ONNOLL

SCRANTON'S SHOPPING CENTER.

The June Sale of Muslin Underwear

Crisp, Cool Garments--Tempting Prices.

Right on the crest of the warm wave comes the White Sale's announcement. The June Sale with all its freshness and daintiness is here again and this year better and greater than ever before. The success of the sale is assured at the start by the very low prices at which the goods have been marked, but of far greater importance to most of Our Public is the fact that this sale offers

GARMENTS OF HIGHEST CHARACTER FOR SO LITTLE.

Yet we could have bought cheaper goods---that is, the same sort of garments for less money, but they were neither worthy of us nor you. Some goods that we bought were returned because not equal to samples---not made well enough to let them be sold in Connolly & Wallace's. This carefulness is why the particular women whom we serve wait for and profit by the Connolly & Wallace White Sale. All the merits of good taste in the designing and trimming, with neatness in making, that the most exclusive garments have; yet as low in price as the most thrifty woman will care to have them. Our immense purchases make possible such low prices on goods of such high character. Read on:

Night Gowns.

Muslin, 4 styles, high or square neck, with clus-

60c Muslin, 2 styles of high neck gowns, finished with embroidery and rows of tucking.

Gowns of Muslin or Cambric in high, low or V 89c neck, finished with laces, embroidery and tuck-

Muslin or Cambric, 10 styles, high, square \$1.00 or V shaped neck, in many styles of finish in embroidery or lace.

Muslin or Cambric Gowns, 4 styles, in \$1.25 square and low neck, very beautifully trimmed.

Skirts.

Of Muslin with deep flounce and tucks. Very 48C special value.

75c of Muslin with hemstitched cambric ruf-

Fine Muslin Skirts, beautifully trimmed with

Of Extra Good Quality Muslin with deep \$1.25 cambric flounce, hemstitched and finished

Fine Muslin Skirts with deep embroidery Muslin or Cambric Skirts with 12 inch em-

\$1.50 broidery ruffle.

Corset Covers.

Of Muslin, made plain, with high neck; all 10c felled seams and well finished throughout, Muslin Covers, square or round neck with fine

serviceable lace trimming. Cambric Covers in square neck with fine ser-

viceable lace trimming. Cambric Covers, 10 styles tight fitting or draw string at waist; high square, round or V shaped

necklace or embroidery trimming. Cambric Covers, low neck; all with draw string at waist; some very pretty effects in new trim-

Tight Fitting and French Covers in many pretty 50c styles of lace and embroidery finish.

Drawers,

Good Muslin Drawers with deep hem and fine 19c tucks.

Best Muslin, especially well made with deep 25c hem and 4 rows of tucks; splendid value.

Unbrella Shaped Drawers with cambric ruffle; 35c materials the best.

Best Muslin Drawers with plain hem and 15 40c rows of tucks; splendid value.

Muslin or Cambric, 7 styles, some trimmed with embroidery, some with lace; all exceptional good value.

Cambric Drawers, with deep embroidery flounce 75c and with rows of tucks.

Does this seem wide enough variety to choose from? But remember, you have only read about the low-priced end of the lines. These are little prices, but no cheapish Underwear. We have higher-priced goods equally as cheap in proportion. For instance:

Night Gowns-In Fine Cambric or Nainsook Cloths, beautifully trimmed, at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$6.00,

Skirts=-From \$1.75 to \$6.50.

Corset Covers--From 75c to \$2.50.

Drawers=-From \$1.00 to \$2.50.

Chemise-From 25 Cents to \$1.25. Short Skirts--From 50 Cents to \$1.25.

VNOLLY & WALLACE, 127-129 WASHINGTON AVENUE

SOMETHING ABOUT

OF HIS DAY.

This, Being Interpreted, Means That ing into Constantinople would be shelled by the British fleet. He was reluctantly compelled to give up a pro-

From the Chicago Tribune.

