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When space will permit. The Tribunis 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.

#### TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 19, 1899.

The pitch fork statesman of South Carolina denounces Boston as "the head centre of all devilment." If he had the proper persons in mind, Tillman may have been more than half

#### The Dreyfus Case an Object Lesson in Legal Methods.

The Anglo-Saxon race can well afford to study the processes pursued in the Dreyfus trial and derive from the study new appreciation of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. Cutside of the bordereau and secret dossier thow much of which is genuine and bow much forged nobody appears to know) there has been, in the proceedings of this celebrated case, of evidence as we understand the term, practically nothing at all. A number of witnesses have been called. They have harrangued the court at pleasure or leveled shafts of wittletsm or malice at various personages concerned in the case, with seeming impunity; they have passionately affirmed their belief in the prisoner's guilt or just as emphatically set forth their confidence in his innocence; but of clear, tangible evidence, or even of fairly well authenticated circumstantial evidence, we have seen mention of little or none.

In an Anglo-Saxon court the prisoner charged with crime is presumed to be innocent and given the benefit of every doubt until proof of his guilt has been adduced in sufficient clearness to convince twelve men theoretically his peers. Even in an Anglo-Saxon court martial the jury is absolutely impartial in attitude and manner during the acaring of the evidence and the opportunity for the sifting of testimony is virtually untimited on either side, while offensive personalities or abuse of individuals during the progress of the trial is not tolerated. But I the Dreyfus case we are treated to a spectacle resembling nothing se much as a melodrama in which the various actors are each playing a par with their eyes on the galleries. One day the judges incline towards the prisoner: the next it is noted among the frequenters of the court and varlously commented upon that the judges. are disposed to favor the presecution; and from hour to hour public prediction as to the ultimate verdiet flue tuates with each new circumstance in emotional development, while of the substantial thing which we call evidence there is, as we have said, not a

What is one man's food may be another man's poison and it by no means follows that the Latin race is prepared | to pay for the new knowledge of barto make a successful adaptation of the ren tee fields and polar fauna gained. foundation principles of Angle-Saxon recalls the expression of opinion which | Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, jurisprudence. Still, the expansive properties of this jurisprudence as re- set sail on this visionary pursuit of vealed in history through its successful establishment among various races and in different climes give hope that it may in time find lodgments even among the Latins. And it is certainly needed by them.

army officer who refuses to accept \$2,000 a year from the government.

#### A Spanish View of the American Army.

The Washington Post prints a translation of the speech in which Lieuten ant General Pando recently defended before a secret session of the Spanish cortes his military actions in Cuba. It contains some points which are of interest to the American people.

At the beginning of our war with Spain, Pando and Blanco had a disagreement over the proper policy to be pursued by the Spanish forces in Cuba. Blanco wanted to strengthen Havana at the expense of the rest of the island. Pando wanted to defend the island as a whole, drawing supplies from the American continent by means of filibustering expeditions. Says the latter: "I considered the United States, as a nation, very strong in some spheres of life, but as a military power much inferior to Spain. I had based this knowledge upon a profound study which I had made during the past twenty years of the military power of the United States, having ment for that purpose to that country many competent persons, including naval engineer officers, and several people at my own expense, who had prepared for me special data, and kept me carefully informed of every change and movement in military affairs. Through information furnished by these secret emissaries, I stated, and will stand by my statements, that the United States had not an army, and would never have an army without a complete and radical change in their organic life, and their deeds have demonstrated that I am right. I still stand by my opinion and statements formulated long ago."

-A little later he said: "It is true the Yankees vanquished us but their victory was not because of our feebleness as a military nation. It was because we were completely disorganized. The responsibility for our defeat lies with ourselves; not alone with out generals, with our military men, but with the government as well. It was my opinion, which I still hold today, that had the war continued, we would The fault rests, in a great measure, in

a great distance from the field of operations. I do not believe that an army can exist, be it the army of Spain, of the United States, or of any other nation of the world, where the chief of the army, the effective and absolute chief, is the secretary of war. How would it be possible for a secretary of war to direct from Madrid two campaigns, one in the Occident and one in the Orient, with waters immeasurably dividing, and conditions so variant from our own? In the natural course of events mistakes arose and disagreements were inevitably engendered be tween the secretary of war and the commander in chief, as was the case with all the generals who were sent out to Cuba, because the military officers in the island, as well as those away from the island, desired a continuance of the war. We could see the weakness of the enemy clearer than you, and when peace was nearly at

