The Scranton Tribune

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LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYXBEE, Business Manager.

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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 to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MARCH 28, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Legislature. District-THOMAS J. REY

Second District--JOHN SCHEUER, JR.

In the bribery trial at Harrisburg it is rather difficult from the reports to distinguish the witnesses from the de-

Settle It at Once.

HE PROPOSITION relative to Puerto Rico which is now before the senate with administration indorsement meets fairly every reasonable opinion on this question and should be pushed to a vote. Longer delay is cruelty to the people of Puerto Rico.

In brief this proposition provides for the free entry into Puerto Rico of all the necessities of life, such as foodstuffs and clothing; for a tariff on the products of Puerto Rico coming into the United States equal to 15 per cent. of the duties of the Dingley tariff; and for the termination of this 15 per cent. feature by executive proclamation when a civil government shall have been established in Puerto Rico and shall have satisfied the president that it is capable of raising sufficient revenues in its own way for its own maintenance. The bill provides for the construction of such a civil government, ir a manner resembling the familiar territorial form, with the exception that the inhabitants of Puerto Rico are not to be recognized at once as citizens of the United States, but are to be represented at Washington by a commis sioner until experience and training shall have fitted them for the complete territorial relationship.

This bill has the support of a large majority of the Republican senators. it is approved by the administration and its passage is obstructed only by a handful of senators who are for immediate free trade regardless of the consequences. If the administration is willing to risk its future on the foregoing proposition we see no good reason why the few Republican senators who constitute the opposition should be permitted longer to delay a vote,

It is well that Lord Salisbury has made a complete apology for the action of the British censor at Durban in pening official mail addressed to the American consul at Pretoria. The sensor, it appears, claims that he did this unwarranted thing by mistake. It is a form of mistake which should not occur again.

Self-Government for Cuba.

RRANGEMENTS for the holding of the first elections in Cuba are progressing rapidly. The date has not been fixed, but it will probably be in May. Each of the six provinces is to elect a legislature which is to be a kind of enlarged city council, with power to make all local laws for the province subject to the approval of General Wood and his cabinet. The municipal legislature will have power over taxation, franchises and a varlety of other matters intimately affecting the every day life of the people. and the American authorities are making strenuous endeavors to induce the better class of Cubans, men of means, education and worldly experience, to present themselves as candidates, so that the first experiment in self-government may start off with a fair promise of success. It seems, though, that in Cuba human nature is not otherwise than in the United States: and the "better element," although ready to criticize, do not hanker after the heat and burdens of the day.

The question of the suffrage has, it is understood, been practically decided upon. It was largely to consider this question at first hand that Secretary Root paid his recent visit to Cuba, General Wood favors giving the suffrage to three classes: first, those who are on the pay rolls of the insurgent army and received \$75 apiece from the United States; second, all who can read and write; and third, all who can show \$250 in either real or personal property. It is his belief, so W. E. Curfis ipforms us, that out of a total mafe adult population of possibly 260.000 this plan of suffrage would result in the qualification of about 150,-000 Noters, or more than a majority General Wood argues that the development of the island can be promoted rapidly by offering the ballot as a prize for fducation, economy and thrift, and it is likely that his recommendations will prevail. The grant of the suffrage to the insurgent veterans is a concession to local sentiment. There were 40,000 names on the insurgent pay roll. The veterans will not necessarily control the elections.

When this experiment is tried the American reading public, which will doubless quickly, to informed by wire of all the sharls, tangles and evil symptoms, must try to exercise patience and charity. The Cubans have had a bad preparation for the task of running a government; the results of four centuries of misrule are not to be uproted in a year. We shall need to remember that even in the United Runsymede, not all municipalities are are men, some of them now sitting on to spoil so dramacic a narrative, but

the grand jury, who are not sure that self-government has yet been developed into a howling success,

A vote by the senate would probably afford relief to Puerto Rico sooner than any other procedure.

Legalized Anarchy.

