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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 11, 1899.

Dictator Aguinaldo seems to forge that his alleged victories over Spain did not amount to much until the arrival

of Dewey.

The Canadian Boundary Dispute. Replying to an inquiry we offer the following as our understanding of the boundary dispute between the United States and Canada affecting the Alaska

In 1825 Russin, the then owner of

Alaska, and England signed a treaty which, in Article III, gives the line of demarkation between Russian and Canadian territory in these words: "Commencing from the southernmest point of the island called Prince of Water island the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last-mentioned point the line of demarkation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude (of the same meridian); and, finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the continent of America to the Northwest." Article IV of the same treaty stipulates (1) that Prince of Wales island shall belong wholly to Russia, and (2) "that wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast, which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned. shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom." Article V provides that "British subjects shall not form any establishment either upon the coast or upon the border of the continent comprised within the limits of the Russian possessions," The remaining articles relate to specific privileges or concessions based on the

coast is Russian territory absolutely. The American position is that under this treaty, which by our purchase of Alaska, became binding as between the United States and Canada, the whole strip of land lying inland within a ten-mile limit from the windings of the coast is United States territory Acting on this belief American settlement have been established at various points along this fringe of territory, the validity of which under American sovereignty was not questioned by Canada until the discovery of gold in the British Klondike region When Canadians suddenly saw the desirability of securing an open port on the coast, connecting by river or canal with the Canadian gold-bearing territory in the interior.

understanding that all territory within

a line paralleling the windings of the

coast but ten marine leagues from that

How did Canada go about securing this port? Did she ask Uncle Sam in a spirit of friendliness to give or lease one to her? Not a bit of it. She suddenly trumped up the preposterous claim that under the treaty provisionsquoted above the term coast, and the windings thereof, meant a line drawn from promontory to promontory-that is, that the farthest outlying points on the coast determined by a connecting straight line the line of the coast, and that ten marine leagues toward shore from this outlying line formed the line of Canadian jurisdiction. By this claim Canada hoped to secure a large part of the actual shore line, restricting American territory to a few isolated headlands or capes, obviously valueless in a detached position. Then, having raised this preposterous claim, manifestly without a syllable to stand on in the specifications of the treaty. she demanded that we submit the matter to European arbitration, evidently counting on European prejudice against the United States to influence a decision in her favor. The United States agreed to arbitrate before a neutral American power, as, for example Mexico, Brazil, Argentine or any of the South American republics, but declined absolutely to submit a just and, on its merits, an impregnable title to the jurisdiction of a tribunal likely to be biased from the beginning against it and thus inherently unable to administer impartially.

Of the negotiations now in progress between Ambassador Choate and the British foreign office we cannot speak since their terms have not been made public. The general understanding is that they look to some temporary arrangement whereby we should leave a port to Canada in return for some equivalent privilege clsewhere. An arrangement of this kind would offer a sensible solution; but inasmuch as it would dispose of Canada's absurd interpretation of the northwestern coast line the Canadian authorities stubbernly resist, and the Canadian premier solemnly tells his countrymen that there must be "urbitration or war." There will, we may feel sure, be no war; and if there is arbitration it is reasonable to demand that it shall be fair arbitration and not a thimble-ringing set-up for the purpose of "doing" Uncle Sumuel by hocus pecus of a plain right which no

nicipalities to be held at Syracuse in September. There is so much to be said upon this subject that it could occupy the cutire' session with many things undemonstrated.

In declaring horses which the United States desires for use in the Philippines contraband of war, China has practically recognized the belligerency of the Filipinos. It would seem that China has troubles enough of her own without acquiring the ill will of Americans. However, this may be one of the results of uncensured war news that has been furnished by the yard for general circulation in Hong Kong.

The World's Congress of Women.

What was the woman's internations parliament and what did it accomplish? These questions doubtless have occurred to many casual readers of the news which by cable recently told that a congress of the women of the world was sitting in London, that it had elected as its new president a charming American woman, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, and that prior to its adjournment its 2,500 members were accorded the exceptional honor of personal reception at Windsor castle

by the good queen of England. In the North American Review for August the Countess of Aberdeen, prominent in the cause of advancing comanhood, undertakes to answer the questions asked at the beginning. She informs us that the chief aim of the International council which convened this congress is to promote greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose amongst women workers of different nations; that the congress was constituted from delegates duly hosen by local or federated organizations of progressive women in each of the more prominent and intelligent nations, and that the deliberations of the congress were planned, not in the interest of any particular doctrine idea or fad but with a view to evoking the fullest interchange of opinion upon all subjects bearing upon woman's progress, in the hope that from a multitude of counselors truth will issue-a hope which she seems to think the congress abundantly fulfilled. As an example of the specific good which the congress accomplished she ites the movement-since practicalized by men, by the way,-to provide in the city of London respectable and sanitary cheap lodgings for women wage earners who, until lately, were handicapped greatly by the scarcity of such accommodations within the range of their limited means.