In their efforts to compel the sultan of Turkey to pay long-overdue claims forcement of the terms of the treaty for indemnity President McKinley and Secretary Hay have entered upon a cation of the Montenegrin frontier. In struggie with the past grand master this controversy the sultan lost. He of the Fabian school of diplomacy, endeavored to save himself by chang-Abdul Hamid II is far and away the ing his ministry, thus giving Great craftlest and most daring ruler in the Britain almost complete ascendency old world. His filnesse, skill, cunning. at Constantinople. He watched the boldness have been constantly exercised in contests with the ablest waiting to make the most of any apstatesmen of Europe for a quarter of parent disagreement. But in the end a century, and, while he has not al- he failed, being compelled to cede Dulways come off victor, he has won cigno to Montenegro, but not until atmore frequently than he has lost.

man of the old school. He is fifty- powers. eight years of age, and the innovations of modern civilization have left little impression upon him. He rules Turkey as his predecessors ruled it, Europe was rapidly becoming precarand has only yielded grudgingly to lous. He owed money to every banker the progress of the age. In Europe. He could only pay in ter-

He became the ruler of the Ottoman inces were in the revolt which immediately preceded the Turko-Russian pressure to compel Turkey to adopt in 1880 and 1881. new policies.

HIS FIRST DANGER.

Upon his accession to the throne to have designs upon territory which of Turkey was freely predicted in every capital of Europe, and the strife between the powers for possession of the broken parts of the empire, for the spoil of Constantinople and the control of the Dardanelles promised to embroil all Europe in general war.

that it was too late to save the Balkan provinces, but he was quick to recognice in the general European situntion the opportunity of saving his throne and his footing in Europe and of still maintaining Constantinople as the seat of Mohammedan power.

For the first time he played his game on the chess board of Europe. All the world knows what followed. The war with Russia lost Servia and Roumania to the sultan. Bosnia and Herzegoving went to Austria, but Montenegro was erected into a buffer state that for the time blocked Franz Josef's pathway at Salonica. The czar's victorious armies were at the gates of ended in Prince Alexander's resigna-Constantinopie, and Turkey's position tion. Russia and Austria; working to-in Europe hung only by a thread. gether, demanded the restoration of

taught Europe its first lesson in oriental statecraft. By a secret treaty with Italy took the same position. The sur-SULTAN AND TURKEY to Great Britain the island of Cypress. that Russia was intriguing to secure In return Lord Reaconsfield guaran- permanent control of Bulgaria, from ed the territorial integrity of Asia IS THE GREATEST DIPLOMAT Minor and sent the British fleet advance on Constantinople

through the Dardanelles. Russia was checkmated. The czar field, who really acted as the agent of the crafty sultan.

In June, 1878, the powers were compelled to take steps to secure the enof Berlin with reference to the ratifinegotiations of the powers closely, ter having received two ultimatums Abdul Hamid is a Turk and Mussul- backed up by the allied fleets of the

HEAVILY IN DEBT.

Sultan Abdul Hamid's position in ritory, as eash he had none. The terempire in August, 1876, at a moment ritorial demands of Greece were still make a report to the United States when the Servian and Bulgarian prov- unsatisfied and the Russian war indemnity yet unpaid.

So long as the concert of the powers war, and when the combined powers existed the Ottoman empire was doomof Europe were exerting their utmost ed. This was Abdul Hamid's situation

The English and French rivalry for possession in Egypt gave Abdul Hamid the coveted opportunity for breaking the concert of the powers. The pow-Abdul Hamid was confronted by the ers had united in pressing the demand immediate danger of disintegration of for the completion of the Berlin treaty his empire. At that time Turkey in with reference to the territorial claims included Servia, Bulgaria, of Greece. The Grecian government Roumania, Montenegro, Bosnia, Her- was clamoring for a settlement and vored a naval demonstration and sent zegovina and Thessaly. These prov- was actively preparing for war. Glad- a fleet to the entrance of the Dardanwas actively preparing for war. Gladinces were not only in a state of revolt. stone had succeeded Beaconsfield and elles. The sultan promptly appealed to but Russia and Austria were known was encouraging Greece. Austria was Russia, asserting that England consuspected of designs in Salonica bay.

The sultan saw in the situation an opportunity to divide the powers. He the European concert was agian appealed to France, reminding the republic of its interests in Tripoli and Tunis, to which England was hostile sultan with the occupation of Constanand Germany and Austria friendly. tinople until the reforms in Armenia England and France were at once em-About Hamid undoubtedly realized broiled in a quarrel over northern Africa, Russia siding with England.

> The powers were pitted against each other and the European concert broken. The sultan fortified the Dardanelles, called the redefs to their colors, and made a brave show of preparing for war. His tactics partly succeeded, for, although in the end he was compelled to give in to the demands of Greece, he only gave a part of the territory originally demanded.

