the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JULY 20, 1899.

When the war department is put in charge of a man who commands their confidence and respect, as seems now probable, heaven be praised, the people will not be so skittish, Mr. President.

Russell A. Alger. The man does not live who could have filled the office of secretary of advantage of the peace conference to war during the past fifteen months without exciting or receiving sharp Within the year they had been taught criticism. A generation of neglect had that these wings were mighty and were weighted down the war department capable of carrying the interesting with barnacles and incompetents and the work of renovation would have his own dominion, but wherever else been a Herculean task even in a time of profound peace. Add to this the part of the Europeans to prevent future extraordinary duties and demands of a suddenly organized war involving a blow at America's Nicaraguan canal large operations in two hemispheres and you have a combination of difficulties to overtax a saint.

Yet General Alger could have weathered this storm had his temperament | trol of this proposed water highway been different. He was sensitive, fretful, irritable; he stroked the public fur the wrong way; he had, it would seem, no conception of the finer to discover a little joker in one of the qualities of tact, patience and good humor which differentiate big men have resulted seriously. This joker was from little men. There was vindictiveness in his make-up; his response to criticism was retaliation. No meaner thing was ever done by a public of"cial than Alger's use of Theodora Roosevelt's private letter sent to the war secretary as one friend and former official associate would address another; sent under the seal of confidence by a man who had given of his means and of his time to organize and direct a unique regiment dedicated to his country's service and who had personally led it with great bravers through a trying campaign in the enemy's country;-a petulant resurrection of this letter and its publication coupled with ostentatious rebuke, giv-Ing the appearance of a contemptible intent to knife a brave soldier because he had dared to tell the truth.

The moment that revelation of Alger became public it was evident to all fair-minded men that he was not the man for the place. It may be true that he has been blamed for many things unjustly; it probably is true that within the limits of his abil'ty and understanging he did the best he could. Still as some went on it became more and more evident that he was not the man for the place. His unfitness became more than a souce of regret: it grew into a national sore. It filled the army with dissensions; it led increasingly to popular exasperation and it was fast sapping the political strength of McKinley's administration when the long hoped for resignation

It certainly came none too soon.

The minute strikers use violence and deny to others rights they claim for themselves, that minute they touch the fuse to their own undoing.

The Peace Congress at Work.

The information which the public has received in cable reports from The Hague relative to the work and workings of the Peace congress has necessarily been meager; a public service has therefore been performed by the Washington Star, in conjunction with certain other papers, in securing from a most efficient correspondent, Edward Marshall, one of the heroes of the Santiago campaign, a series of letters by mail giving ample and interesting detalls.

Mr. Marshall gives this picture for a starter: "Every important nation represented at the peace conference, excepting only Germany, had a war on its hands when its delegates talked peace. The United States was fighting in the Philippines, France was fighting in Algeria and had by no means secured peace in Madagascar, England is never without its little wars in India and in others of its colonial possessions. Russia inside of three weeks had three small insurrections to put down and was fighting the natives in China. Holland for twenty-five years has been conducting war in Sumatra. While the French delegates sat and calmly discussed means of wiping out international warfare some of the most prominent and influential of their countrymen in Paris were trying to overthrow the republic at home, and President Loubet found it necessary to call out 15,000 soldiers to guard him while he drove less than five miles to a race track. Besides these actual warlike disturbances there rose on the horizon a black cloud indicative of an armed struggle between the English government and the Boers in South Africa-a cloud which has by no means been dispelled as yet. Certainly there was reason for the meeting of the hundred men who went to The Hague to talk of peace. Ten times their number, while they sat in conclave there, were busy in their respective nations planning war."