On this humanitarian or philanthropic side it is easy to believe that the congress, so far as it went or inspired actions in others, was a success; for here, indeed, is woman's natural sphere, in which she progresses along the lines of least resistance. But what of the congress as an intellectual demonstration? Another writer in the Review, Kassandra Vivaria, does not on this point share the Countess of Aberdeen's enthusiasm. She speaks somewhat wearily of the "automatic succession of lifeless speeches" which impressed her as in the main "young and amateurish and beside the mack," and in their general drift tended to "merge the individual work of clever vomen into a kind of collective fanaticism, to bring to the front too many of the women only capable of mediocity and to isolate the work of woman from the work of man." The standar-1 of the speeches, allowing for brilliant exceptions, was, she assures us, not high; the tendency was to "lower the increased scope of woman's work, which is an ideal, into a sex question, which is a fad;" and much that was said "sounded illogical towards nature and was intensely feminine in the calm ignoring of facts that have governed the world and that unless not social prejudices but physical laws can be reversed, must go on governing it." Want of foresight, narrowness of mental horizon, and an absurd lack of the sense of due proportion characterized the intellectual activities of the congress, if we are to believe this critic, and the little of lasting good which was achieved contrasts disappointingly with the large impetus given to the emotional and hysterical presentation of the cause of woman as in some occult way necessarily a cause in antagonism to the natural interests of

the other sex. It would not be prudent for us to say which of these views is the more acceptable; that we leave to each reader's own judgment. But it is worthy of note that no particular necessity exists these days for a men's congress caffed especially to consider problems limited to the masculine sex.

The Van Wyck boom is doing very well at Saratoga, but it is doubtful if its good health can be retained at a very great distance from the mineral

The Isle of Pines.

An exchange calls attention to the fact that one of the most valuable of the many islands that came into our possession with the signing of the treaty of peace with Spain has apparently been forgotten. The Isle of Pines, which lies off the southern coast of Cuba in a direct line from Havana, promises in many ways to prove an important acquisition. Although comparatively little of the land had been brought under cultivation, its possibilities for raising under proper tillage tropical and semi-tropical fruits which would find ready market abroad, seem almost unlimited. Heretofore the principal export has been timber, the central portion furnishing an excellent quality of yellow pine. The southern districts have large forests of hard woods, including mahogany. There are also marble quarries with stone of white, dark gray

and rink that may prove valuable. There are at present only two towns in the island with a scanty population. These are Santa Fe, in the centre, and New Gerona on the north coast. The latter is the capital and the port with which the boat from Cuba connects, following the chain of islets or

light draught. It is possible, however, that a careful coast survey would discover here, as on the southern const of Porto Rico, superior harbor facilities. Failing in this, there are several excellent bays, providing ample anchorage for shipping, which could be made available by the improvement

of their entrances. From a strategic point of view the sland also finds favor with the expert in military affairs, as it would afford an excellent naval base in commanding the southern coast of Cuba.

It commands also the Yucatan passage into the Gulf of Mexico, as Key West does that between Cuba and Florida. Its relation to the proposed Nicaragua Canal is even more significant, bringing it territorially some two hundred miles nearer the United States. Under whatever conditions this canal may be built the Isle of Pines will prove an important acquisition. It is chiefly as a health resort for many of the people of Havana that it has been known in the past. The high altitude of the northern portion and the many medicinal springs found there have given it wide reputation. With these many attractions in its favor it reems strange that the work of development has been delayed so

People who censure General Miles for fighting the war department officials should remember that he has not been given an opportunity to fight anything else during the recent unpleasantness,

Waldorf Astor cannot buy a peerage in England, but if he takes proper interest in all the secret societies he ought to be able to secure decorations and titles enough to satisfy an ordinary man.

The Cleveland boycott has developed into a random affair which afflicts the most severe punishment upon those who are not interested in the matter ne way or another.

If all the promises of a year ago are kept, investors in Klondike stock ught now to be reveling in generous dividends and claim certificates.

Long silence indicates that General

Otis must have also applied the blue

pencil to Consul Oscar F. Williams. The Sultan of Sulu evidently reads the war news. He has advised his

President Sam, of Hayti, has aleady warned the Dominican insurgents to keep off the grass,

subjects not to molest Americans.