HE KENTUCKY conspiracy to fasten the killing of Senator Goebel on the Republicans elected last November office has marked off another step in its progress through the action of Judge Moore at Frankfort in holding Secretary of State Powers without ball to await the action of the Franklin county grand jury. The evidence upon which this action was based would not be sufficient, in any fair-minded community, to cast suspicion on a dog; yet this partisan judge, in denying the motion to admit the accused to bail, declared flatly his belief in the prisoner's

With such an example of prejudice set by the bench, it is easy to foretell what the Franklin county grand jury will do. Under the control of Democratic influences it will rush through an indictment and the attempt will be made to railroad Powers through to a conviction for political effect. We can hardly believe that these high-handed Kentucky conspirators actually want to shed Powers' blood; they probably contemplate only the partisan effect of a conviction and would afterward be willing to make a grand stand show of leniency by moving for a mitigation or suspension of sentence. The danger in such a proceeding is that the tension of public feeling thus wrought up will snap, causing a resort to mob violence. This was what took place in Cincinnati as a consequence of the unscrupulous conduct of the attorney who is in charge of the present prosecution; and if a reign of terror could be precipitated among the staid citizens of Ohio by this man Campbell's deviltry in a case in which political excitement did not play the principal part, how much more likelihood is there of anarchy in the state of Kentucky under the in-

flammable conditions which now exist? No honest Republican wants to exonerate any Republican official in Kentucky from the consequences of his actions. If Powers is connected suspiciously with the killing of Goebel, he should be subjected to a searching investigation under the due forms of law. But it is simply a mockery of justice to proceed with his trial in the condition of public feeling which now prevails in the vicinity of Frankfort, and under the extraordinary incentives, both financial and partisan, which exist for his summary conviction. The whole course of the Democratic leaders in this Kentucky outrage smacks of legalized anarchy and it is high time that it should be halted.

Under the new banking arrangements money will soon be so plentiful that all except the persons who really need it may secure cash at low rates of inter-

Army Reorganization.

ONDAY'S DEBATE in the house on the army reorganization bill clearly developed the Democratic position. It is one of antagonism based simply on sentimental opposition to the idea of a large standing army, and utterly regardless of existing conditions.

The half dozen Democratic members who addressed the house offered little critcism in detail. With one exception they disdained to pay heed to the practical conditions which make imperative both a reorganization of the regular army in the direction of higher efficiency and its permanent increase as compared with the ante-bellum basis of 24,000 men; and contented themselves with a parrot-like reiteration of the familiar remark that militarism means the republic's overthrow. The exception, Representative McClellan, a son of the famous general of that name, complained that the bill as drafted by Secretary Root would put into the hands of the president a power over promotions, transfers and retirements second only to that at present

held by the German emperor. The only basis for this criticism is the fact that the proposed bill provides a more clastic staff system and also for the making of a percentage of promotions on the basis of special fitness, consisting either of bravery in action or peculiar efficiency as disclosed by the records. Promotion by seniority is to remain the rule in the service, but it is proposed to make it possible for the commander-in-chief, without injury to the line, to advance men who demonstrate uncommon worth. He !s not, however, to have the autocratic power indicated by Representative Mc-Clellan, although if he had, it is improbable that he would seriously abuse it: but all candidates for promotion are first to pass certain technical examinations, to be presided over by officers

above the suspicion of favoritism. If this is the Democratic party's only specific objection to army reorganization. it will not work. The bill in this particular is open to amendment on reasonable demonstration that in its existing form it is defective. Nor will the general objection to militarism constitute, a sufficient excuse for an obstructionary attitude on the part of the minority. We have got to hold the Philippines, if not indefinitely at least for many years; and while hoping for the best in Cuba we must not be unprepared for trouble. This means an enlarged regular army; and if the American people have to pay for a larger army they are justified in demanding a good one.