hand, we begged for and would have suffered one month more of war, and had the war been continued four weeks more, we could have dictated our own terms of peace to the United States." General Pando spent the last weeks of the war in organizing expeditions in Canada, Mexico and even in the United States designed to smuggle supplies into Cuba for the Spanish army. He says he had arrangements made for fourteen ship loads of ammunition and other necessary materials, together with plans fully matured for running the American blockade, when the authorities at Madrid, against his personal protest, and, in fact, against the unanimous voice of the army, decided i to sign the protocol and bring the war to an inglerious end. Pando's speech pathetic in its helpless protest against civilian Intermedding with military affairs and aganst the corruption and incompetency of Spanish civil administration; its note of wounded pride is also somewhat touching; but in spite of the twenty years' study which he confesses to have made of American military conditions it is possible that General Pando underrates the recuperative and the adaptive capacities of the American soldier. We

The United States Board of Geographic Names, which fixes the official spellings for the government, is at odds with the president over the spalling of Porto Rico. The Board demands that the old Portuguese manner, "Puerto," be retained; the president insists upon Americanizing the spelling as well as the island itself. The country stands by its president.

had, it is true, let our army organiza-

tion go to seed and neglected almost

every precaution which a military na-

tion would take, yet the enormous re-

serve energy of our people accom-

plished miracles when the time came:

and if Pando will study the new Phil-

ippline army he will perceive a differ-

ence between it and the chaotic, ill-fed

and disorganized force which, in spite

of mismanagement at headuarters, by

the sheer bravery of its human units,

took the fortifications around Santiago

and compelled Spain to surrender.

North Pole Hunting-Does It Pay? Walter Weilman's return to Norway bit large enough to be visible under a from North Polar explorations, physiclly erippled perhaps for life, after a series of hardships which cannot be regarded as other than a costly price Mr. Wellman made the day before he the unattainable.

"I have no quarrel.," said he, "with the people who think the quest for the north pole a foolish and useless one, who can see no good to come from it. it as a hare-brained chap who would Another proof that peculiar ideas are much better remain at home and atbecoming more and more prevalent is tend to his bread and butter getting, furnished by the case of the retired as other sensible persons do. There are people who can see nothing to be gained for humanity in the writing of a great poem or tragedy or song; and what is the effort to reach the north pole but the writing of a poem of adventure, of courage, of conquest of he difficulties of nature? It must be granted that the discovery of the pole will not open up new mines or fields of agriculture or opportunity for the exploitation of railways and trolleys, but I for one would be sorry to think these are the only worthy objectives of man's activity. I prefer adherence to the doctrine so well expressed by that greatest of all arctic travelers, Dr. Nansen, that it is beneath the dignity of man to permit 3,000,006 square miles of the earth's surfce-the earth that was given him for his home, that he might know and master all of it-

to go unexplored." But why the pole-always the pole? Why will not some other spot in the unexplored region do just as well? To this Mr. Wellman frankly replied: "It happens that man has for centuries sought the mathematical point which marks the northern termination of the axis of our earth. Innumerable lives have been risked and a few of them sacrificed in the search. There have grown up about the quest for the pole a tradition, a literature, a sentiment, a spirit of rivalry between the nations, and if anyone imagines the search is going to stop till the objective point shall have been reached he does not know human nature. This is why the pole is of greater importance than any other spot in the unexplored region. It is considered the center of the unknown, the typical point whose characteristics mark those of all the regions lying about. To reach it will be

a triumph of sentiment and adventure -a victory of man over the difficulties of nature. It will be a service to science, too, for philosophers agree that there are problems concerning our earth which can never be solved till The bugie's quick "assembly" sounds the axis is touched.

"I will frankly admit," he added, that the value to science of the discovery of the pole may be overrated. But it may be underrated. One never knows till he gets there what information of prime value is to be had at a have been the victors, and the United remote point. It is certainly in Just States would have been vanquished, a | this spirit of demanding to know, and fallen foe at our feet. I believe it. of persisting in the search, learning all that is to be learned, whether at the impossibility of organizing and the depths of the sea, the tops of mounaducting a campaign under the su- tains, down in the earth or up in the ion of a directing force at such skies, from the deposits of geological

cycles or the comparative study of the ages-old fossilized remains, that man has, step by step and little by little built up the sciences which are gradually giving him mastery of all the earth and its surroundings, its principles, its materials and its multitudinous secrets. It seems to me there is quite as much justification for an effort to ascertain what exists at the top of our own earth as there is for building great telescopes with which to pry into the secrets of worlds beyond. The latter is simply costly, while the former is both expensive and hazardous, But what a fine lot of lords of creation, musters of the world, we should be were we to stop for that!"