GLADSTONE A MARK.

In 1886 the powers again came to gether to consider the Bulgarian question after the revolution which finally Then it was that Abdul Hamid Prince Alexander, who was entirely un-

Lord Beaconsfield the sultan ceded tan appealed to England, asserting which to menace Turkey with another

The sultan's appeal to England was not misplaced, for Gladstone had at once realized that his troops march- been succeeded by Lord Salisbury, who regarded Russia as England's natural foe. As a result England refused to recognize the treaty of Berlin as bind-Fine Art-How He Has Held at ject long dreamed of by Russia and ing. The European concert was brok-Bay Many of the Most Powerful to submit to the terms of the treaty en, Russia was compelled to consent of Berlin, dictated by an European to the election of Prince Ferdinand as congress demanded by Lord Beacons- ruler of Bulgaria, and that province was kept under the suzerainty of Turkey, Russian influence for the time being destroyed.

AMERICAN EXPERIENCES.

The United States' first experience with Turkey came during President Cleveland's administration, after the Armenian massacres of 1993-94. The United States and Great Britain both presented demands for indemnity and the pressure of the two governments became acute. The sultan adopted the ruse of calling upon a conference of the powers to adjust the claims, knowing that the policy of the United States precluded the participation of this gov-

The result justified the sultan's statecraft. The powers joined in appointing a commission of inquiry, to which President Cleveland, following traditional American policy, held aloof. President Cleveland, however, did direct American Consul General Jewell to accompany the commission and government from the evidence gathered by the delegates of the powers. The sultan refused Consul General Jewell's permission to make such a report. Great Britain was compelled to act jointly with the powers. As a result British claims for indemnity have been involved with a mass of general claims and the demands of the United States were lost sight of.

In 1895 the powers again joined in a concerted effort to compel the sultan to consent to reforms in the administration of Armenia, Great Britain fatemplated the setzure of territory in would extend their own frontiers to Gladstone, reversing the policy of Asia Minor, Russia and France, both the Mediterranean. The dissolution Reaconsfield, sided with Russia. fused to indorse a policy of force and

> In 1826 Great Britain threatened the were put in operation. The sultan repiled to the threat by asking the cuar to appoint officers to inspect and strengthen the fortifications of the Dardanelles and giving the Russian fleet permission to pass through the Bosphorus, Great Britain was again

> Just at present Turkey is unques tionably under Russian influence, and it is believed that if the United States pushes its demands to the extent of making a show of force the sultan will promptly appeal to the exar.

Abusive.

Mrs. Bingo-You must be careful what you s to the cook, dear, or she will leave Bingo-Why, was I hard on her?

IN THE WORLD OF ART AND LETTERS.

An Age Given Over to Invention Has Had an Appreciable Effect Upon Letters and a Still Greater Effect Upon Painting and Sculpture.

From the Chicago Times Herald.

Whatever else the antiquarian and the archaeologist of the dim future may find of the nineteenth century, its materialism will be significant in nearly every avenue of human endeavor. Necessarily this has affected both literature and art. Of the Victorian age in literature Garnett says: "It represents the fusion of two currents which had alternately prevailed in successive periods. Delight and Utility met; Truth and Imagination kissed each other. Practical reform awoke the enthusiasm of genius and genius put poetry to new use, or made a new path for itself in prose. The result has been much gain, some loss and an orginality of aspect which would alone render our queen's reign intellectually mem-

PROGRESS IN ART SLOWER. Art in general has had not even this adaptability to a utilitarian age. G. W. Benjamin, writing of the American landscape painter, says: "There is a general absence of warmth and earnestness in the impression which a survey of the field leaves upon the mind of the candid observer. There is nothing in this to surprise or discourage, if we frankly consider the surrounding circumstances. Great art is the child of repose; the restlessness, the feverish activity, of the country, eminently encouraging to some pursuits, is, if not fatal to the arts, at least opposed to their higher development; the vast multiplicity of aims agitating the people has thus far prevented the concentration of effort which meets with a response in the enthusiaem of artistic genius. Instead of being discouraged, therefore, by the quality of the art we have produced, we should accept it as strong evidence that the American people have a decided natural turn for the art which only awaits a more favorable condi-tion of the nation to reach a higher plane of excellence. We consider that the wonderful inventive quality of the American mind toward scientific and mechanical discovery argues a higher creative imagination.