Aguinaldo is a fair sample of the nan who can write as he runs

The Democracy is proving a disap-

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

wintment to Aguinaldo.

California Civilization. From the San Francisco Call. instance formed the union, largely owed their origin to religious persecutions. But no such motive power drove the California pioneers to the shores of the Pacific, They came here simply in search for wealth as centuries before, the Spanish and sequence to the control of the California pioneers to the shores of the Pacific, and the state for him. If he can see daylight through the clouds he is entitled to the championship in optimism. When arrested bottles stolen from a bacteriological laboratory and containing microbes of several diseases were found in his possession.

The famous clock in the Palais de Justice in Paris dates from 1370 and is entitled to the championship in optimism. The thirteen colonies, which in the first had gone to Mexico and to Feru. Hardly had they reached our seil, however, who the genius for organization, the . pest and the strongest element in our compo site race, especially under the American system, controlled the situation with unparalleled vigor and success. Not only were churches of every sort planted, but before Jan. 1, 1850, almost every frater nal or charitable society then "xisting in the United States was firmly estabnerce were instantly marked by system and by order. Society was framed into consistency and strength. A complete form of government for the state and for ounties and for municipalities, which in the debates of 1850 received the encomi-ums of the first statesmen in the country of such men as Clay and Webster, sprang into being almost at a stroke, and the men who composed our first constitutional nvention, taken from the professional and from the ordinary walks of life, stituted a body scarcely equaled in the records of America. Even lynchings were not the wild outbreaks of the present day. They were temporary expedi-ents, analogized to the usual course of justice in legal tribunals.

Secret Divorces.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Judge White's decision that divorce hearings in Indiana county must hereafter be public is a decision that must lead to important results. Society has cepted the theory that there may justbe a legal separation of the marriage onds, but it has not yet accepted th notion that such separation may be ob-tained fugitively and under cover of dark-That fact stands to the credit of the public. The states in which divorces once were granted over night bear testimony to this in the limitations which their legislatures are putting upon the granting of divorce decrees. These limitations were not desired by the courts themselves, or not in all cases at least, but the moral sentiment of the nation justly exercised over a vital moral ques-tion, compelled one state after another to so modify its laws as to bring them within the limits of decency. The cylls of secret divorces cannot all be mentioned here. Time after time they have fallen upon innocent offspring. Time after time they have resulted in legal and moral bigamy. In exerting himself to put a stop to consequences like these Judge White has rendered the public a substan-tial service and at the same time thrown out a hint which every court in Pennsyl-

vanta ought to take.

An Acquittal That Convicts. From the Chicago Tribune. It is now affirmed that Colonel Paty du Clam, who was under arrest for manu-facturing evidence against Dreyfus by forgery, has been released because it was proved that he neted under the direct rders of his superiors, Generals Gonse and De Boisdeffre. In other words, he is exonerated because he was only the tool of the general staff. This is an extraordinary outcome from an ethical point of view, or at least would be in any ther country than France, for French chies are always extraordinary. The dea that a man who has proved himself accountred should be acquitted because to was ordered to be one is novel. But low that Gouse and De Boisdoffre are shown to have given the orders, what will Genral Galliffet do with them? Evitently his disciplinary measures ought not to stop with Negrier and Pellicux.

Corn No Populist.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. Out in Kansas the corn crop for the year is estimated at 300,000,000 bushels, all nation would care to seize by force.

Municipal ownership will be one of the questions argued at the convention of the League of American Municipal ownership will be one of the only two on the island, and these the only two on the island, and these the additional prosperity of the kansas farmers. During the year issue the latter paid off so many million dol. tion of the League of American Mu- are accessible only to boats of very lars' worth of mortgages that the

statisticians grew tired computing them and the great yield of the current year and the great yield of the current year will enable them to about get rid of such obligations as still remain. This migh be called the social side of the question Its political significance lies in the effec ive manner in which it spikes the guns of the Kansas Democrats and their tireme allies, the Kansas Populists. doctrines of this western combination never had any effect except amons thoughtiess men, and now that all classes are sharing in the still bettering times they have scarcely any believers at all.

Gross Negligence.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin. Gross negligence was the cause of both disasters which mourning into so many New England households yesterday. The trolley car which jumped from the trestle at Bridgeport, with its human freight, is said to have been running at a dangerous speed when the accident occurred. The ferry dip at Bar Harbor, upon which hundreds if people were permitted to crowd, was, evidently, not designed to bear such a strain, and the steamboat officials who permitted the pushing and jamming that broke down the structure were guilty of unpardonable carelessners. Nearly sixty lives were lost as the result of the blunlers committed at these two points, and t is to be hoped that the fearful warning will be heeded elsewhere, as well as in the New England states. The summer excursion and holiday season is now in full blast, and only the exercise of coastant vigilance can make the daily transportation of the great armics of excursionists thoroughly safe.

