## The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but is rule is that these must be signed, for ublication, by the writer's real name; not the condition precedent to acceptance that all contributions shall be subject o editorial revision.

SCRANTON, MARCH 23, 1900.

#### REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Legislature. First District-T. JEFFERSON REY-

Second District-JOHN SCHEUER, JR.

The net result of the legislative primaries thus far held throughout the state is a decided stiffening of party lines. We do not know of an instance in which a candidate for the legislature has had the hardihood to announce in advance his intention, if elected, to bolt the caucus of his party; but on the contrary we know of several anti-Quay nominees who are under pledge to abide the will of the next senatorial caucus, and it is not to be believed that many of these will break their word. All this represents a gain for regular methods and tends to minimtze the possibility of another deadlock.

#### Untie the Foraker Knot.

PROPOSITION is soon to be submitted to the president by Sir William Van Horne, formerly president and general manager of the Canadian Pacific railway, which on its face looks reasonable and satisfactory. Sir William guage, has secured the active interest of a number of wealthy Americans, including such men as Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Rockafeller, Mr. Flagler, John W. Mackay, D. O. Mills and Granville M. Dodge, in a project to invest \$25,000,000 in the construction of a complete railway system in Cuba.

"They propose," says our informant, Mr. W. E. Curtis, of the Chicago Record, "to buy and consolidate all the existing railways, which have a mileage of about 1,200 miles, divided up into short lines running from the principal seaports over the sugar country, and extend them until every province shall be well supplied with transportation facilities. They first propose to construct a 'vertebraterial' from Cape Antone, the extreme western tip, to Cape Maisi, the extreme eastern tip of the island, which is about 760 miles, running as near the center of the island as economical engineering will permit. From this main stem, or backbone, they will construct a series of ribs from convenient junctions north and south to the accessible ports, thus giving an outlet to the products of the central portion of the island, which

The area of Cuba is 45,000 square able use. These men who are proposing to build this railroad recognize that for a number of years they would not get back anything like a reasonable return on their money, but they have faith in the island's commercial future; they realize that the development of a profitable transportation business is only a question of time; and they are willing to accept the risk and ask no bounty, subsidy or special concession beyond a guarantee that if they build the road their property rights in it will be satisfactorily protected under whatever government shall finally control the island.

To Americans who appreciate what their own country owes to the transcontinental railroads in the development of their great interior resources the idea here presented, even though it be a strictly business proposition looking to the ultimate reimbursement of its promoters, will appeal as involving incalculable benefit to Cuba. What its legal status would be under the Foraker resolution forbidding the Americans to grant any charters or concessions during the period of their control of Cuba we do not know; but it seems to us that it is time that resolution were amended so as to permit the entrance into Cuba of outside capital on missions of commercial and industrial development, under reasonable safeguards and restrictions. Men like William McKinley and Leonard Wood ought to be permitted to exercise some measure of discretion in these matters. If they are not to be trusted, who are?

It is not literally true that Colonel Henry Watterson will not support Bryan if he is nominated. But it is reasonably safe to reckon that the Courier-Journal editor will not ex-Haust his health in Bryan's behalf.

The Right Kind of Censorship. HE DISPOSITION made by Justice Fursman, of the New York city Supreme court, of the celebrated case of some the people versus "Sapho" must win- they approval of the judicious. Have Miss Nethersole and her assoclates, in the production of this play, maintained a public nuisance? If they have they should be punished. If they have not, they should go free. The question, said Justice Fursman, is almost entirely one of fact. Is the play of such a character and so produced as to outrage the sense of public decency which is common among educated, modest, right-minded, fairthinking men and women? The ques-tion is not whether this individual or that individual takes offense, but whether the eather of the production is

judge, jury and lord high executioner rolled in one, and remanded it to the general sessions. This means that the case will go to trial regularly before a jury. "These juries," remarked the justice, "are composed of men selected from the great mass of citizens of the city and county of New York, to perform their very important duties, because of their good citizen. ship, their high moral character, their intelligence and their approved integrity. If such a body of such men are able to draw the inference from the production of this play, that it is an offense against public decency, it should be condemned and the defendants punished for having produced it; but if such men are able, on the other hand, to draw the inference that the play is not indecent, within the fair meaning of section 385 of the code, then the defendants should be discharged and the play allowed to pro-

This is a form of censorship to which there cannot be righteous objection We hear a good deal about the liberty of the stage. It is entitled to no more liberty than the press; and when the press prints obscene literature it is not permitted to use the mails and when, n the opinion of a jury, it libels a man its responsible agents have to pay a fine or go to jail. This is the difference between liberty and license. The difference is one which must occasionally be emphasized for the public welfare.

