the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 14, 1899.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Justice of the Supreme Court-J. HAY BROWN, of Lancaster. Judge of the Superior Court-JOSIAH R. ADAMS, of Philadelphia.

State Treasurer-LIEUTENANT COL-ONEL JAMES E. BARNETT, of

Election day, Nov. 7.

Hope is expressed among Dreyfus' friends that before his case is disposed of, Germany will find a way to unmask the real traitor. The position of Germany in this matter is none too creditable, representing, as she does, a "fence" for high crime; but there is decepcy enough in Germany to cause an exposure of the real criminals if justice cannot be vindicated otherwise.

Teachers' Wages.

HE Philadelphia Record undertakes to make a partisan a paragraph in the last report of the ity," superintendent of public instruction, Dr. Schaeffer, which asserts that by it is found that in more than a dozen

painful subject we should," says the Record, " see how we stand in comparison with other states in the maters of the public schools. The report struction of Pennsylvania for the year were during the year 28,080 teachers in all (male and female), and that the total salaries amounted to \$10,332,759.97. whole year. The report of the Com- fourteen-fifteenths, together with their annum, or \$1.56 a day for the whole treatment in return. year. In New Jersey there were 5,629 teachers, who received \$3.057,860-an average of \$561.90 per annum, or \$1.51 vis, food enough to feed 250,000 persons For Conn. approximate figures are given as fol- contributed from outside sources to lows: 3.962 teachers; salaries, \$1,748,-475-making an average of \$441.30 sal- that island shall be averted. He estiary for each instructor, or \$1.20 per

diem for the entire year." There cannot be denial of the fact that Pennsylvania does not show to less than \$75,000. advantage in this comparison, nor will any intelligent man try to defend a rate of payment to school teachers so manifestly below the real value of their work to the community. It needs no proof to secure acceptance among sensible persons of the proposition that the good teacher is descrying of generous recompense and that money expended in paying the capable instructor liberal compensation for his services is money prudently invested, this presents no warrant for the Philadelphia Record's partisan attack upon the governor of Pennsylvania for his recent veto cut in the state school appropriation. That cut was a temporary necessity, of which the legislature and public had fair warning; and it offers no obstacle for levying in the various communities of a local tax for school purposes sufficiently increased to make up the difference. The Philadelphia Record shows that low salaries traders. prevail in Tennsylvanta for school teachers but it does not show that the state's gift to public schools in Pennsylvania, even after the governor's cut has been allowed for, is larger almost twice over than the school appropriation in any other state in the Union. If salaries are low it must be because the various communities are not, in their local contributions for school purposes, imitating the splendid generosity of the commonwealth at large.

In addition to other cares it looks as though new trials were in store for General Otis in the work of keeping "Fighting Joe" Wheeler in the rear.

A Plea for Patience.

ONSIDERATION of a general tion might reasonably be detamely to acquiesce in the unjust Dreysay, if the ultimate finding of the favor of hishonor and tyranny, then there would be open to self-respecting men' and hations no alternative but to sever relations with such a monstrous conspiracy of iniquity and let France stew in her own juice. This would not involve a boycott in the familiar sense but be simply a spontaneous movement of civilization for its own self-protec-

But it is premature to say that element is at work in France for jus-Dur admiration goes out to the friends of fair play who are upholding this in the same time. While there, was

magnificent struggle against great this vast increase in the coastwise odds, and it would be an indiscriminat- shipping under protection, the iron and ing act of cruelty to include them among the sufferers from a general leather and various other industries boycott of France. We in this country are taught to believe that justice is bound to triumph in the end; and in the light of this faith it is our duty to await in patience the inevitable.

Discussion of Admiral Dewey's future has entered naval circles, and there is general indorsement of the proposition that the admiral would make a first class special adviser to the secretary of the navy, with large authority ever profestional matters. One thing is sure: he can have what he wants.

Our Railways.

