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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;
and the condition precedent acceptance
is that all contributions shall be subject
to editorial revision.

TWELVE PAGES.
SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 28, 1900.

Unless some of our pro-Boer friends
take immediate action on this side of
the water, the kinks are liable to all
be out of the lion's tail in a few days.

To the Mayor.
NOW THAT the slot machines
have been removed by order
of the mayor, we direct his
honor's attention to the fact
that never before in the history of
Scranton has prostitution been so bold
in flaunting its pointed face on our
main thoroughfares as it is today, and
never has the radius of its distribution
been so large. It may not be possible
wholly to eliminate this evil, but it has
been shown in previous administrations
that it is possible to confine the vice
within narrow limits, check its more
offensive public manifestations and
permit honest women to appear upon
the streets without having continually
to brush elbows with denizens of the
nether world.

The same kind of executive energy
which drove the slot machines into
hiding will push back into the alleys
and materially lessen the ten-fold
greater vice of which we speak. We
call the mayor's attention to this mat-
ter with no inclination to threaten him
with dire exposure. We do not in-
sult, for we have no proof, that tribute
is levied from the city building
upon these shameless women who
infest our streets and that their un-
paralleled effrontery is the consequence
of immunity bought and sold. But we
consider that when the work of mu-
nicipal purification is begun it should
be carried forward in good faith, and
we shall therefore expect to see the
police force of Scranton today given
double quick marching orders in the
direction of forcing backwards the
high tide of delinquency which is now
sweeping down our thoroughfares to
the public's mingled peril and disgust.

The mayor, we assume, is sincere in
wishing to administer faithfully and
well the obligations of his office. In
his efforts to do this he deserves the
united and earnest support of all up-
right citizens.

Most people who have purchased
copies of "Sapho" recently probably
did so in order to be able to determine
the extent of the wickedness of the
persons who went to see the play.

Of Vital Importance.
THE WEAVER case involves
a point concerning which it
is very desirable that there
should be, in this commu-
nity, a laying down of the law. The
right of the Weavers to believe what
they please in matters of religion
cannot be questioned. The fact of
their being Christian Scientists is
no bearing. The simple question is,
Are those who disbelieve in ordinary
medical treatment of the sick to be
permitted to ignore the law requiring
the practicing of contagious diseases
and thus to endanger the public
health?

It seems to us that there can be
only one answer. The law was enacted
for a beneficent purpose. It is in
full force, and public opinion over-
whelmingly sustains it. It is the duty
of those in care of the sick, whatever
their personal beliefs, to use every
reasonable means to ascertain the
nature of the sickness within their
household, and having so informed
themselves, to take measures to pre-
vent the communication of the disease
to others. This duty is so elementary
and unquestionable that it should not
need, in the case of any ordinary in-
telligent family, to be enforced by law.
Yet where it is ignored and proof of
the fact clearly appears, exemplary
justice must be administered or the
law relating to contagious diseases
will cease to have force and the health
of the community will be left without
adequate protection.

If the tendency of Christian Science
is to tear down these reasonable safe-
guards then it, too, must go.

There seems to be no difficulty expe-
rienced in perpetuating the Dewey
arch, but a hitch is promised in the
distribution of the Dewey prize money.

Constitutional Guarantees.
THE SPEECH of Senator De-
pew, delivered in the senate
yesterday and summarized
in another column, clarifies
a point which has evidently become
obscure in the minds of some Republi-
cans, especially those who have, on
constitutional grounds, opposed the
imposition of a nominal tariff on im-
ports from Puerto Rico. In the bril-
liant peroration of Mr. Littlefield,
which we published yesterday because
of its literary excellence, fear was ex-
pressed that unless the "human
rights" of the inhabitants of the new
dependencies should be "imbedded in
the constitution" they might become
"ephemeral and circumscribed" and
might at any moment become the sport
and by-play of congress, "too often
affrighted at shadows." But according
to Senator Depew it was Legislator
Littlefield who was affrighted by a
shadow. Says he:

charter of rights which congress can
neither limit nor impair. All personal
privileges and immunities, such as re-
ligious freedom, property rights, free-
dom of speech and the press, and
equality before the law must prevail
wherever our flag floats. But outside
of the constitution and laws is an un-
written law created by the genius of
the institutions of the paramount pow-
er and controlling its acts and officials
in all colonial governments. The flag
carries with it everywhere the genius
and spirit of American liberty and
law. No American governor, council
and judiciary would be tyrants if they
could, and could not if they would. An
insult or a blow at civil or religious
liberty by an American administration
in far-off Luzon would be flashed un-
der the ocean and across the land.
The people would rise in hot indigna-
tion, which the president and congress
would be swift to grant and inflict.

