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 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, AUGUST 1, 1899.

In reference to the six or seven col-  
 umns of fifth speed fourth in the  
 issue of the Scrantonian at gentlemen  
 connected with this paper, it will in-  
 terest the public to know that reply  
 will be made in due fashion through  
 the proper legal channels. The time  
 has come for Scranton journalism to  
 clean house.

**Secretary Root's Task.**

Concerning Hon. Elihu Root, who to-  
 day takes charge as the responsible  
 head of the war department, there are,  
 reasonably or unreasonably, great ex-  
 pectations. These expectations arise in  
 part from the fact that the war secre-  
 taryship just now is a place of great  
 opportunity; and also in part from  
 the fact that those who best know Mr.  
 Root are unanimous in the opinion that  
 he is a man to handle them.

An acute responsibility will rest on  
 Mr. Root, not alone with regard to the  
 general executive duties of his new  
 office looking to the colonial problems,  
 but more especially in relation to the  
 manner in which he shall adjust the  
 tools with which he will work. For the  
 present this latter point is of the  
 greater importance since it will give  
 an immediate test of the new secre-  
 tary's mettle.

During the past fortnight there have  
 been all kinds of rumors as to the dis-  
 position, for instance, of Major General  
 Miles, the "commanding general" of  
 the army, who under Alger was minus  
 a command. The intelligent portion of  
 the public does not consider that Gen-  
 eral Miles is the only military man on  
 earth. It is aware that he has numer-  
 ous faults, notable among them loquac-  
 ity and vanity; but it also knows that  
 in downright fighting he is the most  
 experienced and the most successful  
 general we have; and it has been im-  
 patient under a system which, in a  
 time of war, upheld the anomalous  
 withdrawal of the "commanding gen-  
 eral" from a command. This opinion  
 does not insist that Miles alone shall  
 hold the center of the stage; but it  
 does insist that at the head of the  
 army should be a capable and experi-  
 enced soldier, to whom, in all military  
 details, should be given un-conditional  
 command. What Grant did in the lat-  
 ter year of the war of the rebellion  
 some general should be permitted to  
 do now; and this general should be as  
 free to work as Grant was, subject  
 only to the administration's policies.

The case of Miles will be the first  
 with which Secretary Root will have  
 to deal and the public will await with  
 interest the manner of his treatment  
 of it.

**The Boycott.**

The use of the boycott as a help-  
 er to the strike, illustrated at Cleveland,  
 O., where persons who habitually ride  
 on the Consolidated Street Railway  
 company's street cars find difficulty in  
 purchasing provisions and supplies, be-  
 cause of pressure put on storekeepers  
 by strikers and sympathizers, presents  
 an interesting phase of an already  
 complex situation. It is of course in-  
 congruous and it could be proved con-  
 clusively before a fair-minded jury  
 there might be not only recovery of  
 damages but also punishment of the  
 conspirators. In existing circum-  
 stances, however, neither is proof pos-  
 sible nor is fair-mindedness in the jury  
 room probable enough to warrant an  
 attempt to secure redress at law.

The remedy, after all, lies with pub-  
 lic opinion. It is well established by  
 experience that the public judgment  
 in the long run is fair. If the repre-  
 sentative public opinion of Cleveland,  
 O., a week or a month from now, ap-  
 proves of the boycott as applied to  
 show public sympathy with the strikers,  
 it will be tolerably safe to conclude  
 that there is substantial justice some-  
 where on the strikers' side and it will  
 pay the company to take note of it and  
 correct it. On the other hand, if there  
 is not substantial merit in the conten-  
 tion behind the boycott the boycott will  
 quickly collapse and become simply  
 an evil memory.

False representation used with the  
 intent to ruin trade is one thing and  
 individual use of trade to indicate  
 criticism or approval of public policies  
 is another. Take, for example, the  
 case of a newspaper. It is a common  
 experience to notice as a result of  
 modifications in editorial policy vari-  
 ations in a newspaper's business. When  
 a man steps his paper with a view to  
 giving emphasis to his disapproval of  
 something which the paper has said or  
 done, he exercises one of the clearest  
 in the list of inalienable rights; and  
 in the long run it is well that he has  
 his right, since it constitutes an often  
 necessary censorship. Business enter-  
 prises dependent for support upon pub-  
 lic patronage should strive to please  
 and when they grow indifferent or dis-  
 respectful to the public, their master,  
 the public is in duty bound to apply  
 correction.