To Americans it will be agreeable to learn that the American delegation was the subject of profound interest at The Hague. Mr. Marshall on this point testifies as follows: "I have been much in Europe and much with European diplomats. I know that while their feeling toward America has, in the past, been friendly enough, they still failed to take us seriously. It did not occur to them that we were a people likely to either help or hinder their plans. If the peace conference had been called a year ago and our delegates had attended they would have been treated courteously, but their opinions would have had little weight in the deliberations of the body. As it was, Andrew D. White, Seth Low, Captain Mahan, Frederick D. Holls and Captain Crozier formed a group which was really the to the people at home would assuredly

center of interest around which the peace conference revolved. Not even the Russian delegates, representing the monarch who called the conference. were regarded by the others with the interest shown in the Americans. The first question asked by a European delegate who had something to propose was not what will Russia think of it? or what will Germany think of it? or what will France think of it? but what will the United States think of it?"

As to the work of the conference, it was done mainly in committee. Apropos, Mr. Marshall tells of a circumstance which we do not remember to have seen mentioned in the cable dispatches. Says he: "It was in one of the first committee meetings that the delegates for those European countries which had endeavored to conspire against us at the time of the Spanish-American war showed their hostile hands for the first and last time. At this meeting it became evident that certain governments intended to take clip the wings of the American eagle. bird not only from ocean to ocean in he pleased to soar. This effort on the American flights came in the shape of plan. There is no American enterprise at which Europe looks with more suspicion and dread than she does at the probability of complete American conbetween the two great oceans. It fell to the lot of Frederick W. Holls, the secretary of the American delegation, propositions submitted which might a passage adroitly and diplomatically worded which provided for nothing less than control by a committee of the powers of all interoceanic canals in time of war. Mr. Holls so vigorously and completely shattered this bright European dream that Europe could no longer doubt the ability of our delegates to look after the affairs or doubt the positive certainty of a firm stand on the part of the United States against anything which might in the

interests of America." The Americans, this correspondent tells us, went to The Hague Instructed | Continuous Spread to try to bring about a permanent board of arbitration made up of members of the state departments of all nations; to bring about the abolition of privateering on the high seas during war; the neutralization of all floating property owned by private owners and not by belligerent governments. and the measurement of indemnity, not by the nations at warfare, but by a jury of the other nations. They have not succeeded as yet in all these undertakings, but it is satisfactory to know that they have made their mark,

slightest degree prove contrary to the

General Wood isn't saying much down at Santiago but the vital statistics show that he is doing a heap,

Mr. Robinson Made a Mistake. City Treasurer Edmund J. Robinson's refusal to give the collector of poor tax his accustomed place in the treasurer's office will place him in a very embarrassing position for the poor tax man will have his usual desk room there, notwithstanding Mr. Robinson, The latter has evidently fallen into the bad habit of allowing others to decide questions for him. It's a convenient but dangerous practice, Mr. Robinson does not quote the authority by which he would banish the poor tax collector from his office. He contents himself with saying he does not want him there.

One of the strong arguments used in the centralization of city business that would follow and the great convenience such a centralization would be to the taxpayers. One of the greatest causes of complaint when the city offices were scattered about the city come from those who had to chase from one office to another to pay taxes and when the city hall was completed the building committee of councils, with a laudable desire to minimize the annoyance connected with the paying of taxes, provided that the poor tax of collector should have quarters in the city treasurer's office.

This arrangement has been very sat-Mr. Robinson does not like it and has served notice on the collector that he can go down into the basement or anywhere else he desires but that leave the city treasurer's quarters he must. Mr. Robinson has made a mistake. The public wants the poor tax collector to continue to do business at the old stand and he will. The city treasurer ought to be wary about accepting advice from those whose thwarted ambitions induce them to watch out for opportunities to injure their political ene-

"Oom Paul" say the Transvaal, by yielding, will gain the applause of the world. We don't know about that, but had it refused to yield.

Truths Which are Obvious.

