

The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune 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.

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 4, 1899.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State.

Justice of the Supreme Court—J. HAY BROWN, of Lancaster.
Judge of the Superior Court—JOHN I. MITCHELL, of Throgs Neck.
State Treasurer—LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES E. BARNETT, of Washington.

County.

Commissioners—JOHN COTRIER MORRIS, of Scranton; JOHN PENMAN, of Olyphant.
Auditors—WILLIAM E. JOHNS and ASA E. KIEFFER, both of Scranton.
Election day, Nov. 7.

General Funston's prediction that within a year Luzon will be a peaceful Massachusetts is a daring flight of prophecy, but we hope it will come true.

Clinch Victory Next Tuesday!

BEAR IN MIND, Republican voters of Lackawanna county, that the Democratic party is fighting for more than the immediate offices to be filled next Tuesday, desirable as those are in the eyes of the average Democrat. They are fighting for control of the machinery of the commission, in order to turn it to political account in subsequent campaigns.

If they should win, it would double the difficulty of defeating them next year and perhaps make subsequent Republican victory impossible. They will, therefore, put forth a tremendous effort. We do not put over much credence in the stories that they are rent by factional dissension. It has been observed that however badly the Democracy may be split up between campaigns, it generally pulls itself together when there are offices at stake. We desire to impress upon the Republicans of Lackawanna that they cannot afford to expect victory as a gift from the opposition. They must fight for it; they must get out their full strength and secure it by force of superior numbers.

On Tuesday next every Republican in the county who has a genuine interest in the welfare of his party, who believes in Republican principles, and wants to see those principles sustained, should go early to the polls, cast his own vote and use his influence to secure the votes of others for the entire Republican ticket. There should be no yielding to indifference and no dickerings with the enemy. Concerted and aggressive effort for straightforward Republicanism will win a victory from the top of the ticket to the bottom.

Dr. Leys, the relay correspondent of Boerish proclivities, keeps his end up with a vigor that suggests that he may have a diploma from the Hong Kong news bureau.

Light for All.

EVERY AMERICAN who aspires to express an opinion concerning the course our government is pursuing with reference to the Philippine Islands should, as a matter of fairness, read the report of the commission which President McKinley sent to those islands to make a study of the conditions therein existing. An abstract of this report was printed in yesterday's Tribune, but the complete report is so much more interesting and instructive upon points which have been in controversy that we reprint the most of it elsewhere, the omitted part having been fully presented in yesterday's synopsis.

Here is a unanimous agreement among five men (the four whose names are signed, and General Otis, who concurs—men who represent the army, the navy, science, education and diplomacy; men who in ordinary politics might and usually do divide as Republicans, Democrats and Mugwumps—upon every phase of the Philippine problem as it presents itself to the American government and people. They concur in the following facts and opinions:

(1) No promises or pledges were made to Aguinaldo by the American authorities before the war began and therefore none were broken.
(2) Aguinaldo was brought to Luzon simply to worry our then enemy, Spain; but he had not been there for long before his head swelled, he proclaimed himself dictator and plotted to set up a monarchy of all he surveyed.
(3) The fight between the Americans and the Filipinos was forced upon the former by the latter's increasing insolence; and, once begun, has to be carried to a finish.
(4) The insurgents are mostly robbers and plunderers, whom their own countrymen dread and shun; the insurrection is limited to a small part of the area and population of Luzon and is tadily disintegrating; and the insurgents have never deserved the sympathy they have received.
(5) The Filipinos have many natural good qualities, but they represent many tribes having no common language or bonds of interest; they have absolutely no preparation for the responsibilities of self-government; and there has not been a minute since Dewey sunk the Spanish fleet that American supervision could have been withdrawn without causing internal anarchy or foreign intervention.
(6) The hopes of the best people in the Philippines and the true welfare of the archipelago lie in the direction of continued American sovereignty, with all that that implies.

If there exists an honest American of average intelligence or better who can read this report and then truthfully say that it does not justify what President McKinley has done, we await with curiosity his identification.

