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

New York Office: 160 Nasmu St. S. VRFELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

When space will permit. The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is this flesse 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.

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, JUNE 16, 1900.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, CHARLES EMORY MITH, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State. Congressmen a Lauge - GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H PORIDERER. Auditor General -E. B. HARDENBERGH.

County. Congress-WILLIAM CONNELLA Judge - GROUGH M. WATSON Sherm - JOHN H. FELLOWS. Transpart J. A. SCRANTON. District Alloring -WHIJIAM R. LEWIS. Profilosoficy JOHN COPELAND. Click of Courts-THOMAS P. DANIELS. Recorder of Deeds-EMU, BONN, Register of Wills-W. N. BECK. Jury Commissioner-EDWARD P. STURGES

Legislative. First District-THOMAS J. REYNOLDS, Second District-JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Thirst District-EDWARD JAMES, JR. Fourth District-P. A. PHILBIN.

If the best man is nominated at Philadelphia bis name will be Charles Emory Smith.

"You're Another."

MERRY WAR is now in progress between Controller Bird S. Coler, of New York city, a Tammany appointed who, after he got into office, decided to be true to his oath regardless of consequences, and the boodler element in Tammany who have not been able to use him as they had hoped.

On Wednesday Mr. Coler delivered the principal address at the commencement of the Illinois State university, in the course of which he argued eloquently for a higher standard of public honesty and incidentally remarked: "The old system of stealing from the public treasury has passed away, and a safer and more profitable plan of bartering political influence for cash or stock in corporations has succeeded." This is taken to refer, among other things, to the fact that Mayor Van Wyck, also a Tammany officeholder, has been revealed as the owner of a big block of ice trust stock, which he got cheap on borrowed money, the ice trust being now a beneficiary of city contracts. A petition for the mayor's impeachment is pending before the governor and the case against him is generally conceded to be serious. But mark the sequel

At the very moment when Coler was addressing the university students at Champaign, Ill., one Jacob W. Mack reported to be a substantial and reputable citizen of New York city, was preferring charges before the governor against Coler. His bill of particulars alleges that in July, 1898, the comptroller advertised for proposals for city bonds aggregating \$12,688,992.36. He awarded the bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust, which represented a syndicate, in which, it is alleged, the firm of W. N. Coler & Co, was interested, the comptroller being a member of said firm. The bid of the syndicate was 104.94. There were thirty-one other bidders, who bid for a par aggregate of \$8,386,000, at approximately 108. It is charged, moreover, that to enable the favored syndicate to get the bonds at a low price the comptroller frightened off other possible bidders by giving out statements to the effect that the city was already bonded beyond the limit of 10 per cent, which, if true, would invalidate the bonds. It is claimed that the favored syndicate must have made a million dollars out of the deal.

The ruse is familiar. Accuse a crook in politics and he invariably tries to make out that his accuser is another. It is fortunate that both these charges will come for review before a governor like Theodore Roosevelt, who above everything else is a friend of fair play. He will probe them to the bottom and the public can rest assured that irrespective of politics exact justice will

The Oregon Republican majority, as back districts report, now exceeds 11.-300 for the head of the state ticket and 2,600 for congressmen. Mr. Bryan can afely regard the Pacific coast as part if the "enemy's country."

Famine Stricken India and Africa

N VIEW of the awful reports which come from the faminesmitten districts of India of suffering and starvation outrunning ill efforts which have been put forth n a letter to Mrs. W. M. Phinney, of Green Ridge, publicly indorsed the redef movement in Scranton and urged various pastors of the city, to the Young Men's Christian association, to the Young Women's Christian associaor to himself, promising that the latter shall be promptly acknowledged and accounted for. The Truth also has a famine relief fund, or contributions may be sent to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall street, New York, to be forwarded to India under the auspices of the Committee of One Hundred.

Mrs. Phinney hands us a copy of the Bombay Guardian of April 18, which is given up to pictures and descriptions of heart-rending famine scenes. Here is an extract offering practical navice as to what should be done; "There is a grand opportunity for some of the manufacturers of oat meal, corn starch, corn flour, shredded wheat,

or other prepared foods, to send generous donations. Besides the manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers could send cases of them, too. Many a weary missionary wearing out her life to prepare some delicacy for a hundred orphun boys or girls with famine sore mouth or some other awful effect of famine, would be cheered and helped and perhaps her own life might be saved for the work by a good supply of such delicacies, which could be so easi-

prepared. As it will be November at least beore any crops can be grown in India, and inasmuch as millions of people on the verge of starvation will have to be supported until that time and many us to say that she is collecting a hogshead of prepared foods for immediate shipment to India and those wishing to contribute to it are directed to communicate with her as soon as possible at 1533 Monsey avenue.

In East Africa a condition prevails which, although involving fewer people, is in degree quite as pitiful as the een written about it. In the Christian Unity for March, Rev. F. W. Krieger, stationed at Nairobi, British East Africa, in a letter dated Dec. 21, 1899, tells of a famine which had even then reduced the natives to utter want, so keen that many were dropping dead in the fields while others could with difficulty be restrained from eating the seed grain planted to overcome the fa-Undoubtedly the conditions in India are most severe, but as they are more widely understood perhaps a little benevolence diverted to South Africa would not go astray. These various appeals touch the chords of common humanity and merit from Americans especially immediate and generous response.

An exchange cruelly calls attention o the fact that this is the season when 'degrees" are distributed right and left, by institutions of learning, with little regard to the fitness of the gift. In the case of many small colleges, hese degrees have been made so cheap that the degree of LL. D., for instance, is liable to become like the much-abused title of "Professor," almost a term of reproach. There is undoubtedly a large need of reform in this direction.