This is a plausible argument, and since it rests mainly on sentiment there is no positive way to demolish it, The world is made up of various people, some of whom need adventure as much as others need food and sleep. We need not quarrel with them; but taking a practical view we must admit that to date north pole hunting has not paid. Judged by results it is a disappointment and a failure. What it may be is, of course, entirely conjectural. In Wellman's case, just think what a lot of warm American history has been made since the June morning one year ago when he left his comfortable post as Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times-Heraid, on the edge of the flare-up with Spain, and set off for the ice fields of Franz Josef land. And of all this history Weliman, the newspaper man and expert chronicler of contemporaneous events, was at the time in complete ignorance, besides having a broken leg into the bargain.

Every man to his fancy, but this fancy is not our's.

A Baltimore physician has invented a contrivance for hanging criminals which he claims will never fail to break the neck of the subject and is far superior to the old-time seven-loop hangman's cord. This discovery is timely and should be well received in the world of science. The inventors have in past been spending so much time in the creation of car brakes and bicycle attachments that they have neglected fields of invention where perhaps they could be of real service.

England does not seem to take much stock in the announcement that the Transvaal government will grant limited franchises in the gold fields. This suspicion of the good intentions of the Boers may have been aroused by the intimation that the usual corporation courtesies would be expected in return.

Senater Tillman cheerfully expresses the opinion that all Republicans should be hanged for stirring up the negroes of the South. It goes without saying, of course, that the philanthropic senator believes that the negroes should also be hanged.

Now that the Sampson-Schley controversy has been slienced, the country is threatened with an Otis-Hale

clination to give the whole snap away.

The Van Wyck boomiet failed to arrive at the "teething" age.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 4.18 a. m., for Saturday, August 18, 1899. ) RF

A child norn on this day will probably be able to detect a smile on the counte-nance of ex-Mayor Balley when the latwho regard every man who attempts | ter reads the latest news from city hall, There's more genuine poetry in a piece than at all the gushing rhymes concernig midsummer days.

Many a man who is wrapped up in him self would unroll at once should be realize what a small package he makes. Almost every woman would rather be fashionable than comfortable.

A woman who does not insist upon having the last word is generally suffering from throat affection. A sharp man is often noted for blun

Ajacchus' Advice. Do not take too many liberties with the nan who does not want to fight.

## COMING HOME.

The snowy sheets are spread, The last salute has died away, The last good-bye is said. Across the Indian ocean His flagship rides the foam; The message speeds beneath the sea That "Dewey's coming home!"

The admiral's flag is at the peak,

On hills and plains, where dwells the And History had her birth. Egypt and Asia drowse and dream-

The ancients of the earth! And yet their aged eyes are turned To scan once more the wave, Where high aloft his banner floats-The pennant of the brave! The Red sea's waters welcome him; Winds from Arabia sweep Across the sands to greet him; And, rousing from his sleep,

The Sphinx beside the pyramids

Lifts his grave eyes to see Far off a strange new banner float-The Ensign of the Free! He skirts the storied Isles of Greece, And in the starlit right Oylmpus for Olympia wears His crown of silver light; And from the desolated shores, Mourning her stricken sons,

From grim Gibraltar's guns! Then straight away the flagship salls, Due west and homeward bound. A nation waits you, admiral, The hours move slowly round. The harbor's guns will thunder And the martial drums will beat; But-bow your thanks and hasten-

For home-and rest are sweet!

Spain hears the admiral's proud salute

From mountain peaks again, And heroes of a hundred years Rise at the shrill refrain! Once more at hard-fought Bennington Stark answers to the call, And Warner's men fall in again

Macdonough's Yankee tars will man

And in your honor ride once more The waters of Champlain; While autumn from the mountain crests Filings her bright banners free, n welcome to our admiral— The Hero of the Sea! -Harry Ripley Dorr, in Boston T/an-

HUMAN NATURE STUDIES

Ancient but Good.

A youthful graduate of the Harvard Law school went out west and openan office in a small frontier town. His first ellent was a man accused of steal-ing a horse. The case came to trial before an old judge and a jury composed of bewhiskered ranchers, and, though there was no doubt of the guilt of the defendant, he had a regiment of friends who swore he was forty miles away when the horse was stolen. This evidence prosecution was unable to break down, and the young lawyer plumed himself on a certain acquittal. The jury retired and five minutes later came back into

"Have you agreed on a verdict?" asked he judge.
"We have," answered the foreman, as he shifted a gun he carried on his hip. "We find the defendant not guilty, an recommend the defendant's luwyer, owin' to his youth an' innocence, to the mercy

#### Aguinaldo's Boastfulness.

Even General Aguinaldo has acknow! edged the ability of General Funston as a fighter, says the Topeka State Journal. Not long ago the latter received the following message from the president of the Philippine republic:
"You did splendidly at Calumpit, but

regardless of your superlative lighting proclivities, I am going to take San Fernando from your troops on next Thurs-day night." Doubtless General Funston chuckled at ides of the city, came within range

the chocolate-faced imp's audacity. Anyway, when the rebels, advancing on three the Yankee outposts, they received a de-cidedly warm greeting. The "lawn fete." as Colonel Little called it, lasted about two hours, when the insurgents retired, leaving possibly 500 dead and wounded on the field. The American losses in both killed and wounded would not exceed twenty-five.