The Brosius bill to forbid the making of loans by any national bank to any officer or empleye without the approval of the board of directors simply aims to put into law a principle already in force in most well conducted banks, and it should speedily be

enacted. A report was recently printed in some of the papers that Lieutenant States, after on experience in self- Gilmore and party, while held captive government which goes back to by the Filipinoa were at the last or-Gilmore and party, while held captive dered to be snot and that this order governed wisely or efficiently and that was about to be executed when rescue no further away than Scranton there came in the nick of time. It is a pity

the fact is that the Filipinos in charge Outline Studies of the Gilmore party were chased so fast by their Yankee pursuers that on the final lap they had to let their prisoners go in order to avoid capture themselves. There are Filipinos capable of shooting helpless prisoners, but these fortunately were not of that kind.

An editor of a Western paper, fired by the experiment of Rev. Mr. Sheldon, nnounces that he will for a week turn his paper over to the devil and conduct It as "Satan would run it." In the case of many Western papers the change would scarcely be perceptible.

A Model Bath.

W N A RECENT issue of the American Journal of Sociology appeared a description of the model public bath at Brookline, Mass., which is worthy of more general notice. This bath, erected in 1898 at a cost of \$40,000, is the first municipal all-theyear-around bathing establishment in the United States having swimming

facilities as well as cleanliness baths. It is centrally located, being near the railroad station, the high school and ing charge, which includes provision of residents is 25 and 50 cents. About a net cost to the town for maintenance of \$3,000, which will be greatly reduced this year. About 12,000 baths were free, for on two days in the week no charge is made. Most of the time the use of the natatorium is free to school children. It is an interesting fact that, though swimming instruction is not compulsory, it is now a part of the regular school curriculum in Brookline. and the expense, \$500, is defrayed from the school funds. Three experienced teachers of swimming are employed by the town. During the past year 6,130 swimming baths, with or without instruction, were taken by pupils of the Brookline public schools. A large number of these were taught to swim, and it is expected that eventually most of the school children will learn to swim sufficiently well to save their own lives if in danger, and possibly those

The rules and regulations issued by the management of the Brookline bath appear wise. Bathing suits of material without nap and of fast colors only are permitted. Persons who are in the least indisposed are denied the use of the bath. Every bather is given five minutes for a warm shower-bath with soap before entering the swimming tank. The maximum time for a swim is thirty minutes. Spitting into the water is forbidden, as is also the use of tobacco in the building. Bathers are given instructions as to health. They are directed to keep moving in the water, to dress and undress promptly,

in the open air. It need not be added that the benefits of this institution are generally appreied the wood in his left arm and stiffly clated in Brookline and that a proposition to discontinue them would be defeated overwhelmingly. Every city in the United States ought to have similar facilities. Fortunately for Scranton, while there is no hope of municipal baths, the new Y. M. C. A. building includes exceedingly liberal provision for baths and swimming pool and its early completion will be awaited with expectancy by thousands for this feature alone.

Members of a Richmond mob now admit that they lynched an innocent man the other day. But of course the "law and order" people of Virginia will not let a little mistake like that interfere with the time honored custom of stringing up criminals without trial.

NOTHING SERIOUS.

Similar System.

When our cook kneads the dough sh smiles And pats it gently, so t will not be too crusty. That Is why she kneads the dough.

When my wife needs the dough And pats me gently, so will not be too crusty when

She says she needs the dough.

—Baltimore American. The Gentleman from Kentucky.

Colonel-Is this the way, suh, that you reat youah guests, suh?

Hotel Proprietor-What's the matter? Colonel-Why, I just learned, suh, that the bar here opens at 6 o'clock, and yoush portah nevah woke me up till half-past seven.-Syracuse Herald.

"Yes, I got one of those plano attach-

accompany my wife when she sings." "Good Idea." The next thing I want to get is an attachment that will do the singing."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Plain Distinction. "What's the difference between a fiddle

ddle is a violin when the man who plays it has on a swallow-tail coat."-

Her Acquisition. Mary had a little lamb And then her menu grew, intil, before the morning dawned, She had a nightmare, too!

The City Strain. "I met our bookkeeper out on his wheel "Was be enjoying himself?"
"I couldn't tell; he had on his week
day expression."—Indianapolis Journal.

Got Whipped for It. out your tongue, Tommy," the doctor.