We may call this form of public ac-  
 tion a boycott but strictly it is not.  
 A boycott implies intrigue and con-  
 spiracy on the part of its organizers;  
 it is the term used to describe a form  
 of business tyranny exercised at the  
 instigation of a few men to accomplish  
 ends not in themselves sufficiently  
 righteous to make effective their own  
 appeal to public opinion. A boycott in  
 this sense is repugnant to the instinc-

tive American love of fair play and  
 wherever instituted must fail. But the  
 boycott in the other sense; that is to  
 say, public opinion spontaneously using  
 its business patronage to forward the  
 general welfare, is a necessary agency  
 in a democratic republic. It is one of  
 public opinion's most sovereign powers.

The thousands of persons who, in  
 visiting Nay Aug park these days, are  
 inconvenienced by poor street car ac-  
 commodations should remember that  
 this is not the company's fault.

**Pen Picture of the Filipinos.**

In a letter contributed to the Mc-  
 Clure syndicate of newspapers Brigad-  
 ier General Charles King, who re-  
 cently returned from Manila, presents  
 the following spirited portrait of our  
 friends, the enemy, in the Philippines,  
 which derives additional interest from  
 the fact that General King has had  
 enough experience in plains and In-  
 dian, as well as jungle, fighting to  
 make his testimony expert:

"I know nothing of the people except  
 the insurgent fibre—the Tagals—and a  
 most active and enterprising folk  
 they make. Their leaders are skilled,  
 and, as a rule, highly educated men.  
 They themselves have all attended  
 school as children, and the priests, the  
 Filipino officials and Filipino authors  
 declare that nine-tenths of them can  
 read and write. They are superlatively  
 cunning. They are suspicious of every-  
 thing Spanish or American, and credu-  
 lous to the verge of idleness where  
 Aguinaldo's prowess or personality is  
 concerned. They are fanatical and  
 die bravely, yet on almost every dead  
 or wounded soldier our surgeons find  
 the amulet, warranted to render them  
 bullet proof. Clearly are they in their  
 way, but most ingenious and plausible  
 liars, incomparable sneak thieves and  
 unexcelled clock fighters. About their  
 homes they bow and scrape and do  
 homage to the American soldiery, de-  
 claring themselves "Muchos Amigos,"  
 but look out for a shot or a stab in  
 the back the next minute! In the field  
 they have the patience and stealth of  
 the Apache. Even old Indian fighters  
 found themselves ambuscaded and  
 surrounded by the little warriors on  
 more than one occasion last spring. A  
 flag of truce means no more to a Tagal  
 than to a Modoc, and, take him by and  
 large, as our sailors say, he is pretty  
 much what Kipling described him as  
 "half devil and half child"—a creature  
 who respects nothing less than force  
 and strong government—a people that  
 must be soundly thrashed for their  
 treachery and utterly subdued before  
 peace can be possible for a moment."

It is worth while to note that this  
 opinion comes from a thoroughly com-  
 petent observer who has recently been  
 claimed with great glee by the oppon-  
 ents of the administration as a re-  
 cuit to the "anti" faction.

The New York Herald's Trieste cor-  
 respondent is in poor business when he  
 peddles for print conversations over-  
 heard in private. The fact that he is  
 not a regular newspaper man is a re-  
 lief to the profession.

**An Indemnity for Italy.**

The information given by the Govern-  
 or of Louisiana to Secretary Hay is  
 that three of the five victims of the  
 Tallulah lynching were naturalized  
 Americans. In the Mafia riot of 1891  
 there were more victims, and the  
 amount of indemnity allowed by con-  
 gress was \$25,000. The president will  
 undoubtedly adhere to the position  
 taken in 1891, namely, that it is not  
 possible in such cases to put the lyn-  
 chers on trial in a Federal court, the  
 matter being wholly under state juris-  
 diction. It may be hoped that Louisi-  
 ana will see the wisdom of bringing  
 the lawbreakers to justice, more espe-  
 cially as Dr. Hodge was not fatally  
 wounded by the Italians. Still, if there  
 should be a miscarriage of justice  
 again, as so often before, and we might  
 say habitually, in lynching cases, Italy  
 would be compelled to satisfy herself  
 with the money indemnity, as she was  
 eight years ago.