Not 'Sectional.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal. But, after all, it is not mainly a question between North and South. The law-lessness exists in both sections, and that in the South is not entirely confined to cases where there are outrages upon women. Apart from these special cases. York press. "In every women. Apart from these special cases. York press, "In every hundred mar-the complaint that courts, juries and law-riages eleven of the women will be widyers in both sections are largely to blame for mob violence is not to be so easily disposed of as Judge Candler appears to magine. So many men escape the ordinary processes of the courts and continue careers of crime that mob law is con-stantly pointing to a failure of the courts

From the Troy Times. Croker talks just like Astor. He complains that the New York newspapers are constantly prying into his private busiess. But the only business Croker has that any one knows anything about is "running things" for Tammany in New York. He himelf has said in practically so many words that he is the ruler or to boss, whichever word you like best And it seems he sets up the rule which all autocrats want enforced-that the king can do no wrong and is not sub ject to criticism. But there was another man who once said, "What are you going to do about it?" He found out later.

Spot Is Too Distant.

From the Troy Times. Yellow journalism is as fraudulent i its illustrations as in its faked news. The pictures it publishes of Dreyfus as e appears at his second trial and of the scenes at the recent calamities in Con-necticut and Maine are as different as it is possible for the varying imagina-tions of the artists to make them. But these are due to the disadvantage of having illustrations by our "artists on the "spot" when the artist is a great dis tance from the spot.

Goebel in Hard Luck.

From the Troy Record. Candidate Goebel, of Kentucky, is hav-

Whipsawing the Market.

From the Chicago Record. With Democratic conventions is some states indorsing Bryan and silver, and others ignoring both, the general public tions with much interest, to see wnich course is productive of the better results at the polls.

THE BOY ON THE FARM.

Under a spreading apple tree The boy with bare feet stands; He has ten apples in him and Some more are in his hands-Beneath his waist of calico His tummy-tum expands.

His hair was shingled by his ma, Who cut it straight behind; He has a lurid color that Is due to sun and wind— He's lost the teeth he had in front, But doesn't seem to mind.

Week in, week out, from morn till nigh He tears around the place, With briar scratches on his legs And freckles on his face— The neighbors candidly admit That he's a hopeless case.

He wears his trousers at half-mast, He rises with the sun; The chores his busy father leaves For him are seldom done, And he is always gone when there He goes on Sunday to the church

And stays to Sabbath school, And, by propunding questions, makes His teacher seem a fool; He phoches smaller boys than he, And learns the golden rule. IHs mother sits up every night

To patch the clothes he wears, And every night he takes them off With more emphatic tears-And smokes and chews and swears.

And cackle where he goes, With ugly sties upon his eyes And bruises on his toes-He eats things with his knife, nor cares For any wind that blows.

You gorge with undeveloped fruit, Which is a foolish plan; No poetry is in you, but Know this, my little man: It takes much more than genius To stand the things you can. -Chicago Times-Herald.

ON THE TROLLEY.

The red is melting in the river, The red is dying in the sky, The evening stars begins to quiver. Belated birds go darting by Come, let us follow, follow, follow, follow, find how fine it is to fly.

By pine weeds where, when noon was sunny, The air with spicy balsams flowed, By gardens full of sweets and honey Where summer-long the rose has By weary wife and loitering lover,

Come, flash along the river road. The forest wall across the river

Darkens within the curling tide. The fragrant winds about us shiver, Wa-rock, we race, we rush, we ride, Thrilled with the sweep of airy notion And glad because the world is wide.

The night soars up the purple spaces. The whirling winds divide the deep, Strange gleams are on familiar places, Swift lightnings underneath us leap, As forward, flying, flying, flying, Upon the thunderbolt we sweep! Harriet Precott Spofford in Youth's

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

There are in the United States over fifty distinct secret orders with more than 70,000 lodges and 5,000,000 members. In 1850 our production of cheese was 05,500,000. In 1890 it was 256,750,000. At present it is estimated to be about 280,

The disproportion of the sexes is still very great in Australia. In West Australia there were only 54,00 women in a opulation of 168,000

A grape-growing association in a cen-tral county in Alabama is shipping grapes

to the north from a vineyard of 400 acres

The vines are three years old and bear-ing handsomely.