The report is current at Washington that Great Britain has been won over o an acceptance of the senate amend ment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which, in clumsy language, provides that in case the United States should become engaged in war with any other power we could lawfully close the Nicaragua canal to the warships of that power. If this should prove to be correct, it is to be hoped that before the treaty is finally ratified its rhetorical crudities will be combed out. We owe that much to the English lan-

#### Trusts.

NDER A resolution now pending in congress, another the constitution of the Unit-This amendment, known as the Ray amendment, from the name of its author, Representative Pay, of New York, chairman of the committee on the judiciary, would, if adopted, cause an Article XVI to appear in the constitution, reading as follows:

The congress shall have the power to regulate and repress menopolies and com-binations; to create and dissolve corporations, and dispose of their property; to make all laws necessary and proper for the execution of the foregoing powers. Such powers may be exercised by the several states in any manner not in con-flict with the laws of the United States.

It has been represented in some quarters that this is a campaign trick of the Republican party to make a show of hostility to the trusts sufficient to carry it safely through the coming presidential campaign, by which time the proposed amendment will have died a natural death and be ready for quiet burial. We do not now have no roads and are beyond think that this is a fair view of the ubject. The Republican party is not under the necessity of resorting to miles and only about one-fourth of it clap trap in order to win the next has ever been cultivated, although presidential election; and if it should there is hardly a square mile of land have to compete with the Bryan type on the island incapable of some profit- of politician for the suffrages of those who are influenced by clan trun we would consider that Bryan could give it eards and spades and still beat it

> The fact is that the Republican party is ready to go as far in the direction of regulating the trusts as it

50 cents a head, or about the same as Japan's were ere Japan opened its doors to modern civilization. Now Japan imports \$6 worth per capita; and a similar gain for China would supply the biggest new market on the face of the earth, of which the United States ought to secure the lion's share.

#### Great Lake Prospects.

around our inland seas are embodied in an exhaustive forecast of the lake marine outlook for 1900 which appears in the Chicago Times-Herald. Last year the gross tonnage of yes-

sels entering and clearing Chicago and Calumet harbors was 10,000,000 tons. This year it will exceed 17,000,000 tons. notwithstanding that many large boats have been withdrawn from the grain and merchandise trade to carry ore and coal. On the Calumet last year 2,650,000 tons of ore were handled. This year 3,600,000 tons have been contracted for, and in other ore-purchasing centers a similar increase is anticipated. In general merchandise, canned goods, dry goods, hardware, groceries, green fruits and miscellaneous cargoes the quantites handled by lake and river this year will, it is predicted, increase from 10 to 20 per cent, as compared with last year, the estimate being based on a comparison of orders last

March and this. The best evidence that a busy lake eason is in prospect, however, is to be found in the arrangements which are being made to handle the rush. One year ago the value of the ships under construction in lake shipyards

with a total of 5.061 pockets and a storage capacity of 834,082 tons, a net gain of 623 pockets and 215,832 tons storage capacity, or about 40 per cent. increase in storage capacity in four

A through passenger service from Buffalo to Chicago by boat is one of the promised novelties of the coming navigation season. It will constitute a liberal education to those who have not ridden over the great lakes-a journey which every American citizen should make at least once in his life-

It may not be generally known in Scranton that our former fellow-citizen, Tallie Morgan, is president of the Ocean Grove board of trade. Indeed, there is a prospect that Tallie will yet become a greater man than was ever Founder Bradley in the palmiest and most voluminous days of his linen duster monarchy. Tallie is now developing a monumental idea. He fancles that perhaps Philadelphia will be unable to secure the Exposition building for the national Republican convention and therefore no building will be large enough for that great event. Hence his proposition to allure the convention to Ocean Grove by means of the big auditorium which can hold 12,000 persons. Tallie is to lay his plans before Mark A. Hanna and the result will be awaited with interest. When it comes to real originality and enterprise it takes a Scranton man every time to be in the lead.

### Why Expansion Was Foreordained and Inevitable

From an Address Delivered at St. Louis Last Week by Postmaster General Charles Emery Smith.