The general opinion of publicists  
 seems to put alien residents on the  
 same footing as citizens in cases of  
 mob violence, and not on a better. Our  
 treaty with Italy promises "the most  
 constant protection and security" for  
 the persons and property of her citi-  
 zens "enjoying here, but adds that they  
 shall "enjoy in this respect the same  
 rights and privileges as are or shall be  
 granted to the natives, on their sub-  
 mitting themselves to the conditions  
 imposed on the natives." Dr. Snow, a  
 high authority on international law,  
 quotes Bluntschli as holding that for-  
 eigners cannot insist on indemnity for  
 losses resulting from internal violence  
 in a state. Hall takes still stronger  
 ground, holding that strangers risk in-  
 ternal war, because the government  
 cannot control it, and because its own  
 interest is to avoid such commotion  
 so that undue carelessness on its part  
 cannot be inferred. A third authority  
 cited to the same effect is Calvo, a  
 Latin-American. These publicists are  
 discussing great commotions or civil  
 war, but in all cases the principle  
 seems to be extended to ordinary mob  
 violence.

In the massacre of Chinamen at Rock  
 Springs, in Wyoming, in 1885, the State  
 department denied "all liability to in-  
 demnify individuals, of whatever race  
 or country, for loss growing out of vio-  
 lations of our public law," and held  
 that there was ample source of repara-  
 tion through the ordinary channels of  
 justice. On the other hand, our State  
 department has insisted in 1875 that a  
 government "is liable internationally for  
 damages done to alien residents by a  
 mob which by due vigilance it could  
 have repressed." Practically, while de-  
 denying liability to indemnify for mob  
 violence, our government has frequent-  
 ly asked congress to award it, as a  
 matter of equity, and congress has ap-  
 proved this course.

It was so in 1851 in the riots against  
 Spanish residents at New Orleans and  
 Key West. It was so, as we have seen,  
 forty years later, in the Mafia riots.  
 It was so again in the case of the Ital-  
 ians lynched at Hahville, in Louisi-  
 ana, in 1896, for which our government  
 paid \$5,000. It was so with some Chi-  
 nese riots at the west, the government  
 seeing that it would be unjust to de-  
 mand, as we frequently do, indemnity  
 for outrages committed upon Ameri-  
 can missionaries and others in China,

without according compensation in like  
 cases here.

The New York Sun regards as the  
 chief fact of the peace conference the  
 American delegation's re-affirmation of  
 the Monroe doctrine as registered in  
 this declaration: "Nothing contained  
 in this convention shall be so con-  
 strued as to require the United States  
 to depart from its traditional policy of  
 not entering upon, interfering with, or  
 entangling itself in the political ques-  
 tions or internal administration of any  
 foreign state. Nor shall anything in  
 said convention be construed to re-  
 quire the relinquishment by the Unit-  
 ed States of its traditional attitude  
 toward purely American questions." But  
 the objection to this still unan-  
 swered, what are "purely American  
 questions?"

There is reason to believe that where  
 the proper attention is paid to it, yel-  
 low fever is more dangerous in the  
 bark than in the bite. Its appearance  
 at Hampton, Va., will doubtless afford  
 an illustration in proof.

The season's output of gold in the  
 Klondike is estimated by Canadian  
 authorities at \$20,000,000, but its record  
 of disappointments, suffering and  
 death will probably never be footed.