The report of proceedings of the Congress of Orientalists, in session at Rome, gives some interesting news in relation to the doings of the first ladies and gentlemen of the world. The members of the congress have fixed, to their own satisfaction at least, the first date in human history, and the reports incidentally give illustrations of bookkeeping 4,000 years ago. An important note translated from the papyrus by the Egyptologists gives an account of a feast in honor of the rising of Sothis, the arrangements of which were in charge of Chief Priest Popy-Hetep. The article states that 300 various loaves and sixty jars of beer had been provided which indicates that Popy-Hetep understood how the solid and liquid refreshments should be distributed for the best results in the way of hilarity. The important question as to whether Queen Victoria is a direct descendant of King David or Moses has not been fully decided by the society as yet, but there is no telling what further contemplation of the spiced manuscripts from the Nile may reveal.

An Injustice.

THE MOST RESPONSIBLE position in the United States navy, next to that of a flag officer commanding a naval force in time of war, is that of chief of the bureau of navigation. The occupant of it is virtually chief of staff of the navy and is to a large degree the right arm of the secretary of the navy, who, being usually a civilian, necessarily leans for expert advice upon this expert officer.

The present chief of the bureau of navigation is Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, a man who possesses the fullest confidence of his superiors. In his annual report, just submitted to Secretary Long, he says: "Before the outbreak of the war you addressed to the officers of the North Atlantic fleet a letter, through the admiral, from the following is an extract: 'Each man engaged in the work of the inshore squadron should have in him the stuff out of which to make a possible Cushing, and if the man wins, the recognition given him shall be as great as that given to Cushing, so far as the department can bring this about.' Every effort of the department to redeem this solemn pledge has been balked. Of the officers who served in the North Atlantic waters three have been confirmed in the recognition urged by the department—two because their cases were presented at propitious moments, the other because of a misapprehension. The rest, numbering among them every gallant captain at Santiago on July 3 and all the brave captains of the every-ready gunboats, and including, at the head of all, the able and determined officer who planned, worked out and executed the whole campaign, and who finally consummated the one victory which was vital to the enemy—he and all the rest have absolutely nothing. The greatest among them has not as much as the medal which was given to each of the hundred who shared in a victory won in a more propitious hour."

The "able and determined officer" here alluded to is Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, whose promotion from the rank of captain to commodore came in the regular order, without regard to any part which he took in the war with Spain, and whose elevation to the naval personnel law, which abolished the rank of commodore, substituting therefor what is known as the rank of junior rear admiral, the rank which Sampson now holds. Had Captain Sampson, during the war with Spain, remained at home on waiting orders he would today be a rear admiral just the same; the position has come to him in the ordinary sequence without reference to the value of the service which he rendered to his country at a most critical time when in command of the largest fleet of war vessels ever assembled under the American flag.

The service which Sampson rendered immediately prior to and during the war with Spain began with his detail to Havana to act as president of the naval court of inquiry into the destruction of the battleship Maine. How thoroughly and discreetly he did the task thus put before him is an undisputed matter of record. When, later, he was put in command of the North Atlantic fleet, which grew in proportions until there was represented under his immediate responsibility more than seventy vessels, valued at more than \$100,000,000 and carrying, in sailors and marines, something like 15,000 men, he sustained this enormous weight of official cares for nearly three months in a manner which, from his severest critics, has brought forth but one serious criticism, the withdrawal of his flag-ship from the blockading squadron on the morning that Admiral Cervera made his ill-fated attempt to escape from Santiago harbor. The subsequent maneuver of the Brooklyn on that occasion, which drew her away from the enemy's fire and came near ramming the Texas, has been described as an error of judgment on the part of Rear Admiral Schley, who was responsible for it; yet those who forgive Schley for that error, harshly censure Sampson for taking away the New York at a time of day when not a man aboard any of the American ships had the slightest expectation that Cervera would come forth.

Because Schley, whose record prior to July 3 had exhibited several censurable points, as shown by official documents, had not been put in the place which Sampson was assigned under the discretion vested in the secretary of the navy, Sampson should get no reward for his devoted and effective work as commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic fleet; therefore they held up all promotions, including those recommended by the president for the fighting captains in the Cuban naval campaign. Not alone Sampson, but also Philip, Clarke, Evans, Cook, Wainwright, Hobson and all the rest of that grand galaxy of naval heroes who had displayed at every point courage, fidelity, ability, got absolutely nothing in way of professional advancement on

account of their splendid achievements in their country's behalf—and their deprivation is due solely to the dog-in-the-manger attitude of the friends of Winfield Scott Schley, an attitude to which he offered no known objection or protest.