The constitution would not permit a
civil government in Puerto Rico to
suppress free speech, to establish a
state-supported religion or to erect be-
fore the law a privileged class, even
were any American administration
fool-hardy enough to attempt any of
these things. The bill of rights ap-
plies wherever the flag floats. But the
contention of those who hold that de-
tails of legislation may be different in
colonies than in the states of the
Union, because conditions are different,
is supported by the uniform practice
of all nations which have successfully
administered colonial possessions.

Philadelphia has already arranged an
interesting programme for Republican
national convention week. The dele-
gates will do the rest.

General Cronje's Surrender.
LORD ROBERTS' appropriate
celebration of the anniver-
sary of Majuba Hill simplifies
the problem of the British
campaign in the Orange Free State and
makes probable an early stage of Pre-
toria. So long as Cronje's command
held out against the odds surrounding
it, it was an expensive clog upon the
advance of our troops. There is good reason
to believe that the British commander
could have forced an earlier capitulation, but
he had to deal, not only with the enemy
in force, but also with the peculiar
attitude of public opinion which has
regarded with satisfaction every ex-
hibition of ferocity by the Boers yet
has denied to the English the military
right to make reprisals in kind.

Had Cronje caught Roberts in the
trap which proved Cronje's own undo-
ing, there would, it is safe to believe,
have been no fine scruple in withhold-
ing heavy bombardment. Either the
British army would have had to sur-
render, immediately and uncondition-
ally or else it would have been shot at
and pounded by the Boer guns until no
alternative but surrender was left.
This is war. War is not a pastime of
courtiers. As General Sherman said, it
is hell. But the war which Lord Rob-
erts has had to wage is not simply a
pitting of strength against strength, but
a wary and politic use of strength so
as to avoid the offering of pretexts for
foreign intervention or diplomatic em-
barrassment. In estimating the signifi-
cance of Cronje's surrender this cir-
cumstance needs to be borne in mind.
It tends somewhat to offset Lord Rob-
erts' superiority of strength.

The defense of the Boers has been
negligent. Their courage can never
again be questioned. Nor has their
generally seen inferior. The strategy
of Cronje's retreat is admitted on
all hands. The strategy of his hold-
ing out for a sufficient time to enable
the other Boer forces to perfect their
plans of future resistance is apparent.
These qualities command universal ad-
miration and will operate to soften the
ultimate terms of peace. But it cannot
be overlooked by those who are dis-
posed to be fair in this matter that the
necessity for all this slaughter was
forced by Boer obstinacy in refusing,
in the first place, to deal justly and
equitably with the English-speaking
people whom they had invited to take
up a residence within Boer territory
and whom they afterwards mis-governed
outrageously.

It would be the policy of wisdom for
the Transvaal to anticipate the in-
evitable by early overtures for peace.
England is the end it is bound to over-
come resistance by force. Having gone
so far she could not now do otherwise.
A policy by the Boers of mere dogged
opposition would cost many more lives
and much additional treasure, but it
could not avert the imperious necessity
which is upon England to free South
Africa of oligarchic oppression and to
open all the territory from Capetown
to the Limpopo to equal justice and
equal rights. We indulge no hope, how-
ever, that this fact will be appreciated
at Pretoria. The Boers have set their
stubborn heads for war to the last
ditch and they will persist simply to
their own more thorough undoing.

Democratic Chairman Jones has
snapped out a scheme of action for the
coming campaign with features calcu-
lated to please everybody with a politi-
cal hobby. In other words, he is will-
ing that the followers of the various
brands of Democracy may think what
they please if they will only vote for
Mr. Bryan.

TOLD BY THE STARS.
Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaechus,
The Tribune Astrologer.
Astrological Chart: 2:31 a. m., Wednes-
day, February 28, 1900.

