## The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St., S. S. VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising. Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

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

SCRANTON, JULY 21, 1899.

Senator Platt's statement, in another place, is worth reading for both matter and manner. The gentleman from New York certainly wields an effect-

#### The D., L. & W.

For reasons which have frequently been presented in these columns and which are obvious to all acquainted with the early history of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, the people of Scranton feel a peculiar although inoncusive sense of proprietorship in this great steel-girt highway; and the recent revolution in its management, coming so swiftly and working so completely a disruption of old conditions and traditions, not unnaturally threw the community into a

As this sensation of surprise were off, the force of tradition in some quarters asserted itself in the form of doubtful prophecies and deleful comparisons. It is always thus after an innovation. It became the fear of these conservatives that the new deal might mean a kind of malicious eclipse of Scranton; that our community, which had so long felt that it owned the road, might awaken some fine morning to find itself converted into an inconspicuous way station, at which the haughty minions of the Vanderbilt and Pierpont Morgan interests would make contemptuous faces as they passed by.

We do not suppose that these fears were held seriously; in their hearts the people that voiced them must have known better. Yet the underiable circumstance that there has existed in consequence of this change more or less general uncertainty if not uneasiness prompts us now to call attention to the fact that the presence among up of Mr. Truesdale and his various newly installed lieutenants has been followed as yet by none of the vaguely anticipated disasters; on the contrary, we have found them courteous, businesslike and well-informed gentlemen, whose ideas of their duties and mission, so far as we can glean, appear to be founded on a good quality of intelligence and common sense. To be sure, they are not in business for their health; yet so far as our information goes they have shown no disposition to be mean or little; their policy apparently looks toward a liberal relationship between the company and its workmen and between officers of the road and its patrons along the line. It is true they have some notions of railroading which depart from the traditions of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, but before condemning these it seems to us that it would be just to let them have a fair trial.

If a deduction may be hazarded from what has already taken place under the Trucsdate regime, we venture to prediet that those who are expecting it to bring up in failure will be disappointed.

It is no more than just that the Thirteenth regiment should be perpetuated in name in this city, where it has already perpetuated itself in fame.

#### The Administration's View of the Manila "Round Robin."

(Editorial in Philadelphia Press.)

The lapse of two days since the complaint of the correspondents at Manila has done much to modify the momentary impression it created. It isn't necessary to question their sincerity or good faith. But two things have led proper regulation. Co-operation beto a revision of the first judgment. In | tween men is not merely civilization-it the first place, other and weightier evi- is Christianity; and he is a bold man tions on the vital points. In the second | even though it become wholesale. The place, a more careful examination of their statement has shown its weak- United States certainly largely comes ness in lesser but characteristic mat-

The weight of authority is against them. General Otis may be passed by, as he is under question. But President Schurman of the Philippine commission sustains and corroborates his view, Colouel Denby of the same commission has telegraphed since the correspondents' statement that General Otis' report of June 26 gives a correct account of the situation. Colonel Denby has had twelve years' experience as minister to China, is thoroughly familiar with Oriental character and conditions and is well qualified to judge of the facts. General Anderson, who was referred to by some of the correspondents as having clashed with Otis, states the exact facts, speaks strongly in favor of the commander and shows that some of the allegations against him are absolutely unfounded. General Harrison Gray Otis, who fought under him but is now out of the service and entirely free to speak, supports the same judgment. Where it is a question of fact, are not all these men likely to be as well informed as the correspondents? Where it is a question of opinion-and really the kravamen of the charge is only a question of opinion-are they not like-

ly to be as good judges? Then the statement itself, when it comes to be analyzed, is inherently weak. What are the specifications? Suppression of "the number of heat prostrations in the field"-that is, of the correspondents' hearsay stories, when the official reports were going forward. "Systematic minimization of naval operations"-that is, the correspondents complain for the navy when the navy makes no complaint for itself. This is little less than ludicrous. The navy makes its own reports, and navy officers are abundantly able to take tare of themselves. "That volunteers | For such an issue the whole future of tre unwilling to engage in further serin this point as late as July 11 when teers were coming home and what had defeated. Mr. Bryan may be a leader,