"No. siree," said Tommy. "I did that to the teacher yesterday and got an awful whipping."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Individual Standard. An owl sat musing on a limb, And all the world seemed queer to him Said he, "Why will these people keep Awake in daylight, meant for sleep."

A man of philanthropic mind Set out to elevate mankind. Said he, "Why can't all persons be Correct in manners, just like me?" —Washington Star.

of Human Nature

Reminded Him of Early Times. Reminded Him of Early Times.

LAST FALL'S election in New York made an ex-sheriff of Thomas Dunn, a millionaire contractor and one of the most popular office-holders in Gotham, relates the Saturday Evening Post. Mr. Dunn is a self-made man. He came to New York from Ireland when he was young, and knew, from infancy, all there is to know about the practical side of poverty. He amassed his fortune in business before he went into politics. Among other things, the ex-sheriff is enthusiastically patriotic, and this trait almost led him into perpetrating a built that probably would have become historic. When New York was preparing to welcome Dewey, Mr. Dunn arranged for a mammoth decoration many feet for a mammoth decoration many feet wide and many more yards long flaming in color and bearing the inscription:

in color and bearing the inscription:

"Welcome Home to Dewey."

This flaring sign he proposed displaying on the sherift's official residence, which happens to be the Ludiow Street jall. But wise counsel prevented, and the sign was shown claewhere.

During the campaign when Mr. Dunn was elected he was invited by some friends to dine with Judge P. Henry Dugro, the millionaire owner of the Savoyhotel, where the Infanta Eulalie was en-

the chief public play ground; and it is equipped with every known facility, including, in addition to bathing rooms, shower and plunge baths and swimming pools, a steam laundry and a hair-drying room. Although built by the municipality the privileges of the bath are subject to charge. The bathing charge, which includes provision of liant. After the party had assembled, ing charge, which includes provision of liant. After the party had assembled sult, soap, and towel, ranges from 5 the host led Mr. Dunn around the room cents during the day to 10, 15, and 25 pointing out the rare pictures and the cents in the evening. The fee for non-ronizingly, as had been agreed between residents is 25 and 50 cents. About himself and the other guests, and there-46,000 baths were taken last year, at fore he was not surprised when Mr. Dunn sighed deeply.
"What's the matter, Tom?" he asked:

'anything wrong?"
"No," replied the politician sadly; "only his sort of thing makes me lonesome." "Lonesome?" echoed the conspirators.
"Yes. It reminds me so much of my
nother's place in ould Ireland.,"

He Brought the Wood.

NOW THAT Major General Chaffee has won renown on fields of war in Cuba the Philippines, it is time to retell a tale of his early experiences. While an officer of the Sixth cavalry in Arizona, somewhere about '78, he had as a private in his troop a chunky Irishman, whose in his troop a chunky Irishman, whose name had been lest in the years, but who then and yet is only known os "Muldoon." Muldoon was a handy sort of fellow and therefore had been selected by the captain to fill the honorable post of "dog robber," as the soldiers playfully term a present attendent. personal attendant. During a scout on the upper Verde, the command was in camp one miserable wet day. Captain Chaffee, whose disposition was never angelic, was as cranky as were his troopers. Muldoon had made a heroic attempt to maintain a fire under the fly of the tent, but he couldn't make it burn.
"Go out and get some dry wood," com

manded Chaffee. "Captain," remonstrated the soldier,
"There don't be anny."
"Confound you, I know better! Don't
you dare return without an armful of

dry wood!"
Muldoon saluted, backed out—and disappeared for the space of three years. Chaffee had been given command of Fort McDowell, thirty-five miles northeast of Phoenix. One balmy summer evhis adobe mansion when around the corner of the building came the form of a man, almost hidden behind a great armand after bathing to take a brisk walk ful of wood that had been taken from a convenient pile. The form was that of

brought you the dry wood.' fellow ought to have gone to Alca-"extenuating circumstances,"

traz with a 7-year sentence, but in view court-martial gave him only a monti in the guard house and a "bob-tailed" discharge.-Arizona Graphic.