A child born on this day will notice
that the woman who is truthful about her age
is usually very young.
The "Sapho" investigating committee
appears to have secured an uncalled for
share of the advertising with no benefits
from the box office receipts.
It is easy for a youth reared in the lap
of luxury to fall off into the mire of pov-
erty.
The officer who depends entirely upon
the puffs of public opinion for a guide-
board will generally have a lively official
career.
Success in life often depends upon ability
to judge between useful and useless
acquaintances.
Grim winter in Scranton will soon give
way to dirty streets.
Satan never fails to keep an appoint-
ment.
Ajaechus' Advice.
If you have no kinks worn for a neigh-
bor, give him tuff.

Senator Depew's
an Expansionist

From His Speech in the Senate, Delivered
Yesterday.

THERE ARE well-meaning and
honest people who gather every
year in London, and did last year
in Boston, to protest against the be-
heading of Charles the First. But
Charles the First was beheaded two
hundred and fifty years ago. By his
death the chains which bound a free
people were broken. Cromwell, with all
his mistakes, all his errors, and all the
injustice which can be charged against
him, created the reign of individual
judgment and conscience which has
evolved into civil and religious liberty,
which has created the commercial spirit
of the English-speaking peoples, which
has made them explorers, travelers,
settlers upon the sea and lands, and
soldiers and colonizers, and has carried,
with their influence, self-government
and representative institutions all over
the world. It is still an academic dis-
cussion whether President Lincoln had
the right to coerce a sovereign state,
but the exercise of that right saved and
re-created this republic and has made
it the foremost power of the world.
There are constitutional lawyers and
writers upon public questions who still
discuss the power of a sovereign state
to issue the emancipation proclamation,
but he did issue it, slavery was abol-
ished, and the blessings of the act are en-
joyed by owner and bondman equally,
by the free states, and by those that
were once slaves. Now the question
is not in the Philippines, but there are
three to stay by conquest and by treaty
rights. All which precedes the ratifica-
tion of the treaty by the senate of the
United States is an academic question.

Territorially, constitutionally and by
the decisions of the Supreme court the
United States have been expanding for
nearly a century. Constitutional objec-
tion and indiscriminate abuse preceded,
attended and followed each of these
acquisitions. The grim specter of the
rainbow empire of the time dragged
out from the stage properties of the
spectacular drama of despair, only to
be laughed back into its crypt by pros-
perity, population, thriving industries,
mutual benefits to the old and new
states, and the blessings of American
law and liberty descending upon the
people with the wisdom of the expansion.
There have been tyrants and usurpers,
if President McKinley is one, doing
these same things in the past as he
has done, and they are Thomas Jeff-
erson, James Monroe, James K. Polk,
and Franklin Pierce. Our country on
this continent, and without including
the Spanish islands, numbers 3,682,128
square miles. Washington governs a
republic of 1,378,861 square miles, and
2,303,267 have been added from the
close of his administration to the be-
ginning of President McKinley's. The
United States has a domain with nearly
three times greater area than it pos-
sessed when it became a nation, and
stands original and alone in the bene-
ficient process of its growth. Its au-
thority has been extended over new
lands covering an area as large as two-
thirds of the continent of Europe, at a
mere trifle of the cost to Frederick the
Great of the province of Silesia, or to
France of the province of Savoy. For
ninety-seven years we have, in the
exercise of that sovereign power which
is inherent in nations, gained property
by all the processes known to govern-
ment, but we have waged no war for
conquest, and we have never treated
our defeated enemies with un-
usual mercy and consideration. Whether
our territories have come by conquest
and treaty, by purchase, annexa-
tion, or discovery, the people, congress,
and the country are unanimous in the
affirmation of their right to them. We
will be brief until by similar unanimity
Puerto Rico and Hawaii, Guam, and
the Philippines are held to be equally
and securely territory of the United
States.

Our friends in South Carolina, Miss-
issippi, and Louisiana who stand shiv-
ering with fear lest the Philippines, by
becoming citizens, will have the constitu-
tional right to vote, or by being dis-
franchised, will become the victims
of despotism more autocratic than
Kassim, have forgotten the Philine
islands, whose existence was unknown
to the citizens of South Carolina, by
the new constitution of the state,
makes the requisite for voting the con-
stitution of the United States, property
of the United States. The time will
be brief until by similar unanimity
Puerto Rico and Hawaii, Guam, and
the Philippines are held to be equally
and securely territory of the United
States.