longer a matter of dispute, but of record. These are some of the weak

Three months ago the Associated Press, through its representatives, complained of the censor at Manila, and asked that a particular officer might be detailed to that duty. The order was immediately given, and the officer assigned to the work. The Associated Press named its own censor. Since then there has been no complaint. so far as we know, until this "round robin" came. The censorship has probably been more rigid than freehanded correspondents liked, but sensible people, will doubt very much whether it has deliberately discolored the truth. Especially when it is coupled with the statement that the official reports have designedly deceived the people, will thinking, sober-minded nen hesitate to accept it.

There has undoubtedly been no little impatience with the prolongation of the Tagai conflict. That is the temperamental restiveness of many people. It cried "On to Richmond" in 1861 and led to Bull Run. It cried "On to Havana" last year and didn't see that there was a better way. It comes out an right in the end, when the result is reached which its patriotic but linpulsive and impatient spirit desires. General Otis and the Philippine campaign will be judged by results. If the army shall be properly strengthened, if with the renewal of the fighting short, sharp and decisive work shall be made of it, the criticisms of the hour will pass into oblivion. The country has a right to expect the president to make sure of such a conclusion, and it will not be disappointed.

The change in system announced with reference to Moses Taylor hospital, whereby the admission of private patients for pay will be discontinued and the free privileges of the hospital extended to the families of all now eligible to admission, commends itself as being in the line of the intentions of the institution's noble founder.

#### "An Enemy of His Country."

The lines between Bryanism and anti-Bryanism in the Democratic party are rapidly shaping themselves and soon that party will be in the threes. of a determined civil conflict. The split between Altgeld and Carter Harrison in Chicago is one indication; another. is supplied in the thoughtful editorial in which the Philadelphia Record, admittedly one of the ablest tribunes of Democracy in the United States, yesterday pronounced Mr. Bryan "an enemy of his country."

This editorial began by calling attention to the recent extraordinary change which had come over the economic situation in the United States among other countries, whereby the problem of the ages-how to produce enough to keep mankind from starvation-has ceased to perplex and in its place has arisen the problem of what to do with the growing surplusage in production. It went on to point out that this new problem, so far from calling for a programme of confiscation and spoliation, called rather for more equitable distribution, and it proceed-

"Legislation on the subject of trusts "Legislation on the subject of trusts forces appeared before him, "you have is sadly negded—is imperative—if we kept me waiting."

"I beg a thousand pardons," the ofyet it is plain that it alone will not do. and that we could better do without it wicked kind already enacted by many of the Western states. In some of these states it has been provided that the people may legally become moral thieves, and need not pay for what they have honestly received if it have merely been secured from a very big concern or combination. Such legislation will accomplish nothing but the rotting out of the moral sense of the

people. "it is also far from plain whether the formation of great concerns-industries, combinations, what you will-should be prohibited, or whether the best course of the community would not be their dence has discredited their representa- who feels that he can safely check it present marvelous prosperity of the from their increasing exports of merchandise: and these are largely made possible by the fact that in cooperation we have so far surpassed the world that in many lines we can pay better wages and yet undersell all competitors. It must be, therefore, apparent that a political party which should carelessly undertake a solution of this intricate and novel situation might bring about a degree of suffering which would hurl it from power for

Years. The Record in some detail shows how the worst danger from the modern tendency toward industrial combination comes through the enormous power which it centralizes in the hands of a few men at the head of these combinations, a power which, when used unscrupulously, to debauch legislatures or scize upon valuable public rights without adequate public compensation, gives rise to evils of a most far-reaching nature; and it concludes:

"It must be admitted that to find solutions for the industrial problems is the greatest need of the hour if our Republic is to be safeguarded and our people to prosper: that these problems are not merely the paramount and all absorbing issues, but that they are so vital as to make all others trivial. And yet the acknowledged leader of the party which (by reason of being out of power) is best situated to take them up fearlessly, discuss them honestly and solve them thoroughly continues to distress and divide that party by insisting upon pushing to the front a single issue of no great importance, founded upon fallacies, and which to many who agree with him on much else seems rank dishonesty. It is an issue which the people spurned even in their distress, and one which they will as certainly spurn again if it shall be forced upon them in the prosperky which has followed their wise decision. the people of this country is to be enrice." Why send a challenge of reports | dangered, and the real party of the Over the cobbles you will plunge and people (anxious, more than anxious, to the whole country knew what volun- | unite and win) again divided and again

enligted for further service? It was no but he certainly has proven himself a

#### fanatic, and, we believe thowever unintentionally), his country's worst enemy and his party's destroyer. The people must sooner or later realize this, and he will be more bitterly opposed than ever before, as certainly as the

eun risses." We take issue with our contemporary's assertion that the party now out of power is best situated to take up fearlessly the problems it outlines; on the contrary, the very fact that that party willingly follows a leader like Bryan and is committed to the Populistic excesses which the Record notes as characteristic of much of the antitrust legislation put on the statute books of the Western states by Demoeratic initiative establishes, in our opinion, its radical unfitness for additional power. But be that as it may, we commend the Record's general argument to the attention of our Democratic friends who look upon Mr. Bryan as their party's greatest apostle. It is n picture every feature of which bears the impress of unmistakable truth.

While there is no disposition to pursue young Molineaux unfairly, the second indictment of him for murder will tend to restore the public confidence in the integrity of the courts which was unsettled by the suspicious manner in which the first indictment was evaded. If this young swell is guilty neither his father's wealth, his family's social position nor the ramifications to high life of the scandals connected with his case should be permitted to shield him.

Colonel Hawkins, of the Tenth Pennsylvania, will soon be in position to shed light on Philippine subjects, and if it is true that he was on Otis' blacklist on account of his short-cut methods of caring for his command he ought to be willing to shed it, without fear or favor. The people will support their government until perdition freezes but in the meantime they have a right to know the facts.

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle sees in the developments of the past few weeks signs that "a wide and deep conspiracy is on foot to discredit and overthrow the Republican administration at any cost of national honor or national welfare." If there is such a conspirtey it will fail. Common sense will kill it.

President Cannon of the Salt Lake Mormons has pleaded guilty to a charge of polygamy and expects to escape with a small fine. Utah, we fear, got statehood on false pretences.

If dogs have to be muzzled, it might far better be on the tall than on the head. We trust that the legality of the tail muzzle will soon be established.

In spite of the honor and money in it, there does not seem to be a stampede of applicants for Alger's job.

If not Roosevelt, why not Leonard

### THE WAR CORRESPONDENT.

The great war correspondent was provoked-that was plain at a glance, "Ah, general," he said somewhat irrita-bly when the commander of the American

ficer answered. "As I was about to hurry here in response to your summons the and that we could better do without it enemy appeared in force and made us than have any more of the foolish and run all over three counties before he finally escaped after suffering a heavy loss This rendered it impossible for me ent myself as early as I would otherwise

"Very well, very well," the great war ocrrespondent answered; "I suppose you are blameless, but don't let it happen again. I sent for you this morning to earn why you consored my dispatch last right. I wrote that you reminded me of in incompetent, fussy old woman; that you might be all right as an elevator boy or as a flagman at some railroad crossing, but that you were wholly unfit to command an army. You cut that out, thus robbing my paper of a sensation of which it is very much in need at this