It is perfectly true, as Adjutant General Corbin says, that in time of war the status of newspaper correspondents is precisely that of camp followers. They are subject to military law and at his pleasure. General Otis, if ha were so minded, could order a squad of soldiers to execute every correspondent in the Philippines and there would be

no redress. This is conceded. On the other hand, every intelligent inhabitant of the United States is profoundly interested in the operations of our army, navy and civil officials in Dutch in the courts, in all public officer those far off islands. A good many and even in the transaction of business those far off islands. A good many Americans have relatives in Luzon, among the soldiers. Others have friends there. All wish to know how affairs are being conducted there; and as citizens and sovereigns all have the right to know. The administration which should undertake to deny this right or to put unnecessary obstacles in the way of the transmission of information

hear from public opinion in no uncertain way.

It may be convenient for the moment for the government at Washington to announce that it will ignore the statement of eleven reputable war correspondents to the effect, not that a reasonable censorship has been imposed upon their communications—that is not the point-but that the commanding officer in his official reports has tmisrepresented the situation. The government may give out that such a charge, deliberately made by men in whose judgment the country has not yet lost confidence, will be ignored; but it will not be ignored, and our form of government will not permit it to be ignored. It must be investigated. If true it must be remedied. If false the men who made it must be punished,

The American people are not quitters. They have started in to enforce American sovereignty over the Philippine islands and establish order and civil law with liberty; and they will complete the job, whether it takes one soldier or a million soldiers, one year or a century. The administration has no reason to fear a falling off in popular support as long as it treats the public fairly. But it will simply manufacture difficulties for itself and make harder to supervise if it shall in any manner convey to the people an impression that the people are being fooled.

Truths so obvious will not be lost sight of by the president or his ad-

Ex-Governor Hastings is now heading a lively anti-Quay fight in Centre county, which will be decided on Saturday. If he should win, it would probably put him again into the forefront of state politics, but if he should lose-who knows?

A German author, F. E. Bilz, of Leipsig, offers to bet 50,000 marks that general disarmament and universal peace will be accomplished within 50 years. We hope that he will win.

Roosevelt is the man for secretary of war, if he will take it. Otherwise, General Wilson or Green would come next in order of popularity and public favor,

A few words from Hon. Oscar Williams on the Manila situation would be

of English Speech

From the New York Sun. N SCHOOLS now opening in the Phil-

in order.

ipplnes, under the auspices of our government, the pupils are required to study English. For the first time, Filipino children have an opcountry to learn another language even Spanish was taught under the old regime, and only those who could afford to pay for extended studies had an opportunity to acquire languages other than their own. In the common schools of Porto Rico and Cuba the study of English has been introduced this year and is lish has been introduced this year and is pursued there with diligence and gratification. In the government schools of Egypt the study of English, though not obligatory, has been specially fostered for ten years past by the offer of prizes, and the results are interesting. The percentage of pupils choosing English rose the results are interesting. The percentage of pupils choosing English rose from 25 in 1889 to 35 in 1889, advanced to 49 in 1887, while last year 67 per cent. of all the students in these schools were learning the English language. These are the common schools for the common results. In the students are the common schools for the common results. In the students are the common schools for the common results. In the students are the common schools for the common results. In the students are the common schools for the common results are students. The students are successful to the s chools French still predominates, for the reason that there are as yet no Engish schools where boys can pursue courses of advanced study. Measures are ow in progress to supply this deficiency.