By uniform legislation from the for-
mation of the Republic and by repeated
and clear decisions of the Supreme
court these principles are established.
First, that the constitution was meant
for the states in the Union as they
severally adopted it. Second, that it
becomes operative upon every state
subsequently admitted into the Union.
Third, that it does not extend to the
own force over territory acquired after
the adoption of the constitution, but
that congress has the power to grant
so much of its provisions as it deems
wise. It has been said that govern-
ment by the United States in the new
islands will be a despotism. Such a be-
lief shows a singular ignorance or
misapprehension of the constitutional
limitations upon our powers and the
spirit of our institutions. While the
constitution does not extend over the
territories of its own force and without
legislation, its prohibitions are binding
on congress. In these prohibitions,
which are also privileges enjoyed by
the people wherever our jurisdiction
extends, is a complete charter of rights
which congress can neither limit nor
impair. All personal rights, such as
religious freedom, property rights, free-
dom of speech and the press, and equal-
ity before the law must prevail wherever
our flag floats.

But outside of the constitution and
laws is an unwritten law created by
the genius of the institutions of the pa-
ramount power and controlling its acts
and officials in all colonial govern-
ments. We know from Cicero's oration
that even Roman provincial was sub-
ject to this idea. England received her
lesson in the danger of violating this
spirit when she lost her American col-
onies by our successful revolution, and
she has today the greatest and most
loyal colonial subjects which she has ever
known by granting such measures of
self-government as each colony dem-
onstrates its ability to maintain. Elec-
tricity and steam have annihilated time

and distances. The Philippines are
nearer Washington by months than
New Orleans was in Jefferson's admin-
istration. The flag carries with it every-
where the genius and spirit of Ameri-
can liberty and law. No American
governor, council and judiciary would
be tyrants if they could, and could not
if they would. An insult or a blow
at civil or religious liberty by an Ameri-
can administration in far-off Luzon
would be flashed under the ocean and
across the land. The people would rise
in hot indignation, demanding justice
and punishment, which the president
and congress would be swift to grant
and inflict.

All other nations have been familiar
throughout the ages with the power of
sovereignty. Their people have gradu-
ally won individual rights from the
throne, but without impairing in its
national relations this power. We have
developed the other way. Slowly and
reluctantly we have secured individ-
ual rights that we might be a nation.
We have been a hundred years
trying to understand that a govern-
ment of the people has all the strength,
perpetuity and powers of sovereignty,
but with an ever-present responsibility
to the people. When submitted to the
arbitrament of the sword, the sacri-
fice of a million noble lives on one
side and the other opened the minds of
friends and foes to a broader and more
elevated understanding of the in-
dissoluble unity, the vast and expan-
sive possibilities, the creative and
beneficent spirit and the mighty and
glorious power of the United States.

The fears daily expressed of disas-
trous consequences from our control
of the productions and industries of these
islands have no justification in the
long experience of other nations. Great
Britain has found her best markets in
her colonies and no invasion of her in-
dustrial interests has ever occurred.
The people of the temperate zones gov-
ern all tropical countries outside the
Americas. The northern races are the
masters, the colonizers, the rulers,
and the organizers of the productive
energies of the world. There is a close-
ness and contact between all parts of
the lands and peoples which are under
one general government. Though
Great Britain has no greater commer-
cial advantage from her colonies than
other and competing countries, yet she
furnishes 4 per cent of their imports,
and if analyzed so as to select only the
articles she produces the proportion
would be greater. The rapid develop-
ment of these islands and the ability to
gratify them created by civilization and
government will enormously increase
the consumption and purchasing power
of the inhabitants of our island posses-
sions.