One of the Heirs.

A CERTAIN amount of freshness is natural and desirable in youth, but there is a young man in social Washing-ton who is offensively and incurably fresh. One day last week, however, he had a setback which to most persons would have been ample for all purposes. He was at tea and had been presented to young woman from Ohio who believe heroic treatment of desperate cases which she very soon perceived his to be.
In the course of the conversation she
suggested that something might be
learned from the past.
"Oh." he said, "I am the heir of all

the ages in the foremost files of time, and I can't waste my precious moments lookack, like Lot's wife. ing back, like Lot's wife."
"At least," she responded, with a sweet
insinuation, "the result in the case of
Lot's wife could scarcely be possible in

yours."
"I don't quite understand," he said, groping for her meaning. He understood it then, for a wender,

and somehow afterward the conversation Mrs. Dewey's Ready Wit.

THE WIFE of the admiral of the navy is noted for her brightness at repartee. At the time of her engagement to the hero of Manila Bay she was much annoyed at the publicity given to her very movement, and very sensitive to criticism. An editor of one of the Wash-ington papers called to her over the telephone one day in regard to a photograph that had been sent to him to use in a

descriptive article.
"It is so poor," exclaimed the editor, who was an old friend of Mrs. Dewey's, "that I dislike to use it. Are you sure you know which one I refer to?" "Oh, yes," said Mrs. Dewey, "that's all right."

"But I don't think it is all right," said the editor. "Don't you want justice gone "No," replied Mrs. Dewey, "I only hope for mercy.

A Country of Abundance.

A Country of Abundance.

AS A VESSEI, was approaching the New York harbor the captain took his last soundings in order to ascertain the nature of the soil at the bottom of the ocean, relates the Scottish American. It is sometimes the practice to attach a large piece of tallow around the lower end of the sounding lead. The sounding had been made, and the lead was all but landed, when a Scottish emigrant went to the side of the vessel to see the "haul." Observing the tallow, he cried Observing the tallow, he cried

"Hoorah! Cheer up, lads! We've come tae the land o' Goshen noo, and at the bottom o't."

Henderson's Graceful Compliment. SEAKER HENDERSON. says Leslie's SEAKER HENDERSON. says Lesile's Weekly, is extremely quick at repartee—almost as noted in this regard as his predecessor. His shafts, however, lack the biting irony of Mr. Reed's, and he never makes a point at the expense of wounding some one. At one of Mrs. Henderson's recent receptions there were among the visitors two sisters, whose striking resemblance to each other and their mother is widely commented upon.

"How much Mrs. X. and Miss W. look alike," remarked the Speaker to Mrs. alike," remarked the Speaker to Mrs Henderson. "Which is the handsomer?" spoke up

meone standing near by, much to the abarrassment of the women. Quick as

finsh Mr. Henderson turned to the nother of the women in question, a noted selle in her time, and still a woman of much bauty.
"Their mother is more beautiful than either," said the Speaker gallantly.

It Was Only His Usual Luck. ONE DAY in a town where he was to lecture Mr. Heecher went into a bar-ber-shop to be shaved. The barber, not knowing him, asked him whether he was going to hear Heecher lecture.

"I guess so," was the reply.
"Well," continued the barber, "if you haven't got a ticket you can't get one.
They're all sold, and you'll have to

"That's just my luck," said Mr. Beech-er, "I always did have to stand when I've heard that man talk."

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The number of persons cremated in Germany from 1878 to 1859 was 3,110.
Capital invested in farming in the country is estimated at \$16,000,000,000.
Nine million dollars' worth of shipping is under consideration on the lakes.
Austria had 255 strikes in 1898, involving 385 establishments, with 39,000 laborars.

Last year there were 3,846 fires in London, and 191 lives were lost from that cause. The number of persons buried in the cemeteries of Rome is estimated at six millions.