Mr. Gladstone wrote an article in 1888 Mr. Gladstone wrote an article in 1888 in which he pointed out that a century ago only 15,000,000 people spoke English; that at the time he wrote it was the language of 105,000,000, and that if the rate of extension continued it would be poken by 120,000,000 in 1900, and by \$40.-00,000 in the year 2,000. It is believed One of the strong arguments used in that Mr. Gladstone's prediction for 1990 favor of the erection of a city hall was been more than fulfilled. The careful estimates of the millions of persons speaking the chief languages, made in 1897, and undoubtedly the nearest aproximation attainable, assigned to the 'hinese language 400,000,000; English, 120,-00,000; Russian, 100,000,000; Hindu, 20,000,-000; German, 60,000,000; Spanish, 48,000,000, and French, 45,000,000. The reasons why English is distancing all competitors in the race to become a world language are easy to see. The English-speaking peoples have more extensive business, edu cational, and social relations with all the rest of the world than those speaking any other language, and, therefore, have a special advantage in spreading the use of their tongue. Furthermore, they done of all peoples except the Russians have room and to spare for an enormous increase of their own number in their own domain. Scores of millions of this isfactory to the people of the city but increase will some day inhabit vast re-Mr. Robinson does not like it and has gions of North America, South Africa and Australia, where climate is propitious and apacity for supporting human life is still infathomed. No other language except he Russian can have the privilege of se normous an extension in the region where it is already the vernacular.

It has been said of the English-speaking seoples that they have contributed little o the study of language, though they have gratefully accepted the labors of foreign philologists. This may be true, yet, though the English race may not ave added as much to the science of augusge as the Germans have done, it has been spreading its language through the world and insuring its future position as the language of international business and of diplomacy. We see its most important rivals today studying English in all their advanced schools. When the world. We don't know about that, but we do know what it would have gained had it refused to yield.

congress of social science met at Berlin in 1863. Bismarck, then the Prussian pro-mier, remarked to M. Rendu, the French delegate: "We Germans are conversant with French and English almost from birth, while you French have the disadge to know no language but your ' He also said that ten years ear. own." Her not a soul at the French embassy at half century ago the ignorance of edu cated Frenchmen of foreign languages was notorious, and that ignorance was can be shot by the commanding officer both the effect and the sign of the supremacy of French before which foreign-ers bowed down. That time has passed; no one can now accuse the French of neglecting English and German, for they are studied at present in every advanced chool and college of France

Eleven years ago the Volksraad of the South African republic passed a law for-oldding the use of any language except in the market places. The vice-president Oh! befo' de vial's broken an' de wrath of the republic, urging the passage of the measure, said it was not too much to expect that a people which had fought to be free would uphold its own language; and as for him, he would give every drop of is blood to maintain Dutch as the tional language of the Transyaal. To-day most of the newspapers of that country are printed in English, half the men speak nothing but English, many of the schools, both in Johannesburg and Pretoria, give instruction only in Eng-

lish, and all now foresee that in the near future English is destined to be the provlent language. The increased study of English in Oriental countries of late years has been a subject of remark. In recent reports of meetings of the Royal Asiatic society and of interviews at the Chinese egation in London we have heard of Orlentals who speak our language as well as though it were their native tongue, and in other ways have shown again the capacity for improvement of the great Asiatic races of Japan, India, China and

the islands of the sea, under the training of the English specking peoples. Much has been said of late of the desiny of the Anglo-Saxon to be the chief agent in spreading enlightenment and progress throughout the earth. No sign points more directly and unmistakably in that direction than the wonderfully rapid diffusion of the English language, the expression of the energy, the science and the philosophy that have made western civilization the dominant force of the

MILES FOR MANILA.

From the Washington Post, The officer who should be sent to Ma

nila and placed in supreme charge of our military operations in the Philippines is Major General Nelson A. Miles. It seems to us that he is entitled to this distinction by virtue of his rank and his achievements. Whatever may be said or thought of General Miles in other respects, there is and can be but one esti-mate of him as a soldler in action. He the work which it is in duty bound is experienced in command. He is known is a fighter of resource and prowess, and t is a fact that when most of the present general officers of our army were either in civil life or in very subordinate military positions, he was leading divisions in the most tremendous conflict of modern times and making for himself a brilliant record in the annals of warfare. At present General Miles occupies an anomalous and, we should think, a distasteful position. He is the "general commanding," yet he has no command. He is the ranking officer of the United States army, yet he has neither authority nor occupation. Perhaps in times of peace the arrangement would be inevitable; but these are not times of peace-

been made by others. NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

the country is engaged in a struggle

thousandfold more difficult and moment-ous than that paltry skirmish before San-

tiago last summer-and there is a dis-

tinct and pressing need for the services of the commanding general. The place

was his by right at the outset. It is his now, by reason of the failure that has

In India only one male in ten and one female in 160 are able to read. The value of American exports from Newport News increased \$22,000,000 in the fiscal year of 1897, and \$39,990,000 in the fiscal year of 1898.