N A RECENT speech the general passenger agent of the New York Central railroad, Mr. George H. Daniels, presented some thoughts with reference to his vocation which, while not exactly new, are nevertheless interesting enough to warrant reproduction. Said he:

"Before the railroads were built it took a week to go from New York to Buffalo, nearly three weeks from New York to Chicago; and as that time, no man would have thought of taking a trip from New York to the Pacific coast, except a few of the hardiest ploneers, and when on such an occasion the good-byes were said, it was expected on both sides that it would be forever. Tonight, if you place a lette: in the Pacific and Oriental mail train. which leaves the Grand Central station at New York at 9.15, you may be sure that your correspondent in Sar argument out of the fact Francisco will be reading it within that in Pennsylvania many four days at the latest. The framers school teachers, especially in the of our constitution would have considsparsely settled country districts, are ered a man entirely beside himself who ill paid. The basis of its argument is would have suggested such a possibil-

Another culling from Mr. Daniels' address may be warranted in view of comparison of teachers' wages with the lits international interest: "It is a fact figures of the state board of charity not generally known that the two men who are nearest to the Czar of Russia, counties, in the school year 1896-7, there and who, perhaps, have a greater inwere teachers who received less per fluence than any others in shaping year than the average cost of main- the international policy of the present taining a pauper, which is estimated government of that great empire are by the charities board at \$138.32 per M. Witte, the imperial minister of finance, who, sixteen years ago, was a "In order to throw light upon this station agent at a small town on one of the railways of Russian Poland; the other is Prince Michel Hilkoff, who, when little more than a boy, left St. ter of average salaries paid to teach- Petersburg to seek his fortune, learned the trade of a mechanical engineer on of the Superintendent of Public In- an American railroad, and is today the imperial minister of railways of the ended June 6, 1898, shows that there Russian empire, and a member of the cabinet of the czar."

The fact that one-fifteenth of the adult male population of the United The average salary, therefore, was States is directly employed in the rallabout equal to \$1 per diem for the way business, while the remaining missioner of Education in Washington | wives, sweethearts and relatives, are shows that in Massachusetts in 1894 more or less directly dependent upon there were 12,775 public school teachers, it, renders it very essential that the and the total salaries amounted to \$6,- railroads should receive fair treatment 900,059, or an average of \$595.50 per from our law-makers and give fair

> According to Governor General Dafor one-third of a year will need to be Porto Rico if wholesale starvation in mates the cost of this imperative relief at \$1,500,000. The contributions of the American people to date have been

Protect Our Ocean Shipping. (From the Philadelphia Press.)

F A SERIOUS proposition were submitted to congress whereby able to bear arms would unquestion- perhead party leaders. ably rush to the nearest recruiting station to enlist rather than be a party upon which the returns are sure. But to such a humiliating measure. A po-

litical organization that might in any way make itself responsible for the proposal would be swept out of existence and hardly a trace left behind. And yet the United States is paying that amount, if not more, every year to foreign ship owners for doing our ocean carrying trade, and every proposition looking toward a reduction of the amount meets with bitter opposition and misrepresentation from free

Instead of diminishing this yearly tribute to foreign ship owners it is rapidly increasing. In 1894 the steam entries and clearances in the ocean carrying trade aggregated 25,311,526 tons. while in 1898 they aggregated 36.143,381, an increase in the steam tonnage of over 42 per cent., to say nothing of sailing vessels. But despite this increase of nearly one-half in the steam tonnage alone the percentage of exports and imports carried in United States vessels decreased from 13 per cent. In 1894 to 9 per cent. in 1898.