"Also, I wrote that the enemy had you practically surrounded; that your troops were demoralized; that you were not re-porting a quarter of the deaths; that your army was doomed to utter annihita. tion and that you had been systematic-ally suppressing the truth. That would have given my paper the chance of ; lifetime. It could have printed that part of my dispatch in large type and reated a sensation throughout the whole ivilized world. That's the kind of stuff was sent over here to get. Yet when went to the cable office this morning and asked for my copy I found that you had run the blue pencil through all my sensational statements. This is intoler-What have you to say for your-

'Nothing," the general humbly replied I am forced to confess that you have ound me out. I must throw myself on our mercy. The great war correspondent waved alm away with an impatient gesture,

What do you think this war is being ought for, anyhow? If you are going a keep on subduting natives without hav-rg your armies killed in ambush or consideration, but I shall content myself for the present with ordering the government at Washington to appoint your

successor at once.'
Signifying by a sign that the audience was at an end, the great war correspondent then permitted the general to proceed with his campaign.

## ROUGH RIDING.

If, perchance, on an evil day You mount your wheel to speed away O'er a Scranton street, and all alone, Bid farewell to the folks at home,

If the devil don't get you, a policeman will, As you jog along on level or hill; For the dog and the bike are condemned, you know,

Since the powers that be have made it so. Talk of the charge up San Juan's Hill-Tis nothing compared to a Scranton spill In a Scranton hole on an asphalt pave To test a wheel and show who's brave

But there's nothing like it in the land For a Christian man with a steady hand To ride through town on a high geared Wreckless, and carcless how you feel.

Frock out short or long coat tall Tis all the same at the end of the swall-Spattered with mud or covered with flust Ride you may but tumble you must.

Into the holes or into the ditch, But keep to your wheel and don't let go

For the city of Scranton made them so.

-C. H. Soper. Scranton, July 20.

## **IMPREGNABLE**

[Concluded from Page 1.]

of them was to fight and defeat the Spaniards at Manila, and at the time when the president dictated the lan-guage of the peace protocol the Amercan army stood confronting the Span-

ish intrenchments.
It became immediately necessary for our government to define its Philippine policy; but the president was not to be forced into inconsiderate action. As to Cuba and Porto Rico, he had made up his mind, and the French ambassador was informed that a treaty of peace could be negotiated on the basis of the surrender of Cuba to us and to the Cuban people, and upon the cession of Porto Rico and Gunm, and, as for the Philippines, the president said that we would take and hold the bay, harbor and city of Manila "pending the conclusion of the treaty," and that the treaty should "determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines."

A New Aspect. In agreeing to this arrangement as the basis of a peace conference. Spain made it her duty to withdraw her forces from the city of Manila and give room for ours. But the cable from Hong Kong was not then in working order, and before the terms of the pro-tocol could be communicated by Spain to her forces and by us to ours, a bat-tle had occurred, and at great expense of blood and treasure we obtained by force what the protocol had peacefully conceded. This did not alter the terms upon which the peace commissioners were instructed to prepare a treaty, but it put a new face on the situation but it put a new face on the situation both here and at Manila. It had an immediate and very obvious effect upon the attitude of the American people toward the future of the islands. It materially affected, moreover, the position of the insurgent Tagals. It emphasized and increased our moral responsibility for the preservation of order. If the terms of the peace protecol the Spaniards had quietly marched out of Manila and we had quietly marched in, the two forces each in its marched in, the two forces each in its full strength peacefully awaiting the conclusion of the negotiations at Paris, we might perhaps have withdrawn from the Philippine islands with disnity and without the impairment of international obligations. But, having beaten the Spanlards, having scattered their army, having destroyed their au-thority over the Philippine people, and having forcibly placed ourselves in their stead as a government, the status quo became impossible of restoration, and from that moment the withdrawal of the American army and navy would have meant the abandonment of the islands to utter anarchy, misery and