sened at Atlantic City, N. J., with many of the characteristic decorations of the rdinary liquor saloon

It is estimated that this year the yield of the three principal grains will be: Corn, 2,121,600,000 bushels; cats, 775,680,000 oushels, and wheat, 509,140,000 bushels. Delaware county contains 212 public chools, 176 of which are graded. This This claimed to be more in proportion than ny other county in the state. The Bibli is read in every school.

A writer in the German scientific periodical Globus denies that insanity is on the increase, and that the recruiting field exhibits a larger amount of physical degeneracy than in former generations.

Cuba and Porto Rico used to buy annually \$5,000,000 worth of shoes of Span-

world amounted in 1897 to 454,730 miles, and in the five years from 1833 to 1897 the total increase was 34.465 miles, or 8.9 per cent. The same year the total length of railroad in the United States was 184.278 miles, an increase in five years of 3.6 per cent. North and South America and the West India Islands are credited with over one-half of the total mileage, or 226,218 miles.

There are ninety organized counties in Nebraska, but a number of these are counties in name only. McPherson county, Neb., cast only 81 votes in the prosi-dential election of 1896 and only 23 votes last year. Thomas county cast only 113 votes in 1896 and only 90 last year. Blaine county cast 144 votes in 1896 and 108 votes last year, and Hooker county cast 50 votes in 1896 and 31 last year. Grant ounty cast 181 votes in 1896 and 139 last

Notwithstanding recent complaints of Cuban journals that the service was over-loaded with Americans drawing high salaries, an official list recently compiled shows that there were on May 2, only thirty-two Americans, less than 10 per cent, of the whole force, against 214 Cu-bans, eighty-four Spaniards and four of other nationalities. The Cubans make other nationalities. The Cubans make up 64 per cent, of the whole number of employes, and the Spaniards a little more than 25 per cent. The salary list, based upon an annual rate, gives the Americans \$30,890, or 17 per cent of the whole; the Cubans \$183,840, or 61.9 per cent; the Spaniards \$58,780, or 19.8 per cent, and those of other nationalities \$3.420. The Cubans hold the majority of the clerk ships, and are being substituted for Span tards where a better Cuban can be found than the outgoing official.

CAMP MEETING SONG.

When de trumpet rm a tootin' an' d stahs dey am a shootin' an' de owla dey am a hootin' in de trees. en de earf it am a quakin' an' de dead dey am awakin' an' de people am a

shakin' in de knees. When yo' hea' de tollin' thundey an' de rocks em rent asundeh an' de hosts am in deir worden standin' awed,
An' yo' fin' yo'self a tremblin while de
nations am assemblin'. O' sinnah, what yo' gwine to tell de Lawd?

When de planets git a knockin' at each udder an' a rockin' an' de tempesti weem a mockin' at yo' woe,
When de da'kness am a failin' an' de
buzza'ds am a scualin' an' de angel am a callin' yo to go, When de sun hab quit its shinin' an' de brack wolves am a whinin' an' d

mou'nehs lay repisin' on de sod.

An' yo' asked to tell de story what yo' doin' up in glory, O! sinnah, what yo' gwine to tell de Lawd? When yo' see de righteous swingin' up de

road an' all a single' twell de earf l be a ringin' wif de psalm.