America and Europe are the bene-
ficiaries and the victims of the mar-
velous development of the nineteenth
century. Electricity, steam and inven-
tion have stimulated production be-
yond living limits, unless new markets
can be discovered. Now the world's
problem of markets for the surplus of
farms and factories, or low wages,
want of employment, idleness, and
want is near our own doors. The mar-
kets for the products of our farms and
factories are in the Pacific. The Atlan-
tic ocean will soon be filled. But in the
Pacific are limitless opportunities.
Within a distance from Manila not
much greater than Havana from New
York live 900,000,000 of people, purchas-
ing now annually from all nations, of
the most varied and costly goods, the
sum of a thousand millions of dollars,
of which we furnish five per cent. And
yet with our Pacific coast and its en-
tertaining people, the opening of the
canal across the isthmus and an Ameri-
can merchant marine that five per cent
should be fifty. With nations stimu-
lating their people, the possible
increase in their trade dazzles the
imagination. To relieve home con-
gestions, starvation and revolution, Eng-
land, America and France are increas-
ing their armies, enlarging their fleets
and either waging war or on the eve
of great conflicts while partitioning
Africa, threatening China, seizing Asiatic
principality and madly building
armies across the continents of Asia
and Africa. By victorious wars and
triumphant diplomacy we are in our
own territory within easy reach, at
Manila, of China, Siam, Korea, Annam,
the East Indies and Japan. Without
war or entangling alliances we will
have equal rights with other nations
to the ports of the Orient, with all that
it means for the demonstrated superi-
ority of our manufactures and the sur-
plus harvests of our farms.

This is not a selfish view, nor can any
right apprehension of our Philippine
policy or our relations to our island
colonies be so-called purely commer-
cial. In spite of ourselves we have
colonial possessions. We have no policy
to declare, no glittering resolutions
or proclamations to make and in the
future to embarrass us. We will stand
out the insurance and establish a
stable government. We will organize
local government. We will constitute
courts. We will insure with the whole
power of the United States security for
life and property, freedom of religion
and the equal and just administration
of the law. The kindergarten of lib-
erty, under competent instructors, rap-
idly develops its pupils for larger re-
sponsibilities for citizenship, respect for
law, for individual rights and for a con-
stantly increasing share in their local
and general assemblies. One year of
rule by the United States in Cuba is a
convincing lesson. Brigands have
become farmers, and revolutionaries a
conservative citizens. Order has taken
the place of anarchy, and law of license.
The Cubans are developing their in-
dustries and rapidly acquiring habits
of self-government. So the uplifting of
the people of the Philippines to the com-
prehension and practice of orderly in-
dustry, respect for individual rights,
confidence and then participation in
government will add enormously to
their happiness and reciprocally to
the strength, prosperity and power of our
country.

THE CHILD'S HEART.
The heart of a child,
Like the heart of a tower,
Has a soul like the stars,
And a tear for the shower;
Oh, innocent hours
With wonder beaded—
Oh, heart like a flower!
In the heart of a child:
The heart of a child,
Like the heart of a bird,
With raptures of music
In thought and stirred;
Oh, songs without words,
Oh, melodies wild—
Oh, heart like a bird's!
In the heart of a child:
The heart of a child,
Like the heart of a spring,
Is full of the hope
Of what summer shall bring;
Oh, glory of things
In a world unending—
Oh, heart like the Spring's!
In the heart of a child!
—Arthur Austin-Jackson, in the Booklet.

In Woman's Realm

When Lent began
She went each early morn
To pray her prayers, she kept
Each fast and did adorn
Herself in palest array
Like mist the sea has worn;
When Lent began.

Through Lenten days,
To ball and theater no more
Hied she, but wrought instead
Weird garments for the poor and bore
Self sacrifice in all and road
The books which time forbade before,
Through Lenten days.

When Lent is o'er—
Her summer frocks are things to dole
On. Nights of slumber have her
years
Turned back. What once she did de-
sire
To violets and sweets, as Easter
nears
She's sweet enough to buy a silken
petticoat.

"HOW I DRABED Lent," exclaimed a
lady the other day. "Why?"
asked her friend in wonder. "You
aren't a Catholic nor an Episcopalian
and you don't keep it."
"Yes I do," replied the first speaker.
"And so does my cook. She positively
almost starves here! and it does make
her so cross, poor girl. Then there are
the church services, I'm always glad
to have her attend them most faithfully.
Indeed I think a great deal more of a
maid who is conscientious in her religious
observances, but sometimes I am at my
wit's end to know how to manage to
keep harmony in the household. My hus-
band is just as apt to ask company to
dinner on Wednesday or Friday evening
as at any other time, and then poor
maid I simply have to go out in the kitchen
and grovel in order to preserve peace.
Whenever we are a little late for dinner
I feel that I have committed a sin, so if
I don't keep Lent I don't know anybody
who does."