#### Policy Shaped.

This view compelled the course that was taken by our commissioners at Paris, and it loudly justified the presi-dent in having assembled so considerable a force at Manila. His power to add to the force was now gone. The question of the future of the Philippines—whether they should belong to Spain or to the United States—had passed into the hands of the peace commission. And, of course, neither country was at liberty to change the conditions until the peace commission had acted and its action had been approved. Further expeditions of men to the Philippines would have been a plain violation of the terms of the proplain violation of the terms of the pro-tocol. But if that wholly sufficient reason had been wanting, there was another, and this other involved the most trying and troublesome condition with which the government has had to contend. The men then under arms and available for use, whether in the Philippines or in the West Indies, had all been eplicated for the period of the all been enlisted for the period of the war. By the terms of their enlistment they were free of every obligation to the government upon its proclamation than any one else, that peace was assured, and that all his soldiers, not only those who stood ready to go to the Philippines, but the twenty thousand then there as well, were by law to be mustered out of the service on the instant when he made official announcement that the Spanish war was

"On April 20, 1898, the toint resolution was passed recognizing the inde-pendence of Cuba. It directed the president to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to accom-plish the expulsion of Spain from Cuban soil. At that time the American army consisted of 27,000 regulars. Two days later the volunteer act was passed and four days after that the law was passed enabling the president to increase the regular army. But both these measures were distinctly declared to be war measures. Both re-quired that the enlistments secured under them should terminate with the return of peace. In these provisions the acts were peremptory and specific. No discretion whatever was permitted to the government. Under the terms of the regular army bill, 38,000 regulars were added to the 27,000 who composed the army in times of peace. With these and with the volunteers, the government had a much larger force than turned out to be necessary for the purposes of the war with Spain; but after the peace protocol had been signed, not a man of them could be used in the Philippines more than the force then there.

## Conflict Not Foreseen.

And who could then foresee that this force was not sufficient? A con-flict with the Filipinos was not then anticipated Their army, it is true had been assembled on the outskirts of Manila. But with respect to the Americans it was generally supposed to be a friendly rather than a hostile o keep on subduing natives without haver a summy. Its leaders had been ardent with the assurances of their friendship and confidence. They had proclaimed a republic, to be sure, and had assertion of this island without any further consideration, but I shall content myself. which could justify the belief that their guns were going to be aimed at the flag which had set them free. Even had the president been at liberty under the terms of the peace protocol to increase the Philippine army, and even had the men, available for service there, been ready for transportation, no wise coun-sellor would have advised sending them. Indeed, the very thing that brought on the conflict with Aguinaldo was the dispatch of a smail force in tended to take the place of those whose terms of enlistment had expired, and who had already been brought home. From the hour when congress as-sembled in December the president en-deavored to draw its attention to the situation in which the government would be left upon the proclamation of peace. In one message he delivered to the senate the treaty. In another he warned congress that as soon as the treaty was ratified and the ratifica tions exchanged he would be compelled to muster out the troops at Manila. An army bill drawn in conformity with the government's views was already prepared and was urgently pressed upon congress. The country will remember the bitter opposition to it encountered from the Democratic it encountered from the Democratic party. Democratic members who did not dare to assume the responsibility of defeating the peace treaty, who would not even consent to take the responsibility of opposing the acquisition of the Philippines, arrayed themselves with the rest of their party against the army bid. The Democratic leaders in both house and senate had a be-wildering hardihood to declare that the increased forces asked for were going to be employed not in Manila. going to be employed not in Manila but here in our own country. They were not needed in Manila, these lead-

that the administration was using the unlikely meance of a war in the Phil-ippines as a means of extorting from congress an enormous regular army for the suppression of liberty at home! It may surprise intelligent persons to know that this sort of talk could be indulged in upon the nears of congress, but there were weeks and weeks of it, and meanwhile the insurgents were gathering an army of 30,000 men, were growing more and more belligerent in their stillude, and even day brought. their attitude, and every day brought nearer the time when peace with Spain would be proclaimed and the government be left without a legal claim to the service of any single soldier at