#### The Frog Had Disappeared.

A good story is current just now in London concerning that learned university professor, Sir John Sanderson, who was knighted the other day by the Queen, and as the tale has been repeated n certain of the scientific papers, I suppose we may take it as having the au-thority of truth. Sir John is very absent-minded. It seems that a week or so ago his assistants left him in his laboratory wrapt in contemplation of a frog. of which the heart was exposed. him was a sandwich, which was to constitute his lunch. When the assistants returned they found Sir John still absorbed in contemplation, not of the frog, but of the sandwich. The frog had mysteriously disappeared. - Marquise de Fon-tenoy, in Washington Post.

#### A Fable for Croker.

There once was a candidate for congress out in a frontier and he was serenaded the night he was placed in nomination. In acknowledgement of the compliment he made a speech in which he was at pains to explain just where he stood on leading political questions of the hour. In concluding his somewhat extended remarks, he said: "Such, my fellow-citizens, are my carnest convic-tions in reference to great national and state issues. I have only to add that it they don't suit they can be changed." We are not sure what this fable teaches; but Richard Croker may like to cut it out and paste it in his hat.-New York Mail and Express.

#### His Tribute.

A story is told of an old German who never failed to attend a neighborhood fu-neral, if able to do so, and who always sought an opportunity at the side of the Colonel Paty du Clam shows an inthing he could say of the dead. Finally, of beets; in 1898 they got 310 pounds. going forward and looking down into the grave, the old man remarked, was a good schmoker, anyhow."

## MERELY IN JEST.

An Opinion.

Little Harry-l'a, what's an innocent bystander?
Pa-A blame fool generally.-Chicago Times-Herald.

witness it. Mrs. Hix-Why, how in the world do ou manage it?

Mrs. Dix-We always send them out of

foors so they can bear nothing.

Mrs. Hix-Oh, now I understand. I've often wondered why your children were en the street all the time.-Detroit Jour-

#### A New Dilemma. "Did I hear you ray, conductor, that the locomotive was at the rear end of the

"Yes, ma'am. We've got a locomotive at each end. It takes an extra one to push us up the mountain."
"Dear, dear, what shall I do? I'm always so sick if I ride with my back to the locomotive!"-Cleveland Plain Dealer,

#### A Gentle Sarcasm. Jones-You never hear of a servant girl

getting struck by lightning.

Brown-How do you account for it? Jones-They're never in one place long enough.-Columbus Journal.

## The Uses of the Flag.

"Do you understand the use of a flag of truce?" inquired the man who was studying the Philippines. "Certainly," was the answer. "It's very valuable in getting the enemy to come ear enough to be shot at."-Washington

## She Had a Reason.

"I thought the doctor said she ought to go to the seashore "
"He did, but the siege of sickness she had made her so thin that she said she knew she'd look like a perfect fright in a bathing suit, so she went to the moun-tains instead."-Brooklyn Eagle.

## The Force of Habit.

"How are you getting on with your jutomobile?" asked Miss Canyene. "Well," answered Willie Wishington, "I can run the machine all right, but it will timebe a long time before I can get over saving "geddup" and 'whoa' to it." Wahsington Star.

#### Of Course Not. Lipper-What do you think of Camfer's

new venture? Chipper-What is he doing now? Lipper-He has invested in a new wax works aggregation and is traveling about the country with it. Chipper—Pshaw! Of course he hasn't a living show.—Richmond Dispatch.

#### Which One? "Freddy," said the teacher, "you have spelled the word 'rabbit' with two t's.

ou must leave one of them out. "Yes, ma'am," replied Freddy; "which one?"-Tit-Bits.

## Down On Him.

"Della was all right, but I got beother down on me. "Well, she says I stood and held the creen door open until the house got full

#### A Man of Letters. "The young fellow who fixed the alpha

bet in its present shape," said Rivers,

of flies."-Detroit Free Press.