THE OVERMASTERING fact in the material development of the world during the past quarter of a century is the marvelous industrial expansion of the United States. The moment our manufactured exports exceeded our manufactured imports, that moment we passed beyond the possession of our domestic field to the demand of foreign morkets. The pregnant hour when our exports of manufactures passed our imports came in 1888, and in the striking march of events that are not ruled by any mere charce, that very year witnessed the war with Spain, which, as its unexpected and unavoidable result, brought us the great opportunity of commercial outlet for which the princes of business had already begun to look, but which the keenest vision had never foreseen. The first and paramount obligation connected with the war is the moral duty growing out of it. Above all other considerations are the moral responsibilities of our new position. But when we have met the highest rquirement of the moral standard, there is no code of ethics and no rule of statemanship which excludes consideration of the commercial interests involved in our public policy.

Let me ask your attention to our re-THE OVERMASTERING fact in the

Let me ask your attention to our remarkable position of economic superiority and to the imperative demands which grow out of it. Familiar as we are with the legend of our national growth, we do not realize its stupendous proportions until we analyze and measure it by comparison. In 1870 the annual value of our manufactures was \$3,700,000,000; now it is about \$12,000,000,000. For half a century England had been the workshop of the world, and we had only just begun. Still we had got such a start that in 1870 the manufactures of the United States just about equaled those of Great Britain, But since then our growth has been so prodigious that now our manufactures amount to two and a half times the total volume of Fritain's manufactures and equal those of Great Britain, Germany and France put together. The increase in the annual market product within thirty years has been double the combined increase of those three great nations of Europe. In other words, if you match the United States against Great Britain, Germany and France together, our manufactures are now equal to all theirs and are growing twice as fast. We are manufacturing nearly two-thirds as much as all Europe with its 380,000,000 people, and more than one-third of all that is manufactured in the world.

rection of regulating the trusts as it can go with the approval of fair-minded men and in the wholesome fear of the United States Supreme court. It is willing to take federal control of corporations if the legislatures of three-fourths of the states are willing that it should do so; and if that control shall be given to it under the constitution it will guarantee to use it to the best of its ability in the interest of the public welfare and for the correction of abuses. This is the plain meaning of the Ray amendment, and the introduction of that resolution carries the matter up to the Democratic party.

China's imports today are less than 50 cents a head, or about the same as it foot the whole range of industries, including agriculture, mining, transportation and even commerce, wherein alone we are behind the proportions stand about the same. The aggregate value of all American industries is more than double that of Great Britain, these times that of France and two and a half times that of France and two and a half times that of France and two and a half times that of France and two and a half times that of France and two and a half times that of France and only about half that of Great Britain, less than half that of France and only about half that of France and only about half that of Great Britain's, double Germany's and mearly double that of France. Within forty years the United States has gained over \$67,000,000,000 in wealth, while Great Britain, France and Germany together have gained less than \$60,000,000,000. If you take the whole range of indus-

have gained less than \$60,000,000,000,000.

The figures of our national earnings dazzle the imagination. Last year we carried about \$11,500,000,000, of which more than one-half was the wages of labor. The earnings of labor in the United States of which the United States of which the United States of which the United States of the labor of the spread interest in connection with the development of industry and commerce on and our inland seas are embodied knausive forecast of the lake outlook for 1900 which appears shicago Times-Herald. Sear the gross tonnage of vestring and clearing Chicago and harbors was 10,000,000 tons, standing that many large boats en withdrawn from the grain rehandise trade to carry ore l. On the Calumet last year tons of ore were handled. This 0,000 tons have been contracted the states over the mother of the product of labor, is there to be no expansion of its opportunity and its outlets?

The figures of cur national earnings dazzle the imagination. Last year we carried sout \$1,000,000,000, of which more than one-half was the wages of labor. The earnings of labor in the United States today are greater than the combined earnings of capital and labor to-getter in Great Britain. Labor was never so well rewarded as in this prosperous year. As compared with the years 1893, 1894 and 1895, the average earnings of labor now are in the ratio of 127 to 81. That is, they are nearly 60 per cent. greater than the combined earnings of capital and labor to-getter in Great Britain. Labor was never so well rewarded as in this prosperous year. As compared with the years 1893, 1894 and 1895, the average earnings of labor now are in the ratio of 127 to 81. That is, they are nearly 60 per cent. greater than the combined earnings of capital and labor to-getter in Great Britain. Labor was never so well rewarded as in this prosperous year. As compared with the years 1893, 1894 and 1895, the average earnings of labor now are in the ratio of 127 to 81. That is, they are nearly 60 per cent. greater than the combined The figures of our national earnings