At one time American vessels did over 90 per cent, of the nation's ocean carrying trade. Without any change in the law in regard to admitting ships to American registry our foreign competitors have gradually taken the boycott of the Paris exposi- trade away from American vessels, until the foreigners now do over 90 per ferred until opportunity has cent, of it. The situation has been rebeen given to the decent elements in versed. But when our vessels did 90 France to show whether they intend per cent, of the trade it was only about 20 per cent, of its present value. Aifus verdict.' If the verdict of the Ren- though the trade has more than quadnes court martial represented France's rupled in value American vessels aclast word on the subject; that is to tually carried last year \$250,000,000 less in value of goods in the foreign trade French republic was pronounced in than they did half a century ago. A more humiliating trade situation could

hardly be pictured. The result is due to the failure of the nation to extend the protective system. to its shipping in the foreign trade. Every other industry of any importance has thrived under the aid of a protective tariff. The coastwise shipping, with absolute protection, aggregated 2,247,663 tons in 1856, which the foreign shipping exceeded, reaching France has succumbed utterly to the 2,302,190. But last year the coastwise nachinations of deviltry. We must shipping aggregated 3,959,702 tons, ant forget that a brilliant and devoted while the shipping in the foreign trade had fallen to 726,213 tons. Under absodee and righteousness and so long as lute protection our coastwise shipping they continue to do battle there is increased 76 per cent. in forty-two the possibility that truth will win, years. Without any protection the foreign shipping decreased 68 per cent.

steel, the cotton manufacturing, the protected by the tariff grew in a like manner. The only great industry that failed to grow, but which declined rapidly, was that of our ocean shipping. And it was the only one that was left without any protection. Cause and

effect could not be more plain. To make up the difference in wages in the United States as compared with Europe, and the consequent increased cost of carrying on an industry under the American flag, was the purpose of the protective tariff. That it has effectively accomplished that object every intelligent American knows. Temporarily it may sometimes increase prices. but in the long run it not only lowers them, but establishes the industry in this country, distributing hundreds of millions of dollars here annually that would otherwise have been expended in Europe. The application of that principle is all that is needed to increase our shipping in the foreign trade and keep at home a fair share of the \$182,000,000 now paid annually

between the wages paid on American ships and on foreign ships that there is between the wages paid in the iron or any other industry in this country and abroad. The same difference extends to the construction of the ships and to their maintainance. In other Industries the tariff protects the American against the foreigner. But the owner of a ship in the foreign trade has no protection. He is expected to generally used in that neighborhood. carry on his industry on a free trade basis. The result has been almost the extinction of our shipping in the foreign trade. That is what it is rapidly oming to. And in the meantime nothing is done to arrest the decay. Those enjoying protection in other industries seem to care little about the shipping industry. Hence, from paying foreigners \$10,000,000 a year for doing our the point where we are paying them \$182,000,000, and it will soon exceed \$200,000,000.

Other nations not only have the benefit of lower wages, but they subsidize their ocean shipping. Not many years ago Germany had no ocean merchant marine worth mentioning. She began the payment of subsidies, and the result is striking. In the year ending June 30 German ships carried \$200,-000,000 in value of our imports and exports, while American vessels carried only \$132,000,000. Germany carried \$116,026,930 of our exports, as compared with \$75,500,650 carried by American at vessels. And yet Germany is a nation with a small seacoast as compared with our thousands of miles, and she had no shipping to speak of when the United States was in the front rank of nations in that respect. Germany has has grown rapidly. The United States has not protected her foreign shipping and it has declined as rapidly as that of Germany has increased.

The Hanna-Payne shipping bill, introduced in the last congress, is a shipping. That, or some measure equally good, should pass at the next session of congress. The time has come to do justice to the nation by extending the protective system to our ocean carrying trade.

Harry S. Jacquith, a member of the Massachusetts Democratic committee, declares he will "never do the 'lockstep' with the traitorous crowd led by Edward Atkinson and Erving Winsthe United States would pay an low." He is for the flag, wherever it annual tribute of \$182,000,000 to flies, and there are thousands of patrioforeign nations the whole country tie Democrats who stand on the same would stand aghast. Every citizen broad platform, regardless of their cop-

Members of the new Nicaragua Canal commission say it will be a year at commission say it will be a year at ing the passage. He ventured to sugleast before that body will have pregest to Pat to write conspicuously on the pared its report, hence the prediction that the next congress will pass the whole subject by. It is possible that public opinion will have something to say on that point.

Artist Thaulow is known as the man who sees things in America that have heretofore been overlooked. He has actually found things to admire about Pittsburg.