#### The Army Bill.

It was the 2d of March before congress passed the Army bill, and the war in the Philippines had been going on for four weeks. When the country considers this fact, and realizes that the 20,000 American troops then at Maralla had been assembled there, not at atla had been assembled there, not at all in anticipation of a campaign against the Filipinos, but wholly and solely for the purpose of defeating the Spanlards, and that the president had been told by no less an authority than Admiral Dewey that for that purpose 5,000 men would be sufficient, surely his foresight and good judgment will be everywhere approved. Hattle after battle was fought, and every battle way, and now who at least the authority and the surely support of the support of the surely support of the surely support of the surely support of the surely support of the support of the surely support of the won. And now, when at last the au-thority he sought from congress was conferred, not in the form he sought it, but in the fashion of a compromise, here was the unexampled task that was set before him. He had at once to re-duce an army of 65,000 regulars to an army of 27,000, mustering out 38,000 men; he had to enlist an equal num-ber of regulars to take the places of those mustered out; he had to organize the new regulars, to provide transpor-tation for them to Manila, to transporback the army then there, and at the same time and all the while to prose-cute the war. This is what he has cute the war. This is what he has been doing during the last four months. The new Army bill was not what the prosident wanted, but it gave him permission to raise a regular army of 65,000 men and also to raise a volunteer army of 35,000 men and to keep them until July 1, 1901. Under the terms of this act, 45,000 regulars have already been enlisted, and have taken the places of an equal number of men who have been formally mustered out. Ten have been formally mustered out. Ten new regiments of volunteers are now organizing. Gen. Otis has been supplied already with 22,000 regulars hav-ing two years of service before them. And all the while the fighting in Luzon has been maintained with the result already described in this statement. What more could be asked or expected?
What possible criticism can be passed upon the intelligence or the foresight with which these difficult and compliwith which these difficult and compli-cated affairs have been conducted? What, indeed, can be said except in warm and generous praise both of the administration at home and of the army abroad?

#### Troops for Otis.

On June 25 the transport Sheridan sailed from San Francisco with 1,800 men, the Valencia sailed on June 29 with 600 more, the Pennsylvania sailed on July 1 with 1,300 more, the Parasalled on July 12 with 1,000 more, and the Tartar is due to sail on July 22 with still another thousand. Three new regiments of volunteer infantry are in process of organization at Manila, and the ten home regiments will nila, and the ten home regiments will be ready by the middle of August. So that by the end of the rainy season, and as soon as troops can be used. General Otis will have a fully equipped and effective force of not less than 40,000 men, and 10,000 more will be ready for departure in case they are required. It may be true that if on Feb. 5, when the insurgents made the first at-

tack, we had then had, properly dis-persed through Luzon island, such an army of occupation as will be there in the fall, the rebellion might be now much nearer its end than it seems to be, but the facts which I have briefly recited show, first, that the president had no right, in honor and good faith with Spain, to send to the Phi one single man more than was there or on his way there when the peace man more than was there protocol was signed last August, nor until the ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged on April 11. On that day the Philippine Islands be-came the property of the United States. The facts show, second, that he could have sent to the Philippines, assuming that the obstacle of good faith with Spain had been removed, only a body of men whose enlistment expired with the proclamation of peace and whose dispatch out of the country was consequently of no avail The facts show, third, that he had assem-bled, while the right to do so was still existent, an army much larger than his military advisers thought necessary. and large enough as the event has proved, to maintain our position and greatly to extend our authority. And the facts show, fourth, that since the proclamation of peace with Spain and the passage of the new law the president is now possessed of an army with two years of service to run, amply competent, as he and his advisers believe, to bring of the islands. to bring about the pacification

There is nothing for which any Amer-ican need apologize in this record. It is a record of consistent and unparis a record of consistent and unpar-alfeled success, a success that began with the message to Dewey: "Go and destroy the Spanish fleet in Manila bay," and that will not end until the possessions which duty and fortune have confided to our care and firmly advanced on the high road to peace and prosperity.

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