A provision of a new charter drafted for St. Paul, limits school expenditures to for St. Paul, limits school expenditures to \$20 per pupil per year.
India rubber heels on shoes, decreasing the fatigue of marching, will be adopted, it is said, by the French army.
It is illegal in Great Britain for a pawnbroker to accept the Victoria Cross as a pledge under any circumstances.
In New South Wales the government has fixed the minimum wassa of rathery has fixed the minimum wages of railway laborers at 7 shillings, or about \$1.75 a

A sandal society has been started in Berlin, and on a Sunday not long ago 40 men and women wearing sandals marched through the muddy streets. The amount of national bank stock held by women in America is estimated at \$130,000,000, and the amount of private and state bank stock at \$137,000,000. The Eric canal, in addition to paying cost of construction, maintenance and operation, has paid over \$360,000,000 of freight money within the limits of the

Kansas has 807 newspapers. Of these 51 are dailies, 610 weeklies, 3 semi-weeklies, 103 monthlies, 12 semi-monthlies, 1 by-monthly, 10 quarterlies and 8 "occasionals.

Through state aid there have been built in New Jersey about 450 miles of hard roads. Counties, boroughs, town-ships and other municipalities have constructed as many more.

The first skates were made out of the

The first skates were made out of the bones of animals. Sometimes children would sit on the jawbones of a horse or cow and propel themselves along the ice by means of iron staves.

Oregon has three forest reserves—the Cascade Range Reserve, area 4.492.800 acres; the Bull Run, area 142.080 acres, and the Ashland, area 1.560 acres, or an aggregate area of 4.653.440 acres.

There are more than 12.000 streams in Puerto Rico. Not more than half a dozen are worthy of the name of river. The

en are worthy of the name of river. The rest, which are so numerous, are only mountain brooks or rivulets at most-which are almost wholly dry except when

the rain falls.

The New York commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics says in his annual report that the number of persons killed and injured in factories in the state last year was greater than those killed and injured in the Spanish-American war. It is curious to notice that wood tar is

prepared just as it was in the fourth century, B. C. A bank is chosen and a hole dug, into which the wood is placed, covered with turf. A fire is lighted underneath, and the tar slowly drips into the barrels placed to receive it.

THE NAMELESS HERO.

There are countless heroes who live and Of whom we have never heard: For the great, big, brawling world goes

With hardly a look or word; And one of the bravest and best of all Of whom the list can boast Is the man who falls on duty's call, The man who dies at his post.

While his cheek is mantled with manhood's bloom, And the pathway of life looks bright, He is brought in a moment to face the gloom Surrounding the final night.

He buoyantly sails o'er a sunlit sea
And is dashed on an unseen coast—
Till the ship goes down at the helm
stands he— The man who dies at his post.

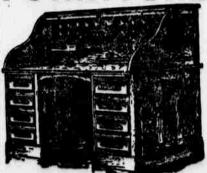
Who follows the glorious tide of war And falls in the midst of fight, He knows that honor will hover o'er And cover his name with light. But he who passes unsung, unknown, Who hears no applauding host, Goes down in the dark to his fate, alone The man who dies at his post.

Who bears with disease while death draws near
Who faces his fate each day,
Yet strives to comfort and cheer

His comrades along the way. Who follows his work while he may yet And smiles while he suffers most, It seems to me a hero true— The man who dies at his post.

There are plenty to laud and crown with The hero who falls in strife,

But few who offer a word of p To the crownless hero of life. He does his duty and makes no claim: And tonight I propose to toast To the silent martyr unknown to fame,



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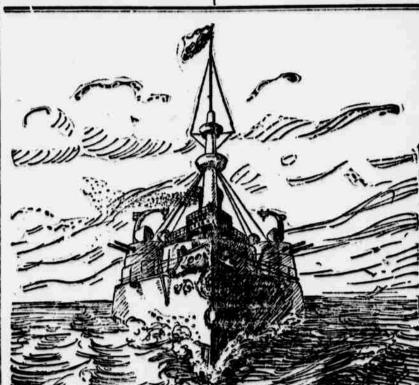
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ON THE WEST COAST.

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U.S. Battleship Oregon, San Francisco, Nov. 15, 1897.