The Clay county, Ky., war cloud looms up just in time to divert a certain amount of attention from the Transvaal situation.

ENGLAND AND THE BOERS.

Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There is a point that is carefully concented from Americans in England's claim against the Boers. England de-mands that the South African republic grant to Uitlanders (foreigners) natural-ization and the right to vote without their forswearing allegiance to their foreign governments. Of course, soon after being naturalized they will vote to become part of the British empire, and as they already outnumber the Boers three to one, the whole thing is a farce.

Americans cannot give England even moral support in this wrong doing. Such a course for the United States would be national suicide. And our fellow counymen, without regard to party, will on awaken to this truth. Besides this, England has no right to interfere with the autonomy of the South African re-public. The "suzerainty" claimed by England relates at the utmost only to dealbetween that republic and foreign

The only words relating to sugerainty in the treaty of 1884 between England and the Beers are "Article 4. The South African republic will conclude no treaty or engagement with any state or nation other than the Orange Free state nor with any native tribe to the eastward or west ward of the republic until the same has been approved by her majesty, the The word suzerainty does but was abrogated with the

treaty of 1881. possible "Anglo-American alliance" hould require our great country either o aid England in doing any wrong, or to aid England in doing any wrong, or to stuitify ourselves. "Blood is thicker than water," and these South African Republicans are of the same blood with the New York and New Jersey Ameri-cans of Holland and of Dutch-Huguenot descent, who fought England in the American revolution, and again in 1812 when England still claimed a suzerainty right to search American vessels. Mounight to search American vessels, Moun tains of gold and oceans of diamonds can-not save our country from the ultimate consequence of upholding English rapacity, for present gain.

Yours respectfully,

—George W. Van Siclen. New York, Sept. 12.

HUMAN NATURE STUDIES

Scored on Hogg, of Texas.

"I was very much interested in the sketch of ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, published a Sunday or two ago," said Colonel W. J. Hamilton, a well-known resident of Covington, Ky., "and it brought to my mind an anecdote told in my town of his encounter with one of our eminent citizens.

my town of his ence The gentleman I refer to is Theodore F. Hallam, who has been for years one of the ornaments of the Kentucky bar, because of his attainments, and is noted for his wit. Many people on first meet-ing Hallam think it incumbent on them to ask if he's the Hallam of the 'middle ages,' or 'constitutional law,' and Hal-lam has borne this sort of wit so long that it has become exasperating.
"A few years ago Hallam was in Wash-Ington on business wifen he was intro-duced to Governor Hogg. 'Hallam? Hal-lam?' inquired the governor. 'Are you the original?" "'No. Governor Hogg,' said Hallam.

An Object Lesson in Mexico. An American farmer near Guadalajara Modern Mexico how he convinced his Mexican neighbors that exen could do more work under American yokes than under the old-fashioned head yokes, so generally used in the republic. The to foreign ship owners for doing our ocean carrying trade.

There is the same average difference

There is the same average difference

There is the same average difference friends was aroused and they proceeded ask questions. "Well," said the American, "when you

lasso a steer and the lasso gets around his neck, what do you do?" "Turn him loose," was the reply, "Because he's too strong for us that ay." "That's it." answered the American

'His strength is in his neck, not in his The Mexicans saw the point, and now

One of His Teeth Ached.

Ex-Senator White, of California, tells the following on Lawyer Chapman, of Los Angeles: Chapman is good at land and title questions, and he was associated with White in a certain case. Chap-man, said White, is also a great feeder,

and loves a good dinner.

One day, just before the big case was to come up in court. Chapman ran against good dinner, and ate more than he sught. The next day he was sick, and ocean carrying trade, we have come to White took a doctor around to see him. Chapman was greaning with pain, and the doctor was puzzled. At last the doctor noticed a red soot on Chapman's cheek bone, and came to the conclusion that Chapman needed a dentist, and told him so. "You have an ulcerated tooth, That's what alls you."

Chapman quit groaning long enough to turn to his wife and say: "Just hand me my plates off the dresser, so I can see which one of those d-n teeth is ach-

Thought It Was Mock Turtle.

