quincy, of Boston: Ashbridge, of Philadelphia: Jones, of Toledo: Baker, of Providence; Weaver, of Louisville; Maybury, of Detroit! Woodward of Atlanta: Phelan, of San Francisco: Akin, of Evansville, Mac Vicar, of Des Moines, and many other mayors and council members who have given the subject careful investigation.

It would pay the city of Scranton to send its councilmen in a body to

this convention. The greatest difficulty experienced by the New York automobile runners is in avoiding arrest for rapid transit. It is said that the temptation that confronts the automobile operator is much greater than that which prompts the man behind a pair of fast trotters to give them the rein, and few can resist the impulse to violate the laws when a clear track is presented.

### Bryan as Aguinaido's Aily.

Mr. Bryan has again formulated his political creed on the subject of the disposition of the Philippine islands. In a communication to Clark Howell, edibeing heaped right up against the tor of the Atlanta Constitution and chimney that leads from the redhot Democratic National committeeman

"I favored the Bacon resolution outlet of the north pole volcano is not which promised the Filipinos independence as soon as a stable government could be established. I believe, furhe sufficient to prevent moisture at thermore, the United States should protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their desforward, it is likely that Prof. Har- tiny. In other words I believe we should treat the Filipines as we have to be accepted. It seems as though it | treated the people of Mexico and of South and Central America. Monarchhave represented explorer Andree af- ies are founded upon force, but repub-

that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. If the declaration is sound we thing about the amalgamation of cannot rightfully acquire title by conquest or by purchase from an alien monarchy whose title we disputed when Filipinos the assurance of independence which was given to the Cubans there would have been no bloodshed. If the assurance is given now, hostilitles will cease. No one proposes to withdraw the soldiers until a stable government is established, but it will be easy to establish a stable government when it is known that our occupation of the Philippine islands is only temporary. Forcible annexation would be criminal and contrary to our code of morality."

Whenever the Filipinos shall prove themselves capable of exercising intelligently and with self-control the independence upon which Mr. Bryan lays so much stress, there will be no difficulty in their getting it. But the kind of qualification which they exhibit today in pletting wholesale assassination of foreigners, in disregarding flags of truce, in mutilating dead bodies and in enforcing bandit supremacy over terrorized native races is so far removed from the kind which the American people want that talk of independence at this time is decidedly premature. Mr. Bryan should not be so distrustful of the humane intentions of his fellow-countrymen as to demand that they give unnecessary bond,

Captain Andrews, the venturesome mariner who attempted to cross the Atlantic in a boat twelve feet long, was picked up exhausted 700 miles from the coast of Ireland. Captain Andrews had plenty of provisions to last through the trip, but he discovered that it is necessary to have sleep as well as food when on a journey of this kind. The experience of the captain should prove a warning to venturesome people of his class, but it probably will not. The fact that his body did not go to feed the sharks will, no doubt, prompt other trips of the same character by those who are in search of fame regardless of con-

## New Birth of the Japanese Empire

From Yesterday's Washington Post.

SP ODAY marks the beginning of a new era for Japan. It is the date appointed for the inauguration of her new treaties with this country and the other treaty powers and for the consequent termination of the conventions and subsidiary arrangements which have regulated her foreign relations since Perry's Exterritoriality and all the other special privileges and immunities hitherto enjoyed by foreigners in Japan are now eliminated, and the government of the empire assumes the exercise of all the prerogatives of independent statehood. As a consequence, Japan stands today alone among Oriental countries on a footing of complete international equality with the nations of Christendom.

The story of the revision of Japan's treaties is replete with interest not only as the record of a remarkable diplonatic achievement, but also as the history of steady, persevering and intelligent effort against apparently overwhelming odds. Before she made the attempt to obtain it, such a thing as equality in treaty relations between Eastern and Western nations was unheard of. Under the old treaties Japan had no jurisdiction over foreigners in her territories and no power to make them subject to her laws. Stipulations intended originally to secure nothing more than a just and equitable protection of foreign rights had been extended by specious construction far beyond the limits they were first meant to cover, until the Japanese government found it impossible to enforce the simplest and most salutary law, if it touched foreign interests in any direction, without the consent of the treaty powers. Such a state of affairs, naturally distasteful at any time, became doubly trksome with the changes which followed each other so rapidly after the restoration of the imperial power in 1868. Japan was advancing in every direction save one, and there she found a barrier which bade fair to indefinitely delay all progress. For it was plain that, struggle as they might to assimilate to their needs the resources of modern civilization, the Japanese people could not achieve symmetrical success if they remained in the condition of semi-independence which existing treatles imposed upon them. With progress in every other direction, some amelioration of their relations with foreign powers was necessary, not for sentimental reasons merely, but for the sake of many and most vital material interests.