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When we pass from these broad outlines to the particular factors, the astonishing growth and the superior position of the United States are emphasized. Iron and steel are everywhere recognized as the basic fabrics and the surest index of industrial power. If teen years ago the United States made only half as much pig iron as Great Britaia, and only a little more than Germany. Within that short period our gain has been equal to the combined gain of the two great iron nations of Europe; we now make 50 per cent, more than cither; and we have leaped so far to the front that we make more than one-third ef all the iron that is made in the world. The same thing is true of steel. Last year we produced twice as much steel as Great Britain, though fifteen years ago our product was less than hers; and, while Germany has outstripped Great Britain, we are 30 per cent, ahead of Germany. We make half as much steel as all other nations put together.

that individual takes offense, but whether the sature of the production is specified as to shock or offend the average mind and conscience. Inasmuch at the matter is so clearly one resting first of all upon the determination of the facts, the learned justice promptly took it out of the hands of the petty took it out of the hands of the petty took it out of the hands of the petty took it out of the hands of the petty took it out of the hands of the petty took it out of the hands of the petty took it out of the hands of the petty took it out of the hands of the petty took it out of the hands of the petty took it out of the hands of the petty took it out of the hands of the petty took it out of the hands of the petty took it out of the hands of the petty to the took of the petty took it out of the hands of the petty to the took of the present mastery, but we command the future, because we possess that the future to the took of the petty to the took of the

how mighty seem the potentialities of the United States when we remember that our total coal area covers 200,000 square miles, and that, even when we limit it to the quantity of coal which enters into the manufacture of iron, it still reaches the stupendous figures of more than 70,000 square miles, or 20,000 square miles more than the entire area of England! Our coal production has rapidly advanced, until we now mine as much as Great Britain and nearly one-third of all that is mined in the world. Great Britain exports 40,000,000 tons, or one-fifth of her entire product, while we consume practically all of ours and export only 4,000,000 tons. As our illimitable helds are opened and foreign fields are reduced, our capability of supplying the world will become more and more marked. Even now we are reading in the public press of the coal famine in Europe, and of the great demand for American coal.

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The facts as to iron ore are much the same. Great Britain used about 18,000,000 tons in 1898, but she had to import one-third of it, or 6,000,000 tons. On the other hand, the United States produced 18,000,000 tons, and used all of it within her own borders. In the lake regions we have a wealth of ore beds which are practically inexhaustible, and which, with our boundless coal fields, assure our increasing and enduring supremacy as an industrial power. We have not yet gained the same lead in textiles. But, though we began fifty years ago with a valued product only one-seventh of Great Britain's, only one-fifth of France's and only one-half of Germany's, we have now caught up to Great Britain, and nearly equal France and Germany combined. Our predominance will become as signal in this field as in metals. English authorities point out the fact that there is a serious depreciation in cotton mills at Manchester; that no new capital enters the trade, and that employment is decreasing. But in South Carolina alone twenty-six new cotton mills have been established within the past year, many more being doubled in capacity, while in the whole South 5,000,000 spindles have been set up, standing for an investment of \$125,000,000.

Nor does American superiority end here. When England was rising to her industrial leadership she had the advantage of new mechanical forces. The continent was paralyzed and prostrate for a quarter of a century under the bilght of the Napoleonic wars. While thus free is mall competitive rivalry England, through the skill of her Watta and Arkwrighs and Stevensons, applied new mechanical power to the productive processes, and became the unchallenged workshop of the world. It was estimated at that time that one pair of hands in England, with these efficient agencies, had the productive energy and value of ten pairs of hands on the continent. The United States has a similar, though less signal, advantage now. American genius and invention and adaptability have given our industries a completeness and perfection of mechanical equipment which greatly multiply their productive power. A single broad fact demonstrates the superiority. In Europe 45,000,000 operatives and artisans were employed in 1895 in producing the annual aggregate of manufactured articles valued at \$17,000,000,000, or \$300 apiece. In the United States at the same time 6,000,000 operatives produced goods worth \$10,000,000,000, or about \$1,666 apiece, or more than four times as much as an operative in Europe.