An American resident in London com lains of the stupidity of the waiters in the London restaurants and tells this in-cident in evidence: "Not long ago I saw a guest arriving late and taking a seat at the dinner table. Three waiters dashed up to him. Then came off the following colloquy:
"'Soup, sir?" asked the first waiter,

'No, thank you,' replied the guest. " 'Soup, sir,' asked the second waiter,

as he advanced. "'No,' curtly replied the guest.
"'Soup, sir?' ventured the third waiter protected her foreign shipping and it undismayed by failure of his colleagues get a satisfactory answer.
"'No!' roared the guest, now thorough

ly aroused. 'Is soup compulsory?'
'''I don't know, sir,' politely rejoined
the third waiter, bowing low. 'I think it's

Polite.

A little girl, before going party, was coached in conduct by a fond You may take cake twice if it is of-

fered you, but if you are asked a third ime you must say, with all possible po liteness: "No, thank you." On her return home she gave assurance that she had remembered and followed the maternal instructions. "But," she added, "the servant brought the cake to me a fourth time." "And what did you say then?" inquired

"Oh," was the rejoinder, "then I thought of what papa does sometimes, and I said: "Take it away and don't bother.' "-Detroit Free Press.

How to Label Goods.

Pat Maloney was nailing a box con aining articles which he intended send ng by rail. From the nature of the contents a friend knew it was essential that the box should not be inverted dur-"This side up, with care." few days afterward, seeing Pat again, he asked: "Heard any more about your he asked: goods? Did they get there safely?"
"Every one of them broke," said Pat.
"The whole lot? Did you label it "this side up, as I told you?"
"Yes, I did. And for fear they shouldn't

ee it on the cover, I put it on the bot-Surprised the Congregation.

Two little folks went to church alone says the Columbian. It was only around the corner from their home, and their mamma knew they would be safe. During the long sermon they got tired, and the older one, supposing that the school rules held good in church, led his sister up in front of the pulpit and said, "Please may we go home?"

Much surprised, the clergyman gazed at them over his spectacles; then he stood and said: "Certainly, my children." And the two coddled out while the congregation smiled,

IT IS TO LAUGH.

An Affliction. "Poor Blinks is in a serious condition.

"What's the trouble "A big knot hole has developed on his wooden leg."-North American.

Man's Brutality. Mrs. Beenwed-I could never under stand how Mrs. Spadeface managed to narry such a handsome man. Mr. Beenwed-I should think you would be able to figure it out from your own

experience.-Columbus (O.) Journal. Adding Insult to Injury. Smith-I noticed you didn't speak to Brown when you passed him this morn-ing. What's the trouble?

Jones—He insulted me yesterday—called me an old fool. Smith-Well, you must remember that you're not as young as you used to be. Chicago News.

Longevity's Disadvantage. "By George, I'm glad I wasn't Methuse "Think what a strain it would be to pay

the premiums for as many years as that on the life insurance I carry."-Chicago

A Ground for Preference. "Which do you prefer," said the caller "golf or whist?"

"Golf," answered Mrs. Blykins prompt ly. "It fatigues my husband so much when he plays it that he doesn't tall

Metallurgical Distinction. and Mrs. Dinkelspiel have invited us to their silver wedding, said Mrs. Larkin to her husband. "Isn't it a German silver wedding?" asked Mr. Larkin.-Detroit Free Press

about it in his sleep."-Washington Star

PERSONALITIES.

Two of James J. Hill's sons are vice residents of railroads. Paul Kruger's salary as president of the Fransvaal Republic is \$35,000 a year. The Sultan of Morocco will not allow a lightning rod agent to enter his domin

Sir Thomas J. Lipton says he owes training in America.

Henry Savage Landor has nearly recovered from the torture inflicted upon him when he was captured at Thibet.