When dey fol' deir wings an' rally in de golden riveh valley singin' hallelu-

inh-hally to de Lam',
When do hills dey am a crashin' an' de
sulphur flame's a flashin' an' yo' feel
de cuttin' lashin' ob de red,
When de sheep am' bein chosen from de geats, what yo' supposin', wicked sinnah, you'se a gwine to tell de

ful flery token with its awful flame; is chokin' up de sky. de dragons git a barkin' an' de eart

begins to darken, ask de Mahsteh fo to hearken to yo' ery, op yo' sinnin' an' transgressin', lisseto de wahnin' lesson, git yo' wicke knees to prersin' on de sod;

When you'se at de bar an' Satan am a eyein' yo' an' waitin', tromblin' sin-nah, what yo gwine to tell de Lawd - Denver Evening Fost.

LITERARY NOTES,

"David Harum" is selling at the rate of 2,000 copies a day.

Harold Frederic's posthumous novel,
"The Market Place," is meeting with en more success than did his "Theron

"Richard Carvel" is in its seventh edition, and since its publication three weeks ago it has sold at a rate of one thousand copies a day. Sir Charles Dilke is a master of Brit-

Ish colonial questions, and the student of history and politics cannot overesti-mate the importance of his new book, "The British Empire," just issued in America by the New Amsterdam Book company, The work is a complete review of the English colonial system. Edgar Stanton Maclay, author of "A

History of the United States Navy," has just completed "A History of American Privateers," which will be published by D. Appleton & Co. The author has based his book on forgotten monographs, un-published log books, and data drawn from descendants of noted privateers-

A number of rare and curious photo graphs is not the least interesting fea-ture of "Among the Himalayas," juspublished by the New Amsterdam Book company. The book was written by Ma-jor L. A. Waddell, of the British army. He spent fourteen years exploring the "Roof of the World," and has given us many new and interesting facts of this

stupendous range.
"A Dash for a Throne," by A. W. Marchmont is, it is expected, going to become one of the most popular novels of the season. It is the story of a human derelict who was far from being a Puri-tan in his youth, and Mr. Marchmont has pictured his hero as a sort of social Monte Cristo. The book is soon to be is-sued by the New Amsterdam Book company, Mr. Marchmont's "By Right of Sword" has already exhausted seven large editions.

Kipling is having a great deal of trou-ble these days. He has twenty-three law suits against American publishers, and he has now taken up the cudgels against one of his earlier publishers, Thacker, of India. Years ago he wrote "Department Dities and sold the copyright for \$150. For five years Thacker made \$200 profit annually on the book, but three year ago the yearly profits jumped to \$2.50 Lately Kipling authorized his agent to buy back the copyright, but Thacker wants \$10,000 for it. Kipling is angry, but he can do nothing.

PERSONALITIES.

C. P. Huntington's hobby is chemistry and, like Lord Salisbury, he spends much time in his private laboratory. Jerome K. Jerome has written and pub lished sixteen novels in eleven years. Senator Hanna has bought several handsome paintings in London. He is a handsome paintings in London. He is a great admirer of James McN, Whistler's work.

In ten years American life insurant companies have doubled their assets, the amount rising from \$557,128,642 in 1888 to House. Chislehurst, and its beautiful grounds—is in future to serve as a golf Henry J. Ellicott, the Washington

ulptor, has been declared winner of the competition at Raleigh, N. C., for a life-sized statue of the late Senator Zebu. lon B. Vance. Senator Carter, of Montana, is said to be one of the best experts on metals in

all the West. He can tell at a glance whether a specimen is genuine and whether it is worth "looking into." Marcus Daly, the copper magnate, 's good shot with a rifle and spends his acations in the hunt for big game. The esults of these expeditions have tilled his house with trophies of the chase, Sarah Bernhardt, after her season in England, will make a long tour of Europe, visiting Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, returning to Paris

n November. President H. G. Burt, of the Union Pacific system, whose recent incognito ride in a baggage car was noted in the papers, frequently uses this method of travel. He believes in "getting down among the men," and not long ago appointed himself a member of a wrecking crew, doing good work in several minor smashups A niece of Attorney General Griggs

The total length of railroad in the Miss Elizabeth A. Curtis, is one of the latest translators of Omar Khayyam. At recent reception given in her honor by her uncle she overheard one prominent society woman incuire of another as to who Omar was, "Oh!" replied the woman addressed, "He is a new colored poet like Paul Dunbar."