This superior equipment and producing

This superior equipment and producing power, man for man, explains why we can pay higher wages and still compete with the nations of the Old World on their own ground, and in their own markets. It is the secret of the comfort of American labor, the key of American capterprise, and the talisman of American expansion. It explains why, within a few months, American shops have placed a goodly number of locomotives on English raliways. It explains why we are sending American machinery to Sheffield and Birmingham, and why our rails are found in Manchuria and Siberia, in India and Africa. The antiquity which enshrines the Pyramids looks down through forty centuries on the American electric road that carries troops of visitors to their base, and the mystery of the silent Sphynx must now wellnigh yield its secret in wonder at the new riddle of the youngest civilization and people peacefully invading and conquering the oldest. The British government needed a great steel bridge, nearly a quarter of a mile long across the Athara for Kitchener, and needed it at once; the British manufacturers required seven months to build it; American constructors asked seven weeks, and Philadelphia sent the bridge. This superior alertness, adaptability and equipment distinguish general American enterprise. It has a plant which beats the world, and it must find the market for its product. This superior equipment and producing its product.

its product.

And even all these striking facts do not tell the whole story of American advantage. England is dependent on the outside world for her food supply and her raw material. In less degree the same thing is true of France and Germany. The United States, on the other hand, is the one country that supplies its own food and raw material, the one great nation that sells more than it buys, the one world power that is completely independent and wholly self-sustaining. We have seen that the growth of the United States in manufactures has been phenomenal; that its industrial product is now equal to that of the three great industrial nations of Europe combined; that it is one-half the product of all the rest of the world put together, and is growing twice as fast; that we are immeasurably ahead of all rivals in raw materials and resources for future development, and that, with our superior appliances, we far excel them in producing power man for man. Since 1870, while our population has doubled, our numfactures have quadrupled. Our producing capacity is up to and beyond the measure of our consuming ability and is increasing faster. What, then, are we to do? Are we to restrict production? Are we to run mill and factory on reduced time, with the necessary sequences of lower wages, smaller profits and wide discontent? Or are we to provide for this enormous and expanding output by supplementing our own vast but unequal measure of consumption with new outlets and new markets?

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Our pathway is determined by our requirements. Commercial development is the inevitable necessity of our agricultural and manufacturing supremacy. The demands of our industrial position compel us to enter upo ommercial expansion. With our surpassing power of production, with our farms and forges and factories turning out more than we can consume, with our matchless inventive and mechanical genius steadily increasing our productive energy, with our wealth of yet untouched resources which must in the future put us still farther in the lead of all nations, we have only one of two courses before us. Either we must halt our growth, limit our production, bank our fires and stop our spindles, reduce our inbor and restrict our capital, with all the hardship that this involves, or else we must find broader markets and expanded consumption. Do you tell me there is cost and loss in a paralysing restriction at home? Do you tell me there are risks and perplexities in this policy of commercial expansion? But are there not greater and graver perplexities and dangers, which may only be suggested, in a policy of industrial contraction?

Let us fully realize the mighty facts of

be suggested, in a policy of industrial contraction?

Let us fully realize the mighty facts of our national situation. Had there been no war with Spain, had the new and glorious May morn of American liberty never shed its lustre over the bay of Manila, had no victory at Santiago brought a brilliant triumph of peace charged with great responsibilities, we should still have been compelled to look beyond our continental bounds. It was incyltable that we should advance out of our isolation and turn our faces outward to the world. Our transcendent industrial growth and its imperative need of outlets demanded it. If the immortal history of the past two years were blotted out, we should make that commercial effort with no such advantages and no such resplendent possibilities as now beckon us onward. There would be no prestige and impress of an ever-floating itag in the Orient. There would be no open door in China. But even had there been no such glittering chapter, our continued material advancement would have required us to extend the arms of our commerce across the seas, and commerce means a navy and outposts and defense. The future historian, in portraying the magnificent progress of the republic, will dwell upon the manifest guidance of a power higher than any chance ir the great and pregnant fact that just as it reached the stage of its development where its industrial upbuilding needed to be crowned with commercial extension, the unforseen and mighty events of the Spanish war suddenly lifted the curtain and unvelled the new prospect, the wider horizon and the unexpected and immeasurable opportunity.