How to secure such amelioration was Japanese statesmen at an early day. In solving that problem they undoubtedly chose the proper course, for they sought to obtain success by proving that they deserved it. They did not confine themselves to demands based upon abstract right, but offered instead what were happily termed "the guarantees of accomplished facts." "You ask us, ' they said to the treaty powfor laws based upon Western models, for an educated and independent judiciary, and for the pledge of liberal treatment to commercial and industrial interests. These are precisely the objects for which we have been striving on behalf of our own people; they are the logical sequence of all that we have done since we first began to take the West as a model. After years of earnest endeavor, we now show you these and other like reforms, not in an experimental stage, but as parts of a well-established system in successful operation."

The answer was conclusive, and today Japan, through her efforts to promote the welfare of her own people by the establishment of enlightened laws and liberal institutions, reaps the reward of an equal place among Western nations. It is a result upon which she should be heartily congratulated. by none more heartily than by the people of this country, which has always, we may say without boastfulness, been a conspicuously sincere and consistent friend of Japan.

TOOK CHANCES ON RAIN.

made in stagecoach days-away back in made in stagecoach days—away oack in 1829—from Boston to Washington, with Justice Story, of the Federal Supreme court. The justice was telling of the routine of the court's Washington social life. "We dine," he said, "ones a year with the president, and that is all. On their tellines of the courter to the other days we take our dinner together we furnished arms to the Filipinos. If and discuss at table the questions which the administration had given to the are argued before us. We are great ascetics and even deny ourselves wine ex-

ept in wet weather."
Here the judge paused as if thinking the act of mortification he had mentioned placed too severe a tax upon human credulity, and presently added: "What I ay about wine, sir, gives you our rule, out it does sometimes happen that the chief justice will say to me, when the loth is removed, 'Brother Story, step to like rain.' And if I tell him the sun is dining brightly Judge Marshall will cometimes reply, 'All the better, for our urisdiction extends over so large a ter-itory that the doctrine of chances makes certain that it must be raining some-

#### RETURNING GOOD FOR EVIL.

From the Detroit Free Press. "I came upon a couple of boys fighting on the street the other day," said the ortly man, as he laughed at the recollection. "They were both smeared over with eggs and were fighting like a couple

"As a usual thing I do not believe in interfering with quarrels among children, believing that it is better to let them fight it out and settle their differences in heir own way.

But they were fighting so fiercely and thought it best to separate them. "Getting hold of their collars, I pulled them apart and demanded an explana-

'He threw a rotten egg at me! shouted the younger of the two as he struggled to get at the other boy again. This was undoubtedly a fact, as the soy's clothing was a strong testimonial

"'Tut, tut,' said I. 'you should have re-turned good for evil.'
"'I did, he sobbed, the reaction having "The one that I threw at him was

#### LATISFACTORY EXPLANATION.

From the Stanford Interior Journal. Jim Frye of Hustonville tells this of Jim Coulter of Middleburg. One day when Mr. Coulter was at Liberty a very young man with a very baid head came into the hotel. He was a stranger, and

Mr. Coulter, by way of commencing a conversation, said to him: "My friend, I am not asking to guy you, but I would like to know how it "It was in this way," he replied.
"When my time to get hair came, they said there was none left but red, so I told them I didn't believe I cared for As Coulter has a very red head, he was

satisfied to let the conversation drop.