Miss Ann Klumke, who inherits all of the property of the late Rosa Bonheur,

is a California woman, and is a painter of note. General Schilder, of St. Petersburg.

writing a biography of Czar Alexander in twenty volumes, of which four have seen published. Herbert Spencer has refused honorary degrees from a dozen great universities and decorations offered by the leading

and decorations offered by the leading governments of Europe.

Sir Edmund Antrobus, owner of the estate upon which Stonehenge stands, has offered the land to the British government for 125.000 pounds.

There are at least three candidates to succeed the bishop of Havana. They are Dr. Manuel Dobal, Dr. Luis Musteller y Galan and Dr. Ricardo Arteaga y Montejo.

Stephen Van Rensselaer, a New York broker and well-known society man, has joined a Wild West show as a broncho breaker. He says that it is his method of enjoying a vacation.

Colonel Lugard, the new governor general and commander-in-chief of Northern Nigeria, will leave England for West Africa in October He will make his capital and government house at Jebba.

The present Lord Byron is a man of far more simple manners than his fam-ous ancestor. He is extremely demo-cratic in his tastes and there is a tradition that he smokes his after-dinner eigar in his shirt sleeves. James Oliver, the plowman of South

Bend, who recently celebrated his seven-ty-sixth birthday, worked in a Mishawaka foundry for 50 cents a day when he cam to Indiana a young man. He now owns the largest plow factory in the world. Queen Victoria has announced to Vis count Peel, Chairman of the Board of Frustees of the National Portrait Galery, her decision to present to the gal ery as a national possession a portrait of herself, in the robes worn at her coronation.

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The inventor of the roller skate made Contrary to popular belief excitement auses much less insanity than monotony. Every boy in Germany, from the Crown Prince to the meanest subject, is obliged o learn some useful trade. There are in Europe 71 reigning Prin

cesses of mariageable age and only 47 orresponding Princes. Milan intends to have a world's fair n 1994 by way of celebrating the com-dction of the Simplon tunnel Paris has a burial vault fitted with electrical applicances for the detection of recovery of cataleptic subjects. In the course of the last decade the manufacture of cotton goods has become firmly established industry in Brazil

The natives of Central Africa kill twins

as soon as they are born, and force the mother either to kill herself or become an outcast. Queen Victoria has, at Windsor castle, he most costly dinner service in the world. It is of solid gold and is valued

at \$4,000,000 The Kansas Bureau of Immigration has shipped east samples of corn 17 feet high; also tomato stalks six feet high, with fruit at the very top.

The sword blades forged at Toledo by he Saracens could be coiled up like a clock spring and would resume perfect straightness as soon as released. The Italian statistician, Lugi Bodio, eports in the Glornale degli Ecor that the Italian rallways carried in 1897 nearly 12,500,000 foreign passengers. An enterprising western firm is making arrangements to set up a modern American sawmill in China, where lumbe still sawed by the primitive methods

century ago. Wireless telegraphy ought to have future in Spain. Both the telegraphic and telephonic systems suffer greatly from

thieves, who cut and carry off the wire, often in broad daylight. The authorities in Algeria gave \$40,000 toward fighting the grasshoppers. In one section 3,200 camels were employed to carry the material for burning over the places where eggs had been deposited. In Nelson (New Zealand) if you use hte telephone you must not give the number; you must name the party you want, and the exchange girl will cheerfully tell you whether he is in or out; if the latter, where he is and when he

will be back. A German officer has invented an ace tylene searchlight which can be carried by one man and which will illuminate everything within a distance of 100 yards. It is expected to be of great use in searching for the wounded after a battle and in bridge building at night. It is customary among Kafir tribes, when trouble is brewing amongst them-selves or with white races, to skin oxen

alive in order to ascertain which side will win. A white ox represents the Dutch, red the English and black the natives. Whichever lives the longest is assumed to portend the victor in battle. The French war office is rejoicing over a new civilizing influence which may out-do even the English dumdum bullet. It is a rifle invented by a Captain Daude-teau, and experiments have proven how deadly a weapon it is. At 2,000 yards the builet went clean through a horse placed obliquely to the line of fire, the

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ON THE WEST COAST.

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