'must have had a strong distrust of

greenhorns."
"Why?" asked Brooks.
"Because he arranged it so he could always keep an I on the J."-Chicago Trib-

# PENN'S SUCCESSFUL DOCTORS.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The result of the examinations by the State Board of Medical Examiners through which alone graduates in medieine may be permitted to practice in the state of Pennsylvania, has just been an-nounced. The University of Pennsylvania makes the same extraordinary show ng in 1899 as was the case in 1898. Of one nundred and forty-three students examred, only one falled, and the general av-rage of the whole number was 85-an av-rage far in excess of that obtained by udents of any other school of medicine. The graduating class of the School of Medicine at this institution numbered 215 of whom about 135 resided in Pennsylva-nia. The fact that some men from other states will remain here to practice their profession or to become resident physi-clans in the various hospitals accounts for the greater number who took the ex-

amination than who reside here.

The fact that the University of Pennsylrania has furnished about thirty-four per cent, of the entire number of candidates for the board's certificate and less than two per cent, of the number of fallures makes the record all the more remark-able, especially when the exceptionally high average obtained by all the men is taken into account.

The details of the examination are as

follows:			
No.	No.	P. C.	Gen'l
Ex'd.		d. of A	
Colleges.	Failures.		
U. of Penn143	1	00.7	86.0
Women's, Phila., 28	0	60.0	81.3
Medico-Chir'eel 93	15	16.3	79.5
Western Penn 16	7	15.2	79.0
Jefferson 34	3	08.8	78.1
Miscellaneous, 74	52	29.7	76.5
Baltimore Med 7	4	59.1	72.5
	400		-
Gen'l average . 425	52	12.2	80.5

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

While Americans are eating apiece of year, and our cousins in England are us ing 80 pounds per capita annually, the average citizen of Germany consumes but 23 pounds a year, the Austrian but 16 pounds, the Frenchman but 30, the Rus-sian 18 pounds, the Italian 7 pounds, the Spaniard 11 pounds, and the people of Greece, Servia, Bulgaria and Turkey from 3 to 9 pounds a year.

The largest book in the world is in the Cainese department of the British Mu-seum, and consists of 5,020 volumes. This wonderful production of the Chinese press was purchased af ew years ago for \$6.000, and is one of only three copies in existence. It is an encyclopaedia of the literature of China, covering a period of twenty-eight centuries-from 1000 B. C. to 17000 A. D.

The most expensive book ever published the official history of the war of the rebellion, which is now being issued by the United States government, at a cost up to date of \$2,800,000. Of this amount nearly one-half has been paid for printing and binding, the remainder to be ac-counted for in salaries, rent, stationery, and miscellaneous expenses, including the purchase of records from private individ-uals. It has taken ten years to complete this work, which consists of 112 vol

There are in Germany now 401 beet sugar factories, where in 1878 there were 329. They produce 1,725,600 tons now, where twenty years ago they produced 383,828 tons. When they began it took 10.82 tons of beets to make one ton of sugar; now it takes 7.1. In other words, they have by improved methods become able to get 13.15 per cent, of sugar from sought an opportunity at the side of the grave to speak a word of eulogy for the deceased. On one occasion, at the burial of a townsman of rather unsavory reputation, the old German was present and the other attendants wondered what good the other attendants wondered what good got 28 pounds of raw sugar from a ton

## PERSONALITIES.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister at ucated in law in England and admitted to the English bar. He wears the pic-turesque costume of his county—the queer boots which are never seen in this part of the world save on a Chinaman or in a museum, the long, flowing coat, the loose jacket and round black satin hat the front of which is usually adorned by Mrs. Dix-When my husband and I guarrel we never allow the children to can friends.

Dr. James Legge, professor of Chinese or the University of Oxford, who has re-cently died at the age of \$2, was, it is said, in the habit of rising at 3 a. m. and allowing himself only five hours of sleep. Brunel, the famous engineer, for considerable part of his life worked nearly twenty hours a day. Sir George A. Elliott, afterward Lord Heathfield, who was in command throughout the great siege of Gibraltar, which lasted four years, never during all that time slept more than four hours out of the twenty-four. He lived to the age of \$!. "As I get old," said Humboldt, 'more sleep-four hours at least. I was young two hours of sleep were quite enough for me.' On Professor Max Muller hinting that he found this a hard aying Humboldt said: "It is quite a mistake, thought it is very widely spread, that we want seven or eight hours of sleep. When I was your age I simply lay down on the sofa, turned down my lamp and after two hours' sleep I was as fresh as ever." He lived to be 89.

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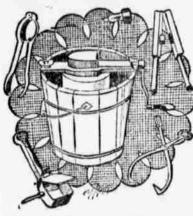
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