#### PERSONALITIES.

The salary of the Archbishop of Canterbury is \$60,000 a year. Some of the Democrats who have seen Mr. Bryan lately say that he is waxing fat; that he is making money fast; that he is now worth about \$290,000, and that from his recent book he received royal-

ties amounting to \$35,000. The late Rev. Dr. Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church of York, during the last years of his life, received the largest salary ever paid to a clergyman in the United States, which was \$20,000 a year, with a manse. Mr. Beecher received \$20,000, without the manse

A great granddaughter of Betsy Ross who made the first American flag, is liv ing in Washington. She is Mrs. South-wick Guthrie. Mrs. Guthrie remembers her great-grandmother, who died when she was a child of five. Mrs. Ross was ninety at the time of her death, but when she made the first flag she was but 23 and quite girlish in appearance.

ustrations of the causes which have contributed to the decadence of China tells of a Chinese general who is supposed to have 10,000 soldiers under his command. but who keeps only 800 in service. spection day thousands of coolles are hired at eleven cents each, so that full lists may be returned to Pekin and a car's pay obtained for the larger num-

lent of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Thomas G. Shaughnessy, presen president of that Canadian corporation, vere born in the United States and received their railroad training in this country. James J. Hill, one of the four or five great railroad organizers and managers in the United States, was born and spent the early years of his life on a bleak Canadian farm. At the battle of Shiloh, Colonel Hen-

derson, the probable speaker of the next congress, got a lump of rebel lead which has been a source of trouble to him ever since. The surgeons cut off his leg on the battlefield to save his life and made a poor job of it. The wound never healed, and four times since has that leg been amputated, the last time less than year ago. The quality of Colonel Henderson's nerve may be judged by the fact that on that occasion he declined to take other, but sat up on the operating table and directed the operation himself. times before it had been badly lone without his supervision, and this time he intended to have it right. In many respects Colonel Henderson, writes W. E. Curtis, is the opposite of ex Reed has not. He will cry like a baby at the funeral of a friend or when some poor old soldier tells him a story of sor row and distress, and he has even been known to wipe his eyes at the theater over the imaginary wrongs of the hero

ine. Mr. Reed never shed a tear. R. P. Scott, the inventor and million aire of Cadiz, Ohio, who is a candidate the problem which presented itself to for the Republican nomination for congress from the Sixteenth district, has is sued a card to the public in which he says: "I propose that the comination be out up at auction and knocked down to the highest bidder. I will lead off with a \$10,000 bid for the place, and, to beat the Garfield law, not give anything to get elected, but if elected, will donate the salary as it comes due to sending four students from each county to a college, giving them \$500 each or \$250 a year, or if any county prefers may have two students at \$500 a year. If a congress-man should pay for the honor, why not do it in a legitimate way and tender a great good to the community, instead of prostituting our ideas of liberty and constitutional government by buying votes: If we want bossism and corruption, let us be honest and cut sham out. Let us get together and say we are a set of pol-luted scoundrels, we like it and prefer to keep it up. If you do this I will agree to put more genuine corruption into the anvass than any other man or suffer lefeat at the polls."

### THE LATEST ACQUISITION.

I'm glad I'm old and feeble, And my quick-step's gone away. m giad I'm oried and withered, And my hair is turning gray, or I offer no inducements To that nineteenth century slug; The latest acquisition The modest (7) Kissing Bug!

I'm glad I'm not a beauty,

And as stunning as a Queen, With the charming ways and figure Of a maiden-sweet sixteen, For I'd have to find some method To keep away that slug: The latest acquisition The modest (?) Kissing Bug!

-Eliot Kays Stone. Scranton, July 17,

#### WITH A SMILE IN EACH.

A Fact.

Teacher-Now, Patsy, would it be prop-r to say, "You can't learn me nothing?" r to say, "You can't learn me nothing?" Patsy-Yes'm, Teacher—Why? Patsy-Cause you can't.—Boston Trav-

#### The Main Drawback.

"I hate to be in debt."
"Don't like to pay interest, ch?"
"No, it's the principal of the thing
hat bothers me."—Cleveland Plain Deal-

#### Comparing Notes.

"My husband," said the little lady, the pardonable pride, "bought me a sea-on seat in the highest-priced theater the city." 'A more triffe," sighed the imposing lier, "My bushand bought a seat in a United States senate and it cost more than the whole theater you're talking about."-Detroit Free Press.

#### Dash of Gaiety.

The doomed man feared the people who waited along the way to the scriffold.
"See how they stare at me!" he cried, agonizedly.

"Yes, that what you might call rubbering it in!" observed the executioner, playfully, deeming it not amiss to inject an element of galety into this otherwise somber affair.—Detroit Journal.

#### Friendly Pointer.

The Benedict-When I am away from home my wife writes to me every day.

The Bachelor-Well, it's your own fault.
Why don't you leave her enough money
to last a few days.-Chicago News.