**ODDITIES OF THE NEWS.**

**Babe Works Miracles.**  
 There is a four-year-old colored girl living  
 with her grandmother at No. 3 Olive  
 street, Pittsburgh, who, according to all  
 accounts, is a most remarkable person.  
 Little one's name is Geneva, Wash-  
 ington. If all that is claimed of her is  
 true, then the power she possesses is  
 but little short of the supernatural. With  
 the touch of her hand she drives away  
 all physical ailments. A remarkable  
 feature is that the child does not know  
 that she is performing these cures. The  
 wonderful powers of Geneva were  
 discovered accidentally by her grand-  
 mother early last January, and her story,  
 as told by the Pittsburgh Times, is as fol-  
 lows:

"I was suffering terribly with rheuma-  
 tism, early in January. I could hardly  
 move my left arm. Little Geneva said  
 to me one day, 'I shall rub your shoul-  
 der for you, mother.' I was told that  
 what was my surprise to find that the  
 pain instantly vanished. Since that day  
 I have not had the least touch of rheu-  
 matism. Geneva has since cured my grand-  
 father of rheumatic pains by a simple  
 touch of her hand. I was afraid that  
 it was just an accident, so to make  
 sure I had her rub my remarkable power  
 on a young man who was suffering with  
 the neuralgia, which the doctors could  
 not relieve. The moment Geneva touched  
 the afflicted man's forehead, he was  
 that time the little girl has performed  
 some wonderful cures."

Among the cures ascribed to this little  
 girl are the following: A girl, aged  
 years, living on Gist street, was born  
 blind and up to her fifth year had  
 not taken a step. One day last April  
 Geneva was taken to the infant school,  
 where she lay helpless on the floor. Gene-  
 va rubbed her limbs and arms, and also put  
 her hand on the blind girl's eyes. To  
 the surprise of all present, the blind  
 girl stood up and walked across the room.  
 In the East End is a Miss Balsey, who  
 had been suffering with a catarrh in  
 the eye, and, as she was getting on, she  
 destroyed the sight. Geneva was taken to  
 her. The child rubbed the eye of Miss  
 Balsey, and when she drew her hand  
 away this young woman could see objects  
 with the left eye. Geneva called on Miss  
 Balsey three times and now she can see  
 as well with the left eye as she can with  
 the right. Another like case of blind-  
 ness is that of a woman on St. Wash-  
 ington, who had been unable to see for two  
 years on account of a catarrh, yet with  
 a few minutes' rubbing of the eye Gene-  
 va restored the woman's sight.  
 Early this spring Mrs. Clara Meekins  
 was taken to this wonderful colored girl  
 to be cured of a terrible ailment which  
 had afflicted her for more than a dozen  
 years ago. Mrs. Meekins gave birth to a  
 boy and since that time she had not been  
 able to walk. Several physicians had  
 treated her, but she was unable to move.  
 She was taken to Little Geneva Mrs. Meekins  
 had to be carried to the carriage and  
 from the carriage to the colored girl's  
 home, where she was taken to the room  
 630 Shakespeare street. Geneva rubbed  
 Mrs. Meekins for half an hour and the  
 woman who had come to the house a  
 helpless cripple was able to get up, and  
 has now the strength to carry her  
 2-year-old boy around the house. There  
 are said by the Times to be numerous  
 cases of like nature well authenticated.

**OUR GLORIOUS COUNTRY.**

Men are shooting one another in Ken-  
 tucky; they are hunting outlaws out  
 in Idaho!  
 Every day or two some cowboy down  
 in Texas is being shot, and his fellow  
 laid mortal law.  
 They are rioting and ripping in Ohio;  
 they are blowing things to pieces in  
 New York.  
 They are gambling under license out in  
 Denver, and they murder just for  
 fun on Piney Fork!  
 But hurrah for our country,  
 The home of the brave;  
 Hurrah for our banner,  
 An' long may it wave!  
 Men are rioting in daytime,  
 Men are murdered in the night—  
 We are full of tribulations,  
 But we're coming through all right!

Every little while they shoot a man in  
 Panama just because he wants to earn  
 his daily bread.  
 They keep on robbing trains in old Mis-  
 souri, and Oklahoma's streams are  
 running red!  
 They haven't quit distilling moonshine  
 whiskey in the lonely, rocky hills of  
 Tennessee—  
 From Tallulah all the way to Tallahassee  
 a corpse is swung on nearly every tree!