Here, then, are the two influences of utilitarianism upon letters and upon art-the one it has bent more or less to its purposes; the other, less flexible in the hands of materialism, has been blocked or crowded out in less ambitous endeavors.

ENOUGH FOR ONE CENTURY. All of which is an acknowledgement that a century cannot be all things in all. To the classic and middle ages belong the undying laurels for philosophy, oratory and art; to this century the wonderful results of mechanical genius, rivaling the dreams of the mythologists. There are those who reached almost his limitations; that in after ages the nineteenth century will | in 1837 Scott, Byron, Coleridge and nant, its growth arrested. Zola stands

ancients, to have preserved the museums of the antiquarians. As late as 1816 in America the paint er Trumbull turned from his canvas to the ambitious Frazee to say that "sculpture will not be wanted here for a century." To some extent he was prophetic. The statuary of the century has been for critics rather than for admirers. The national capitol has been

styled a morgue for graven images that should be buried without the service of coroners' juries. "It is a generally conceded fact," says Benjamin, "that since the death of Michael Angelo the art of sculpture has made little progress in the ex-pression of the ideal. It has rather indicated until recently a lack of steadiness of purpose and a want of freshness and intellectual grasp that place the plastic art of the last three centuries in a lower rank that that of the classic middle ages. . . It is true that we have not yet produced any masterpieces that rank with antiquity. but, on the other hand, some of our

the best that has been created in modern times." The sculptor of the nineteenth century in great measure has lacked originality; has been content to copy that which has embalmed another age. And it has been insisted that "it is only by copying nature directly under the inspiration of its own age and country that a school of art has the slightest chance of immortality."

plastic art compares favorably with

FRANCE THE WORLD OF ART.

France has led the century for art, as England has led it in letters. Paris has been the capital of art and the Mecca for the world's artists. Through the period of romanticism, realism and impressionism it has held as the world center, upon which Napoleon's impress was made so early in the century. Every nation has sent its pupils to that capital and yet French artists have led the world for the last one hundred years. In Germany, Berlin and Munich have stood as art centers. All three of these have graduated the world's gentuses in the last one hundred years. Of the famous canvases, however, France has claim of nationality upon those of Millet, Carot, Melssonier, Regnault, Ingres, Bonheur, Courbet, David, Gericault and Delacroix-an imposing number as compared to England's Constable, Turner, Leighton and Rosettis, and to America's Whistler, Inness and Stuart. In Benjamin West the United States

had its first born artist. Copley, Trumbull, Allston, Stuart and Vanderlyn followed. Cole, Doughty and Durand laid the foundtaion of its landscape school. All these have been reviewed and criticized by the masters. In black and white, however, the

United States recently has produced a school that is the wonder and delight of the world. The American illustrator is unapproachable, while printing processes, so largely perfected in America make the periodicals of the country the standards for the age.

In literature the Victorian age has When Victoria succeeded to the throne

be looked upon for the wonders of its Keats were dead; Wordsworth, Sou- for its present in letters-a figure that patent offices, just as ancient Greece they, Moore and Landor were past may be better gauged by the future. and Rome to-day are the Meccas of their best works. Epic poetry was on In letters, as well as in art, my PASSED IN REVIEW the art worshiper. If so, in that after the wane, Scott had abdicated in favor light the neaple of the times hardly of Byron and turned to novel writing, will be censured. They will have done such as had given the world new taste

enough to preserve the Venus de Milo for prose. That which the Waverley and the Apollo Belviders, to have novels excited, the work of Dickens, kept in print the philosophies of the Thackeray and George Ellot came to put upon the high, firm basis of living literature; for the novel at the beginning of the century was a more or less despised vehicle for thought.

TWO GREATEST NOVELISTS. Dickens and Thackeray will have found place in the future as the greatest novelists of the century. One complemented the other, and their work went to show the wide field of fiction and its possible bearing upon the world. From 1837 to 1865 was the period most fruitful of the English novel, and in these years Dickens, Thackeray and Ellot, at least, earned immortality.