Secretary Barnes, of the Kansas Hor icultural society, says that the Kansa orchards now contain 7,533,357 apple trees 91,669 pear trees, 4,653,762 peach trees and plum trees-all bearing. More 638,244 over, Kansas has 6,354 acres of vineyard. Several months ago a Waterville (Me.) girl wrote her name and address on piece of cotton. The other day she re-ceived a letter from a woman in Arizona, who said that the fabric had been bought by Uncle Sam and was being cut up fo garmnets in a school for the Apache In

Fifteen years ago the annual catch o obsters along the New England coast exceeded 100,000,000, and over 15,000 men were employed in the industry. Of this usiness Maine furnished more than one half; but today over 30 per cent. of the canned lobsters are brought from the Hritish provinces.

It will cost \$93,529,082,03 to run the gov-ernment of Greater New York for the forthcoming fiscal year, according to the report of the finance committee, includes a deficiency found of \$7,175,850.88. The amount to be raised by general taxation is \$67,508,751.05. It cost \$77,477,084.75

"Widows are the champion marrying women," says Victor Smith in the New ows. One widow in every four tries wedlock a second time, marrying at the aver. age age of 30. For every 1,000 that marry spinsters L025 marry wid-

The alphabet may be varied so man millions of times, that if a man could ac-complish the impossible task of reading as the excuse for its existence. The argument, perhaps, is not altogether sound, but it is a very hard one to answer, as many of us know from experience.

Compusation one hundred thousand words in an hour one hundred thousand words in an hour lit would require four thousand six hundred and fifty millions of men to read those words, according to the above reportions, in twenty thousand years.

Th Hollanders are perhaps of all the northern people those who smoke the most. The humidity of their climate makes it almost a necessity, and the moderate cost of tobacco show how deep-ly rooted is the habit, it is enough to say that the boatmen of the trekschult the aquatic diligence of Holland, measure distances by smoking.

Brookville, Pa., has a crow hatchery, said to be the only one in the world This bird's jet black head makes a hand some trimming for ladles' hats and mil liners are credited with paying 25 cents for each head. The eggs of crows hatch in an ordinary chicken incubator in fourteen days and in eight weeks the birds are big enough to be guillotined.

The city of Washington has found that it is much cheaper to clean the streets by abor employed by the street departmen than by contract. The cost is 10 1-3 cents per thousand square yards by direct labor, while the contractors' charge was 32 cents for the same area. At the same time the laborers employed by the city received 25 cents more per day from the city than from the contractors.

Scientific knowledge has been perverted to the uses of blackmail by a medical student of Gratz, Austria, who endeav ored to obtain 10,000 florins from a rich old lady by threatening to open a bottle of assorted deadly bacilli in her room if she should refuse to "pay up." When arrested bottles stolen from a bas

whose turret clocks are the carliest on reliable record. The carved figures of Plety and Justice and the angels supporting the royal coat of arms were ex-ecuted by Germaine Pilon. It is believed that it was the bell of this clock that rang the signal for the massacre of St Bartholomew in 1572.

After eleven years of litigation the appellate court of New York has ordered a new trial in the case of William H. Townsend, who is suing the proprietors of a dyeing works because they polluted a stream running through his property in such a way that his ducks, which went into the stream white, came out red, blue, green or otherwise colored, ac cording to the job the defendants hap pened to have on hand.

The house in Washington in which President Lincoln died is being renovat-ed to preserve it from decay, congress at its late session having appropriated \$4,000 for that purpose. The building will not be altered, but only such repairs made as may be necessary to protect it against the elements. The room in which Lincoln died will not be touched. This modest lit. tle house is yearly visited by thousands of tourists from all over the country.

The schooner Polly, new lying in the port of Bangor, Me. sound and sea-worthy in every way, is said to be the oldest American vessel in existence which is still sailing. She was built at Ames-bury, Mass., in 1805 and has had an ad-venturous career. During the war of 1813 she was a privateer and captured elever prizes from the British. She was also captured once herself, but was retaken She is a vessel of to tons and is now en

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A newspaper reporter in St. Louis consulted his intend, a young pleyshine, about a stomach difficulty that had caused him a good deal of trouble, when the dector said. "You can too much, and too fast, and at pregular hours. You will never be well until you reform your habits. There is us as of your blowing in your money for doctors' bills. What you require is

Ripans Tabules

I have been investigating the formula, and brow it to be an excellent remedy. The Tabules will do for you all that I can. 'So on this advice the reporter relates: "I tried the Tabule, and soon became exchasinationer the results. The work of these little Tabules was marveine. Although the do tor said I would never be well, they HAVE cured me completely. It is as were some I have had any trouble at all, and I am feeling like a righting-cack. Ripain Tabules are a wonderful remedy, wonderful."

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