But hurrah for our country—  
 The land of the free,  
 And the flag that is floating  
 Above you and me!  
 The golden grain is waving  
 An' long may it wave!  
 And the smoke of commerce rises  
 From ten thousand busy mills.  
 There are grumbling pessimists in Massa-  
 chusetts, who tell us we are rushing  
 to our doom!  
 There are drones in every state and every  
 hamlet, who say that we have  
 started up the flume:  
 But for each who lynch, rambles,  
 shoots or rigs; for each who seizes  
 disaster in his hands;  
 Ten thousand rise to new hopes in the  
 morning, and look above and know  
 that God is there!

So, hurrah for our country!  
 The land of the blest!  
 Hurrah for the toiler,  
 Wh' 'th bond he breaks!  
 Dross must rise under the surface  
 While the treasure lies below,  
 And for every storm that threatens  
 Many a man's peace of mind,  
 —S. E. Kiser, in Times-Herald.

**Dyed His Chickens and Ducks.**

According to a Cincinnati dispatch,  
 Charles Fisher, a dyer of 514 Georgia  
 street, is in trouble with the Humane  
 society. Fisher has the newest adver-  
 tising idea, but on account of it the  
 Ohio Humane society is after him. One  
 day last week he had a lot of white  
 ducks and chickens, and when he  
 was through dyeing clothes he soaked the  
 birds in tubs of various colored liquids.  
 One old rooster appeared on the street in  
 an army blue uniform and a young hen  
 came out with a green dress, while the  
 duck was a royal purple. Fisher put  
 some of them in his window and one  
 in a grocer's coop, where it fattened the  
 other chickens almost into spasms. A  
 man with half a jag saw a pink pullet  
 until he got over the attack. Fisher says  
 the chickens lose their eyes when he  
 dips them, but humane officers are investi-  
 gating.

**Rare Old Applejack.**

Forty-four years ago, says a Middle-  
 town, N. Y., dispatch in the Sun, when  
 Wickham Miller was erecting the bank-  
 ing house for the then newly organized

Union Bank of Middleville, he placed in  
 his cellar a barrel of his brown jig filled  
 with Orange county applejack. Yester-  
 day the workmen on the new structure,  
 in removing the walls of the old build-  
 ing, found the jug with its corkcch stop-  
 per intact. Andy McCullough presented  
 the jug, with its contents undiminished,  
 to George W. Rockwell. Mr. Rockwell  
 now has it under lock and key, and to  
 all importunities for an inspection or  
 taste of the ancient beverage he turns a  
 cold heart and a stony stare.

**FOR THE SOCIETY COLUMN.**

**Courtship in Japan.**  
 When a young man in Japan has fixed  
 his affections upon a maiden of suitable  
 standing he declares his love by fasten-  
 ing a branch of a certain shrub to the  
 house of the damsel's parents. If the  
 branch is neglected the suit is rejected,  
 if he be rejected he is driven to a long  
 time of the marriage the bridegroom  
 sends presents to his bride as costly as  
 a means will allow, which she immedi-  
 ately offers to her friends in acknowl-  
 edgment of their kindness in infancy and  
 of the pains bestowed upon her educa-  
 tion. The wedding takes place in the  
 evening. The bride is dressed in a long  
 white silk kimono and white veil and  
 she and her future husband sit facing  
 each other on the floor. Two tables are  
 placed close by on one side is a kettie  
 with two spoons, a bottle of sake and  
 cups; on the other table a miniature fir  
 tree, representing the strength of the  
 marriage, a plum tree, signifying the beauty  
 of the bride, and, lastly, a stork stand-  
 ing on a tortoise, representing long life  
 and happiness, are placed before them. At  
 the marriage feast each guest in turn  
 drinks three cups of the sake and the  
 two-spooned kettie, also containing sake,  
 is put to the mouths of the bride and  
 bridegroom alternately by two attend-  
 ants, signifying that they are to share  
 together joys and sorrows. The bride  
 keeps her feet under a table after the  
 death it is buried with her as her shroud.  
 The chief duty of a Japanese woman  
 is obedience—while unmarried, to her  
 parents, and married to her husband  
 and his parents; when widowed, to  
 her son.—London Graphic.