#### 00000000000000000 In Woman's Realm 0000000000000000

MAN OUT west has gone insane be-cause his wife appeared before him with her hair chemically bleached. It was a somewhat strange procedure. If the woman had gone mad from the ef-fect of the bleach on her brain we should have not been so surprised. Indeed if it had beer discovered that she was de-mented all the time and that the hair bleaching performance was but a more inalignant symptom of her mental state it would not have been amazing, but to have her husband suddenly become a rav-ing lunatic because of the change in her

ing lunatic occause of the change in her appearance is really singular.

The average man who has lived long enough with a wife to have her reach the age where hair bleaching would seem desirable in her eyes, or where she would be capable of employing it would naturally have grown so used to her vagaries that mathles could survive like. that nothing could surprise him. At any rate nobody would expect him to take it so hard even when she arrived at the intermediate "greenery-yallery" stage, when the bleach begins to wear off. On when the bleach begins to wear on. Or course the public doesn't know what woful experiences he may have had prior to seeing his wife respiendent in yellow hair. Probably she tried dyes and facial massage and neck gymnastics, and skin foods and other abominations to the massage and Narbe she had tought him. culine mind. Maybe she had taught him the intricacles necessary to become an expert masseuse.

SOME MINDS seem unable to grasp the idea that a woman can bleach her hair unless she desires to please or attract somebody besides her husband. Now this doesn't necessarily follow. There are women who would do almost anything in the world to still seem young and beautiful in their husband's eyes. Poor dears, often they can't seem to realize that their lords aren't observing enough to know the difference. There actually are men who are such bats as far as their own families are concerned far as their own families are concerned that they wouldn't notice if their wives' hair had suddenly turned gray in a night from worry over the lack of attention they received. It would be a great pity to take the trouble to bleach one's hair to please such a husband.

IT IS PROBABLE that most women who worry lest their husbands may be attracted by a younger face are borrowing trouble for nothing for, strange as it may seem to some peo-ple, the average man-just the gen-eral, decently conducted sort—isn't going round with a single idea, that going round with a single idea, that of looking for pretty girls. Perhaps his wife may be sort of elderly and faded, but he probably doesn't note it particularly and has something else in his blessed head than trying to discover beauty in the streets or at his office. Do give him credit for that. As you see him on the train or the hotel dining room or meet him in business, he appears to at-tend to his own affairs rather well and isn't watching out for a chance to flirt. Bleached hair, at home or abroad, isn't likely to ensnare his fancy. So far as a rather close observer can judge, the woman who bleaches her tresses in order to be more attractive to any man on the face of the earth falls short of her mark. Out of a list of twenty-five Scranton mer who were interviewed on the question yesterday not one expressed himself as admiring it but on the contrary all made more or less strong remarks to the ef-fect that "If my wife"—or sweetheart, or sister, as the case might be, should bleach her hair "I'd have her drowned" or "I'd chloroform her," or "I'd pull it all out" or l'leave her," or wreak some other dire retribution upon her.

CTRESSES often find it necessary to A bleach their locks to hide the ravages of time or render their stage make up more easily arrnaged, but why a respectable woman is beguiled into so doing is mystifying in the extreme, although there have been many to do so. It is not really immoral any more than powdering the hair by the stately ladies of other days, rican was immoral. It is probably not more harmful except after the streaked and the stream of the stream startling hued effect has disappeared and the natural color has been allowed to resume its place, but bleached hair has never had the cachet of elegance and taste that attended the coffure making of the colonial dame. It isn't to be regretted that what small vogue it had is disappearing and that women realize the great attractiveness of beautifully cared for gray hair whether it comes early or late in life, bringing the inevit-able touch of dismay to the feminine

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The woodworker's life is hard at its best. Standing day after day alongside a workbench causes many of the delicate organs of digestion to get out of working order. Worry in the workshop six days in the week is very apt to carry over on Sunday also. Headache does not stop when the day's work is done, but spoils the pleasure of the leisure hours as well. A workman in the Burlington Venetian Blind Co.'s employ says: Ripans Tabules first came to my notice when the engineer sent for me one day and asked me if I had ever used them. He recommended them so highly because they had cured him of dyspepsia and other troubles, that I began to use the Tabules. I found them so good that I recommended them to others. I have had headache but once since I began to take them. Every. thing I eat acts well now and even a crust of bread tastes good."

A new style packet containing Ten mights Tabules in a paper carton (without glass) is now for mice? some drug stores—ros with CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the conomical. One doesn of the five-cent certons (199 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight conts to the Rivars Crustical Company, No. 19 Spruce Street, New York—or a single certon (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.