Will the intelligent common sense and fairness of the American people submit indefinitely to this gross exhibition of injustice?

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaechus, The Tribune Astrologer.
Astrological cast: 4:45 a. m. for Saturday, Nov. 4, 1899.

A child born on this day would rather be tried by a sapsucker than a jury. Many children who are ruled by love entirely in earlier years have to be kept in cages later in life.

It is seldom that an all round rogue does not begin operations with a high rating in the commercial agencies.

Knowledge is more dangerous than ignorance in the hands of some persons. Where ignorance is bliss it is folly to get up against an election contest.

Ajaechus' Advice.

Do not tell your best girl that you are unworthy of her love. She will find it out quick enough after you are married.

Complete Story of Filipino Revolt

[Concluded from Page 3.]

commission were on the way to the Philippines bearing the instructions of the president to maintain peace and to the inhabitants the peaceful and beneficent intentions of the United States. The insurgents' rash and wholly unjustifiable appeal to arms did not prevent the commission from entering upon their labors, though it greatly restricted the area of their operations. On the 4th of April they issued a proclamation setting forth the principles by which the United States would be guided in exercising the sovereignty which Spain had ceded to the Philippine Islands, and assuring the people not only of their rights and privileges, but also of the largest participation in government which might be found compatible with the sovereign rights and obligations of the United States. The proclamation had a good effect in Manila and the adjacent parts of Luzon, and in the island of Negros and other places were open to its reception. Indeed, the public sentiment of Manila, which in March had been strongly anti-American, underwent a palpable change, and currents of peace and conciliation were set in motion until they found a response in the ranks of the insurgents themselves.

Aguinaldo sent a delegation to Manila to confer with the commission; and while the commission steadfastly refused to discuss the question of independent hostilities, as being a military matter, assurances were given of the beneficent purposes of the United States and the earnest desire to grant the Philippine peoples as large a measure of home rule and as ample liberties as were consistent with the ends of government, subject only to the recognition of the sovereignty of the United States—a point which, being established, the commission invariably refused even to discuss.

The so-called "peace" of Aguinaldo voted for a peaceful settlement on the basis of the commission's proclamation, and Mabini, the irascible head of the revolution, was replaced by Paterno, the former mediator between the Spanish government and Aguinaldo. But nothing came of negotiations. Aguinaldo's emissaries were without powers and merely came and again for information. The courteous reception accorded to them by the commission, the kindness of the information communicated to them, the assurances of a liberal form of government when they laid down their arms, and the earnest appeals to them to stop further bloodshed in a struggle which could only end in their defeat—all witness to the spirit of patient conciliation exhibited by the commission in endeavoring to reach an amicable adjustment with the insurgents, and the obduracy of Aguinaldo in continuing forcible resistance and in refusing even to outline terms which might be compared with the terms offered or with the concessions which the superior power might have been willing to make. No better policy could be furnished that the primary object of his struggle is not, as is pretended, the liberty of the Filipino peoples, but the continuance of his own arbitrary and despotic power. In any event, the American people may feel confident that no effort was omitted by the commission to secure a peaceful end of the struggle, but the opportunities offered and urged were all neglected, if not, indeed, spurned.

CAPACITY FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

To what extent the Filipinos are capable of governing themselves is a problem which occupied the diligent and earnest attention of the commission for several months, in the course of which a great number of suggestions were examined. These witnesses represented all shades of political thought, all classes of the population, all varieties of occupation, and all important districts of the islands. In spite of the commission also made a careful study of Spanish governmental institutions in Luzon and in the southern islands, as well as of the conditions under which they were established and by which their operations were regulated and controlled. At the same time the commission, by mingling freely with the Filipinos in Luzon and other parts of the archipelago, endeavored to understand their character and attitudes and to appreciate the needs and aspirations of the people for whom benefit a new system of government was to be framed.