**Kissing Soup Parties in Virginia.**

A novel custom, started in the days of  
 the civil war, prevails in the eastern part  
 of Washington. At these parties the  
 have a picnic called "soups." Each  
 person invited brings a dressed chicken,  
 the host providing the vegetables. Pot-  
 toes, peas, corn, and other large  
 quantities of food are placed in large  
 kettles holding from ten to twenty gal-  
 ons, and the combination is cooked over  
 open fires for several hours, or until it  
 is reduced almost to a jelly. Respect  
 and other seasons are introduced. The  
 girls and young fellows stir the soup with  
 long-handled iron spoons, keeping up a  
 musical accompaniment to the work  
 they do so. When a girl's spoon clicks  
 against the spoon of a young man, he is  
 at liberty to catch and kiss her. Of  
 course there are many lively skirmishes  
 and a great deal of fun in the game.  
 When the soup is done it is ladled out  
 into plates and eaten. It is said to be  
 delicious. The custom owes its origin  
 to a company of Stonewall Jackson's men  
 who were recruited in that part of the  
 state. These ex-Confederates keep up their  
 traditions, and when they meet once a  
 year, at which they celebrate with a  
 grand "soup." It is said that a "soup"  
 properly gotten up should be made of  
 two chickens, six turkeys and a goose  
 to give up forgoing after the war and make  
 a compromise by going around in squads  
 and robbing each other's roasts by mutu-  
 al understanding.—Boston Transcript.

**COMING ON LATER.**

Some years ago Sir Henry Irving was  
 called on, in Dublin, to play a heavy part  
 to which he was not accustomed. One  
 of the actors had not turned up, and  
 there was a vacancy. Irving had to  
 come on early in the first act.  
 "Now, the Dublin galaxy boy is an in-  
 stant in himself. There is nothing  
 like him anywhere. Conversations  
 between young fellows across from one side  
 of the gallery to the other are spoken in  
 loud tones, and in the distinct hearing of  
 the actors.  
 Irving is, as everybody knows, very  
 thin, and when he appeared with a stride,  
 which is one of the most characteristic  
 things about him, one of these galaxy  
 boys shouted across to another:  
 "'N'Faik, an' is that him?"  
 "No," said the reply, "them is the  
 young man's clothes, them'll shove him  
 out later on."—Spurs Moments.

**THE INEVITABLE.**

There's no use in complaining  
 Of the noise the babies make;  
 A youngster's lungs need practice  
 And it sometimes stays awake  
 In eager contemplation  
 Of the things it wants to tell,  
 But it lacks vocabulary.  
 So it simply has to yell.  
 And man whose ruminations  
 Pay his mind with his brain  
 Gets out and shouts opinions  
 In confusion on the curb.  
 And people philosophize  
 Pensively and tolerantly  
 For a man is bound to holler  
 And a baby's bound to cry.  
 —Washington Star.

**NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.**

Daily concerts are to be given by the  
 governor's band in Guam.  
 Five Havana newspapers advocate an-  
 nexation to the United States.  
 Traces of gold have been found in the  
 province of Puerto Principe, Cuba.  
 The greatest distance to which wire-  
 less messages has been sent is forty-two  
 miles.  
 The telegraph will be extended 1,000  
 miles south of Khartoum by the end of  
 the year.  
 In New York state a husband is not  
 liable for his wife's debts, save when she  
 avowedly acts as his agent.  
 There are now published in Paris 2,852  
 periodicals, nearly 100 more than were  
 issued at the corresponding date last  
 year.  
 Kamechatka may soon become a popu-  
 lar resort, as the Klondike and gold has  
 been discovered there in promising quan-  
 tities.  
 The contract has been let for a new  
 \$7,000 organ to be placed in the First  
 Christian church, which is to be erected  
 in New York.  
 During the last half year 125 vessels,  
 aggregating 234,877 tons, were launched  
 on the Clyde, beating all records. Eng-  
 land still rules the sea.  
 The railroad department of the Young  
 Men's Christian association in the country  
 comprises 120 auxiliaries, to which  
 is contributed annually \$100,000, or 2 per  
 cent, earnings from seats taken from \$3,000,000.  
 In Germany potato bread is used by  
 the natives of Thuringia to feed their  
 horses, especially when they are worked  
 hard in very cold weather. The animals  
 thrive on it, and their health and  
 strength are excellent.  
 A railroad official in a recent lecture  
 stated that it cost his road each year  
 about \$1,000 for pine; \$1,000 for rubber  
 bands; \$2,000 for ink; \$7,000 for lead  
 pencils—also that it cost nearly as much  
 for stationery to carry on the business as for  
 iron.  
 Nine principal wars, during the past 50  
 years, have cost the sacrifice of 545,000  
 lives from wounds in battle and no less  
 than \$3,750,000,000 in treasure. To this  
 must be added thousands of millions for  
 the support of military establishments in  
 times of peace.  
 At the Windsor flower show in London  
 sweet pea vines are exhibited which  
 were grown from seed taken from the  
 tomb of an Egyptian mummy buried 2,000  
 years ago. The blossoms is of a delicate  
 pink and white in color, and is less than  
 the ordinary size.