With the English novelists belong the English poets of the same general period-Tennyson and Browning. If cetury the period would have been immortal for English lyric poetry. The Browning crase that came upon the heels of that poet's success has made his rank uncertain until another age shall pass upon it. Still, aside from his obscurities of style and conception, he has done enough to earn more for him than a resting place in the post's corner of Westminster Ab-

Carlyle, Ruskin, Lamb, Froude and

to the period. In America the century began with the English query: "Who reads an American book?" As if in answer to it came Irving with his "Knickerbocker History of New York" and his delightful "Sketch Book" with the immortal story of "Rip Van Winkle." James Fenimere Cooper followed with "The Spy" and "The Ploneers." From these sprang a distinctive American literature that has been recognized as

freely as it once was scoffed. MANY CONTEMPORARY AUTHORS

Nathaniel Hawthorne with "The Scarlet Letter" in 1850 awakened the world to the possibilities of an American fiction, following it up with masterpleces that have put his name at the head of American letters. Mrs. Stows's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," coming at a time when the world was ripe for this greatest of all novels with a purpose, won fame for her. Emerson, Holmes, Holland and others of New England settings have their niches. Longfellow has been the American

poet of his age, with his "Hiawatha," "Evangeline" and "The Courtship of Miles Standish." Whittier, Emerson, Lowell, Holmes, Bryant, Pos and others have ranged down toward this end-of-the-century present in which it is conceded that poetry is not read, and in which certainly very little postry is being written.

France, leading in art, has been second in letters. One needs to name only Victor Hugo and "Les Miserables" to fortify the assertion. Then when Balzac and Dumas are named the measure of the place for France cannot be questioned. Out of its stormy political history its accomplishments have been one of the wonders of the century, until it is recalled that it has done little else than to quiet its hold that in inventive fields man has marked sharply the progress of letters. own public pulses that it might bend energies to art. Its population is stag-

of Europe has lain lifeless in this century. Italy has been content to remember that Dante, Boccaccio, Tasso, Petrarch and Machiavelli once lived and wrote; Spain that Cervantes had made a classic and that De Vega and Calderon belonged to it.

WORK OF TRANSLATORS.

If Europe, here and there, has been 'flacid and drained" of its literature, the translator has been seeking a wider audience for men of letters in more or less provincial tongues. Toistol and Turgenieff have had the admiration of a world to the credit of Russia; Anderson, Ibsen, Welhaven, Moe, Wergeland and Bjornson have been heard for Scandinavia and its kindred peoples. America, especially, has been cosmo-politan in its tastes as it has been in its people. Even the Hungarian, delv ing in a language wholly his own and keeping within his geographical horizon, has found himself famous here. no other finger-print than Tennyson's | Kisfaludy, Berzsenyi, Petofi and Arany had been marked upon the nineteenth of the poets and Josika, Eotros, Kuthy and Lanka of the novelists are known, while Jokal and Kemeny are of the living present, read in America as they are read at home.

Time has wrought changes in methods, styles and themes for the bookmakers for the English tongues. An author no longer is a social wonder, The aristocracy of literature is overthrown. As a profession it has been cheapened in the face of the fact that a successful book writer is paid now a score of other great names belong as he never was paid before. The book publisher has become a book manufacturer. Names upon pages are legion. Today a book is a craze-tomorrow it is a dim recollection, sufficient only to draw smiles from a company in which its title is mentioned. Reviewers of books are buried under avalanches of fiction in attractive covers. The bargain counters of department stores are piled high with it. Magazines are filled with it, and still author and amanuensis are busy with the contracts of publishers who, are measuring literature by the ton.

FROM ART TO LITERATURE.

No one seems able to account fully for the change. No one knows where bookmaking is to stop in its rapid decline toward an industry, rather than an art. The reading of a novel fifty years ago was reprehensible in many circles of society; is a new century one day to recognize it as a vice? Art has not suffered as has literature, but a reactionary spirit is observable at this end of the century. A movement toward industrial art seems nothing less than a tacit admission that the fine arts are dragging-an acknowledgment that it is more nearly possible to design a new parlor set, having the stamp of originality, than it is to paint a canvas or shape a clay

that shall win a name. We are ready to give into the hands of the next generation the means and the appliances or luxurious ease. Its art cravings may have to be satisfied from within itself, unless it shall hark back to the consideration of things not wholly new-that have outworn the brief limits of a sensation.

A Fair Exchange.

"Congratulate me, Bings," cried Howson; Two just been married! "My dear boy," replied Bangs, "and you con-ratulate me. I've just been divorced."—Phila-

delphia North American.