#### Not Always Good.

Tommy-Grandpa are kings and queens always good?"
Grandpa-Not always, my boy; not when there are aces out against them.Tit-Bits.

#### Much Understood.

"How did it happen that the Ameri-can young woman who led the demon-stration in Paris wasn't compelled to be "It was a mistake all round. The English people thought she was speaking French and the French people thought she was speaking English."—Washington

#### The Unexpected.

Bill-Ben to the races?"

Jill-Yep.
"What did you do?"
"Put my money on a horse named Gas
Meter; I thought there wasn't a thing
living could beat a gas meter."
"Well?" "I'm a fool to suppose for a minute that I could tell what a gas meter is go-ing to do."—Yonkers Statesman.

#### The Right Idea.

Weary Willis and his friend Frowsy, strolling along the seashore, stop before a sign reading: "Notice! Bathing is Daugerous. Quicksands." Weary Willie-Dere, Frowsy; dere's true public spirit for yer. Dat man's a true public educator. I don't know who dat felier Quicksands is, but he's got de right idea uy t'ings an' ali't afraid to say so, an' if he wuz here I'd take off me hat to him.—Leslie's Weekly.

#### DANGER.

"You had better not go boating with Ada," said To "Why not?" said Tommy to his sister's fiance "Cause I heard her say she intended o throw you overboard soon."-Exhange.

#### SMALL BEGINNINGS.

A traveler through a dusty road strewed acorns on the lea; And one took root and sprouted up, and

grew into a tree.

Love sought its shade, at evening time, to breathe its early vows; And age was pleased, in heats of noon, to bask beneath its bows

The dormouse loved its dangling twigs. the birds sweet music bore; It stood a glory in its place, a blessing

A little spring had lost its way amid the grass and fern, A passing stranger scooped a well, where weary men might turn; He walled it in, and hung with care a ladle at the brink;

He thought not of the deed he did, but judged that toll might drink. He passed again, and lo! the well, by summers never dried, cooled ten thousand parching

tongues, and saved a life beside, dreamer dropped a random thought

'twas old, and yet 'twas new; A simple fancy of the brain, but strong in being true. t shone upon a genial mind, and lo! its light became A lamp of life, a beacon ray, a monitory

flame. The thought was small; its issue great; watch fire on the hill, It shed its radiance far adown, and cheers the valley still!

nameless man, and a crowd that thronged the daily mart, Let fall a word of hope and love, un-studied, from the hear!;

A whisper on the tumult thrown-a trausitory breath-It raised a brother from the dust; it saved a soul from death.

O germ! O fount! O word of love! O

thought at random cast! Ye were but little at the first, but mighty at the last.

-Charles Mackay.

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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 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 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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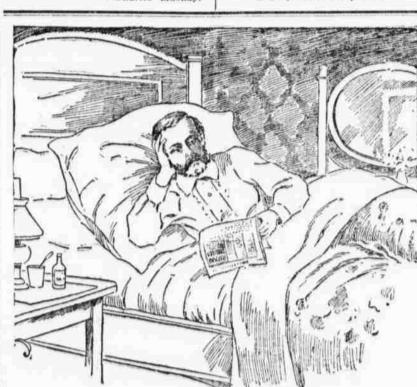
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A boss burner in a sewer-pipe factory at Alton, Ill., had such a severe pain in his right side that he could get but little sleep or rest. His doctor told him the trouble was a disordered liver. The man had always been healthy before, and coubted what the doctor told him, but he knew something must be done, and took the physician's advice and treatment. He got relief, but it was not lasting. His subsequent experience is given in a letter, in which he says: "I read some of the advertisements about Ripans Tabules, and concluded to try them, and had used less than one-half dozen Tabules when the pain disappeared. Of course, I felt a little doubt as to whether it would return or not, so took a few more to be sure. The result has satisfied me that one dollar spent for Ripans Tabules will accomplish more than five dollars spent for so-called advice and treatment as meted out by the ordinary practitioner."

A new style packet containing the repart tables in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—row syre casts. This low-priced cart is intended for the paper and the companions. One dozen of the five-contextons (12 biblies) can be had by mad by sending corty-sight casts to the EU-ANC CHEMOLIC COMPANT, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single caston (TER TABLES) will be sen, for the cents.

# FINLEY'S

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