**PERSONALITIES.**

Governor Sayers, of Texas, is one of  
 the champion golf players of that state  
 and is devoted to all manner of athletic  
 sports.  
 Benjamin L. Richards, the new presi-  
 dent of the American Whist League,  
 learned to play whist when 6 years old.  
 Mrs. William R. Day, wife of the for-  
 mer secretary of state, is an excellent  
 musician and has composed some music  
 of a high order.  
 Chauncey M. Depew became so enamored  
 of the automobile in London that he  
 purchased one for his Washington  
 establishment.  
 Admiral Schley believes in war. He  
 says: "It is necessary once in a while  
 to have a good, stand-up fight. It clears  
 the moral atmosphere."  
 Martin L. Sargent, former mayor of  
 Grand Rapids, Mich., and for years re-  
 counted the richest man in the state, is  
 now earning his living by tending the  
 city garbage compressor.  
 Ernest Reyer, the noted French com-  
 poser, author of "Sigurd," "Salammbo"  
 and other operas, has been made a grand  
 officer of the Legion of Honor.  
 Ex-Governor Warmouth, the first  
 Northern governor of Louisiana, has  
 lived down the bitter unpopularity which  
 at one time nearly cost him his life, and  
 is now one of the leading sugar planters  
 of his state and a successful lawyer.  
 Justice Shiras, of the Supreme court,  
 wrote a letter of advice to a young law-  
 yer the other day, in the course of which  
 he said: "Above all, deserve, secure and  
 keep the confidence of your clients. You  
 will find this your best capital."  
 Lady Louise Tigue is the only surviv-  
 or of those present at the Duke of  
 Richmond's famous ball on the eve of  
 the Battle of Waterloo. She was a child  
 at the time, but distinctly remembers  
 the whole scene described in Byron's  
 "Child Harold."  
 Professor S. Watsell, a noted savant in  
 the field of natural science, has arrived  
 at Vancouver, B. C., on the way to Ja-  
 pan, where he is to fill a university chair  
 of natural science in Tokio. He was for  
 a year at Johns Hopkins university, and  
 later at Chicago university.  
 H. K. MacKinder, reader in geography  
 at the University of Oxford, has started  
 for Africa, as the leader of an expedition  
 whose purpose it is to make a thorough  
 study of Mount Kenia. He intends to  
 establish a camp at a height of about  
 16,000 feet, and from this point as a base  
 to make a complete examination of the  
 summit and slopes of the mountain.  
 Lieutenant M. A. Batoon, one of the  
 men who swam Laguna Bay during the  
 Columbia battle, entered the army as a  
 private in April, 1888. In 1891 he was  
 made a corporal, and in July of the same  
 year the rank of second lieutenant was  
 given him. Last year he was promoted  
 to first lieutenant. Lieutenant Batoon  
 distinguished himself more than once  
 while before Santiago with Shafter. His  
 duty was the making of military maps  
 showing the trails through the jungles,  
 and while thus engaged he had many  
 narrow escapes.

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