THIS IS the season when the fact is
more apparent than ever that if
women were the prime cause of sin
in the world they are taking upon them-
selves most of the penitence. Imagine
a man in good health and corresponding
sense fasting. Of course the clergyman
are expected to do that as part of their
official duty but who really and truly
expects a man to do any extensive fast-
ing in these days? It would be a good
thing for some men if they would observe
the fast days for doubtless they eat too
much every meal of their lives.
It is chiefly a feminine prerogative to
attend church services. Why should men
trouble to go when there are the dear
women who will pray and fast and do
penance not alone for themselves but
for the fathers and husbands and broth-
ers and sweethearts, and who will not
even cease their sweet intercession at
death?

IT TOOK a brave person to ask a wo-
man yesterday if she were going to
see "Sapho" on Monday. "Why?"
said the other. "The Telephone Girl,"
and other so-called plays no better than
the much talked of production of which
so much has been said, but the free ad-
vertising given "Sapho" in this town
while it no doubt added to the receipts
of the house naturally made women a
trifle coy about acknowledging an in-
tention to be present. It is only fair to
Scranton women to say that as a class
they are not anxious to see demoralizing
criticized for giving the honor of their
presence to such performances but they
are really not alone for themselves but
for the fathers and husbands and broth-
ers and sweethearts, and who will not
even cease their sweet intercession at
death?

He Tumbled.
A British roll ran down the copse,
He ran a thousand feet without a stop,
But on the yield
He got a hold,
And forthwith took adieu.

OFFICE
FURNITURE
Roll Top Desks,
Flat Top Desks,
Standing Desks,
Typewriter Desks,
And Office Chairs

A Large Stock to Select
from.

Hill & Connell
121 N. Washington Ave.
ALWAYS BUSY.

They Must Go
Double-Quick
That's the order we gave
to 2,000 pairs of Double-Sole
Shoes for ladies and gentle-
men. Prices from
\$1.00 TO \$3.00.
Lewis, Reilly & Davies,
114-116 Wyoming Avenue.

Railroad Men
Get Ready
for Inspection
We have now a full line of
all makes of Watches that
we guarantee to pass.
Buy your Watches of an
old reliable house. Not some
agent who will open shop for
two or three months and then
skip out. We are here to
stay. Our guarantee is "as
good as gold." Prices as
low as any.
MERCEREAU & CONNELL
130 Wyoming Ave.
Coal Exchange.

Heating
Stoves,
Ranges,
Furnaces,
Plumbing
and
Tining.
GUNSTER & FORSYTH,
23-27 PENN AVENUE.

The Hunt &
Connell Co.
Heating, Plumbing,
Gas Fitting, Electric
Light Wiring, Gas
an Electric Fixtures,
Builders Hardware.

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HENRY BELIN, JR.,
DUPONT'S
POWDER.
HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Roll Top Desks,
Flat Top Desks,
Standing Desks,
Typewriter Desks,
And Office Chairs

What you want,
he said, "is a
Ripans Tabule."
Lewis, Reilly & Davies,
114-116 Wyoming Avenue.

FINLEY'S
FOULARD
SILKS AND
CHALLIES

We have just opened our
spring line of New Foulards,
and take pleasure in calling
your attention to the same,
representing, as they do, the
CREAM of the best manu-
facturers' line for 1900. Dif-
fering from last season when
most everything shown was
in Blacks and Navys, this
season's line comes in colors
and shades more appropriate
for a summer garment and
comprises the New Blues,
Greys, Heliotropes, Fawns,
etc., etc., both in the "Natu-
ral Foulard" and "Liberty
Satin" finish.

Our Challies
Are too handsome to de-
scribe and our assortment
NOW is far more extensive
than in any season heretofore,
but on account of the scarcity
in all the finer grades, this
condition will only last for a
limited time, and early buy-
ers will get by far the best
selection.
See our exhibit this week.

510-512
LACKAWANNA AVENUE
The Prang Platinettes.

Teachers and superintendents de-
siring for class use in picture study,
something that is substantial and
inexpensive will find these beautiful
new reproductions of great value.
We have 100 different subjects to
select from. The prices are very
reasonable and the assortment is
complete.

Reynolds Bros
Stationers and Engravers,
Scranton, Pa.



WANTED—A man of good health who will not be satisfied until he has secured a bottle of Ripans Tabule. It is the only medicine that will cure all the ailments of the human system. It is a complete and perfect remedy for all the diseases of the human system. It is a complete and perfect remedy for all the diseases of the human system. It is a complete and perfect remedy for all the diseases of the human system.