The most striking and perhaps the most significant fact in the entire situation is the multiplicity of tribes inhabiting the archipelago, the diversity of their languages (which are mutually unintelligible) and the multifarious phases of civilization—ranging all the way from the highest to the lowest—represented by the natives of the several provinces and islands. In spite of the general use of the Spanish language by the educated classes, and the considerable similarity of economic and social conditions prevalent in Luzon and the Visayan Islands, the masses of the people are without a common speech and they lack the sentiment of nationality. The Philippines are a nation, but a variegated assemblage of different tribes, and their loyalty is still of the tribal type.

As to the general intellectual capacities of the Filipinos, the commission is disposed to rate them high. But, excepting in a limited number of persons, these capacities have not been developed by education or experience. The masses of the people are uneducated. That intelligent public opinion on which popular government rests does not exist in the Philippines. And it cannot exist until education has elevated the masses, broadened their intellectual horizons, and disciplined their faculty of judgment. And even then the power of self-government cannot be assumed without considerable previous training and experience, under the guidance and tutelage of an enlightened and liberal sovereign power. For the bald fact is that the Filipinos have never had any experience in governing themselves. The laws for the

archipelago were all made in Madrid. The laws were interpreted and applied then were all sent out from Spain. And as the legislative and judicial jurisdiction over the Philippines was vested absolutely in Spain, so the legislative and administrative branches of the government were, with the exception of the lowest officials, completely in Spanish hands.

It goes without saying that the governor general was appointed by the Spanish government. He was assisted by a council of administration, whose members were all appointed by the Spanish government and in part elected by the provincial juntas, which the Spanish government controlled. Spain also appointed the governors of the provinces and of the council of junta, which assisted the governor. Only the minority of the members were elected and these not by the people at large, but by the heads of the "municipal captains" of the towns of the province. Thus it was that neither in the government nor in the administration of the general government of the archipelago had the inhabitants of the Philippines any control and scarcely even a voice. Indeed, these provincial councils, for which the heads of the municipalities were permitted to elect a minority of the members, had only advisory powers in relation to the governor, whose decisions without saying that he was supreme; and besides advising the governor, the councils had no other function but to inspect the administration of the affairs of the municipalities.

Even the municipal councils were, therefore, not bodies controlled by the people. In addition to constant inspection and direct control by the provincial junta, every municipal council was liable to warning, admonition, fines, and suspension at the hands of the governor. And in order to make the control from above still more effective, the Governor General exercised jurisdiction over all the municipal decisions without saying that he was supreme; and besides advising the governor, the councils had no other function but to inspect the administration of the affairs of the municipalities.

Even when municipal government had been introduced, the masses of the people had no share in it. Suffrage was limited to the "principal people" of the town, and elections were "direct." The "principal people" were present and past office-holders and persons paying fifty dollars land tax. The "principal people," as thus constituted, were in no way representative of the people, and these elected the municipal tribunal, which actually governed the town.

This is all the training in self-government which the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands have enjoyed. Their lack of education and political experience, combined with their racial and linguistic diversities, disqualify them, in spite of their mental gifts and domestic virtues, to undertake the task of governing the archipelago at the present time. The most that can be expected of them is to cooperate with the Americans in the administration of general affairs from Manila as a center and to undertake, subject to American control or guidance as may be found necessary, the administration of provincial and municipal affairs. Furthermore, the masses of the people, though they do not constitute a large proportion of the entire population, and their support and services will be of incalculable value in inaugurating and maintaining the new government. As education advances and experience ripens the natives may be entrusted with a larger and more independent share of government; self government, as the American ideal, being constantly kept in view as the goal. In this way American sovereignty over the archipelago will prove a great political boon to the people.

ANARCHY WOULD FOLLOW OUR WITHDRAWAL.

Should our power by any fatality be withdrawn the Commission believes that the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excuse, if it did not necessitate, the intervention of other powers, and the eventual division of the islands among them. Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free, self-governing and united Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable. And the indispensable need from the Filipino point of view of maintaining American sovereignty over the archipelago is recognized by all intelligent Filipinos and even by those insurgents who desire an American protectorate. The latter, it is true, would take the revenues and leave the responsibilities. Nevertheless, they recognize the irrefragable fact that the Filipinos cannot stand alone. Thus, the welfare of the Filipinos coincides with the dictate of national honor in forbidding our abandonment of the archipelago. We cannot from any point of view escape the responsibilities of the government which our sovereignty entails, and the commission is strongly persuaded that the performance of our national duty will prove the greatest blessing to the people of the Philippine Islands.

OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN THE WAR.

The commission is not willing to close this statement without paying just tribute to our sailors and soldiers. The presence of Admiral Dewey as a member of this body makes it fitting to dwell on his personal achievements, but he joins with us in eulogy of his comrades. We were proud to witness some of the brave deeds of our soldiers. All that skill, courage and patient endurance can achieve in the field by our men at the side of their lives. Those who had a chance for life were taken to Manila and tenderly cared for in our hospitals. If carried away they were only as a military necessity, and frequently after their use as force by the insurgents had made it necessary to train our artillery upon them. Prisoners were taken whenever opportunity offered, often only to be set at liberty after being disarmed and fed up to the time of our departure, although numerous had been captured, not a single Filipino had been executed. Such wrongs as were actually committed against the natives were likely to be brought to our attention, and, in every case that we investigated we found a willingness on the part of those in authority to administer prompt justice.

THE VALUE OF THE ISLANDS.

Rich in agricultural and forest products, as well as in mineral wealth, commanding in geographical position, the Philippine Islands should soon become one of the great trade centers of the east. New steamship lines, established since the American occupation, already connect Manila with Australia, India and Japan. She will become the natural terminus of many other lines when a ship canal is cut through the Isthmus of Panama and yet others will inevitably be attracted by the development of the Philippine coal deposits. The building of a new railway has recently developed the crop of the archipelago. It cannot be doubted that the efficient administration of domestic affairs commerce will greatly increase, and the United States will find in the Philippines a new ally with the immunity which it has thus far enjoyed from that terrible pest, the bubonic plague, should become a distributing center for China, Siam, the Straits Settlements, Tonquin, Annam and Australia. Our control means to the inhabitants of the Philippines internal peace and order, a guarantee against foreign aggression and against the dismemberment of the country, commercial and industrial prosperity, and as large a share of the affairs of government as they are able to take. When peace and prosperity shall have been established

throughout the archipelago, when education shall have become general, then the language of a leading Filipino, his people will, under our guidance, "become more American than the Americans themselves."

J. O. Shuman,
George Dewey,
Charles Denby,
Dean C. Worcester.

ALWAYS THE FLAG OF THE FREE.

Who fears for the flag that freedom blessed,
Though it wanders afar from home,
By the winds caressed, to the East or West,
Wherever its sons may roam?
In the calm of peace or the storm of wars,
On land or the bounding sea,
With its silver stars and its crimson bars—
It is always the flag of the free.

Far from the cradle where Liberty reared
Its brood of free-born men,
That banner far and far onward dared,
Full many a league since then,
Like a strong young eagle, on wings elate
It has followed its destiny
From the old Bay State to the Golden Gate—
The fearless flag of the free.

South, where the fair Antilles lie,
In smiles to the glowing dawn,
It soars on high in the sunlit sky,
On the hill over San Juan,
It has followed its well-loved ships away
To the uttermost alien sea,
And it floats today in Manila Bay,
The conquering flag of the free.

God speed the flag that has never quailed,
Though it rode o'er the Spanish Main;
When by foes assailed that has never failed
Humanity's need and pain!
It shall bless the slave whom its valor frees,
And its glory shall 'round him be;
On its own loved breeze or the Orient seas
It is always the flag of the free.
—John S. McGroarty in Anaconda Standard.

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JOHN B. SMITH & SON, Plymouth.
W. E. MULLIGAN, Wilkes-Barre.

Ripans Tabules

A student of human nature, residing at Harmondsburg, Pa., writes as follows: "Not long since I came upon a 'Knight of the Road' taking something from a small package, a circumstance that I would hardly have noticed had not my eye fallen upon the well-known label."

Then I was interested and proceeded to interview him. "What do I take 'em fur?" he answered my query. "See here, young fellow, what do ye take yer swag fur? Yer see, when a fellow's liver and stomach is out'er whack ther ain't much fun in my biz; so I gets these here and then I have fun. A fellow can have lots of fun tripin' if 'is stomach's in good order. So that's what I takes 'em fur."

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