Amos L. Allen, of Alfred, Me., seems likely to be the congressional successor of Thomas B. Reed from the First dis-trict of Maine. Mr. Reed and Mr. Allen were college classmates, graduating from Bowdoin In 1860. Mr. Allen has been a member of the Maine legislature, and for many years was clerk of courts of York county. Since Mr. Reed was first elected speaker, Mr. Allen has been his private secretary. Governor Powers has not yet received Mr. Reed's resignation, and therefore a date for the special congres-sional election has not been fixed.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR

Woman is the slave of fashion; man is he slave of woman. The reason Cupid wears wings is so he can fly out the window when poverty omes in the door.

The woman who really thanks a man or doing something never says a word she just looks it. The only way a man can keep his wife rom worrying about his morals is for im to worry about her health. -New York Press

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 sharpening device which never breaks the lead. On trial in your office for 10 days free of charge. We have numerous last cut of the season now other novelties in office supplies, together with a large line of Blank Books and Typewriter's Supplies.

ReynoldsBros

STATIONERS and ENGRAVERS,

Hotel Jermyn Building.

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

Both Guaranteed

The Best Watch in the Whole World for the Money.

MERCEREAU & CONNELL

130 Wyoming Avenue.



THE LONG GREEN

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

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 tazor and runs as easy as a bleyele. 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, 325-327 PENN AVENUE.

Luther Keller

CEMENT, LIME, SEWER PIPE, Etc.

A Kentucky school teacher who had for years endured what she describes as

"perfect martyrdom," from headache and dyspepsia, writes, in a letter from Louisville, to say: "When I was teaching school in Pittsburg, Laurel County, a friend, a mer-

to say: "When I was teaching school in Pittsburg, that there, who has also suffered much from dyspepsia and headache, said he had chant there, who has also suffered much from dyspepsia and he gave me a few to try, found a sure cure for these diseases in Ripans Tabulea, and he gave me a few to try, for a

I found my headache left me. I then sent to New York, to the manufacturer, for a

box, and whenever troubled with indigestion took them. I soon found myself much better; but, after some months and after indulging imprudently in eating, I again suffered from my old enemy—'indigestion.' I sent to Louisville and got a box. Finding great relief from this I got another, which certainly proved my confidence in the medicine. I grew so much better that I now only take them when I find I need them; but if I am imprudent in eating I find nothing better than these Tabules. Being

them; but if I am imprudent in eating I find nothing better than these Tabules. Being a teacher, I lead a sedentary life, so that oftentimes I find myself bilious and feeling

heavy and dull; then I avail myself of the good effects of Ripans Tabules. The gentleman from whom I bought the first Tabules tells me that he has found them more

beneficial in sick headache than any other remedy. Like myself, he thinks they are

Yard and Office West Lackawanna Ave.,

SCRANTON, PA.

Builders Hardware.

Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeless Company's

HIGH EXPLOSIVES. talety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. Scranton.

AGENCIES

THOS. FORD. - Pittston, JOHN R. SMITH & SON, - Plymouth, W. E. MULLIGAN, - Wilkes-Barre. THOS. FORD.

A new style packet containing ten attends to the appear carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores — For five carto. This low-critical sort is intended for the poor and the contained, One dozen of the divergent cartons (the tables) can be had by mad by sending forty-eight suits to the literass Chesku at Therefore, the to diverge the carton (the tables) are a single carton (the tables) will be sent for the contain.

takes effect on our entire stock of

FINLEY'S

Foulard

Silks

In order to make a com-

plete clearance—the first and

Printed Foulards

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