Townsend Vs. Lochren. UCH ADO was made by the

Democratic party a few weeks ago because in an obiter dictum handed United States Judge Lochren. of Minnesota, commissioner of pensions under Cleveland, the view was held that the constitution projected itself by its own force over Porto Rico; that the moment the American flag went up over that island in obedience to the ratified treaty of Paris Porto Rico beame an integral part of the United States, subject to every restriction as well as to every guarantee of the federal constitution-a contention which, if confirmed by the Supreme court, would overthrow the law under which Porto Rico is now being governed as a territory, abolish all tariffs and suround with appailing difficulties the whole experiment of expansion.

We now refer to Judge Lochren's inion because another judge of the United States courts, co-ordinate with him in rank as well as in professional reputation, has directly ruled just the opposite from Judge Lochren's dictum In the United States circuit court sitting in New York, District Judge Townsend on Thursday, in the appeal of an importer whose imports of Porto Rican tobacco had been pronounced dutiable at the custom house, decided explicitly that the treaty of Paris, which left to congress the determina tion of "the civil rights and political status" of the territory it ceded, is constitutional and in full force. "The people of Porto Rico," says Judge Townsend, "instead of being incorporated into the Union by the treaty are left in statu quo. Nor has there been an extension (by congress) of our laws or institutions over the island. But at least one of these acts, brought about by treaty r legislation, is necessary before an application of the constitution in Porto Rico. Until then the Island remains, to use the language of the Supreme ourt, 'part of the United States, but still a foreign country." Continuing, the judge, as reported in

he New York Sun, went on to say that the appellants deny the authority of the United States under the constitution to hold sovereignty over subject territory which it does not make a part of itself under the constitution. Other nations may, they say, but we may not, and the treaty is void so far as it contemplates such a thing. No treaty has ever been adjudged invalid for such cause. If the contention is valid we cannot hold the territory without imposing on it at once the burden of our unierm revenue and tariff laws, and the treaty provision for ten years' free trade between the Philippines and Spain is void; the treaty which ceded Louisiana to us was unconstitutional because of the liscriminations provided for in that territory in tonnage dues to be imposed on French and Spanish ships; the Florida treaty was in the same case. The natural and apparent meaning of the treaty of Paris is that Porto Rico is acquired, but not incorporated, n the way of relief, Mayor Moir has and that the uniformity clause of the constitution does not yet apply. The power to acquire territory without incorporating it is an ordinary attribute citizens to hand contributions to the of sovereignty. The independent states possessed it and delegated it to the federal government, which now possesses it exclusively. The argument that a government based on the consent of the governed prevents us from 'ruling subjects' does not apply if we admit that the inhabitants of Porto Rico without incorporation of their territory in the United States may have all the civil and political rights of the inhabitants of the territories. Perhaps the negative provisions of our constitution, which protect civil rights, do apply, but if they do it is because we cannot violate the principles of government imbedded in our institutions; not

> United States." Judge Townsend concludes: "That we have the power to govern

because Porto Rico is a part of the

but it is so because we have never before had occasion to use the power to the same extent. The constitution makers may not have thought of it, yet, as we have seen, it is an incident of full sovereignty commonly exercised at the time the union was formed; one which is now prohibited to the states. and so must have passed to the federal government with the power to make war and treaties to which it is incident. For the framers of the constitution intended that instrument not as a limitation upon the freedom of the new sovereign in acting for the states in foreign affairs; not as a check to growth, but as the organic law of a nation that can live and grow. To long afterward, Mrs. Phinney requests deny this power to govern territory at arm's length would be to thwart that intention to make the United States an unfettered sovereign in foreign affairs, tempting to analyze results, or to form a disunfettered sovereign in foreign affairs. For if we wage war successfully we must some time become, as many think we are now, charged with territory which it would be the greatest folly to incorporate at once into our Union, making our laws its laws, our citizens famine in India, although less has its citizens; our taxes its taxes; and which, on the other hand, international considerations and the sense of our responsibility to its inhabitants may forbid us to abandon. The construction of the constitution which would limit our sovereign power would force us into a dilemma between violating our duty to other nations and to the

> a cripple among the nations." It seems to us that the line of reasoning here laid down is sound and rational; that it presents a sensible view of the power necessarily inherent in a sovereign nation, and that it would be a very narrow and illiberal construction of the constitution which would deny to congress the power here set forth. But, of course, no opinion short of a Supreme court deliverance will now have binding acceptance in view of the entry of this question into parisan politics.

people under our care on the one hand

and violating our duty to ourselves on

the other. That construction would in

such case imperil the honorable exist-

ence of our republic. It could not have

been intended by those who framed

our constitution that we should be born

An Indian prophet out in Minnesota had a vision the other day which was of a character calculated to make his red brothers in that vicinity restless. He was promptly placed in the guard house, where he had another dream which promised happiness to all Indians who behaved themselves. Conditions make prophecies.

Li Hung Chang maintains at his own expense as a body guard an army of 9.000 men, who are the best paid soldiers in China. Li's retainers, who have heretofore had an easy time, are now in a fair way of being called upon to earn their salaries.

factorily settle the Kentucky trouble. The original General Otis man had No. his day in Rochester yesterday.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 4.06 a. m., for Saturday, June 16

(1) A child born on this day will notice that the recent primaries taused a good many politi-cal prophets in Scranton to shed their whiskers. Politics will often develop undreamt-of fool thness in men of supposed intelligence, Self praise is not really injurious, but it gives

he audience a tired feeling. It is sometimes possible to gain friends without being one, but it is difficult to keep them, It is easier to stand prosperity than to get The dark herses did not kick up much dust at the recent primaries.

Ajacchus' Advice.

It is now proper for the man who says "is it hot enough for you?" to make inquiry regard-ing vice-presidential possibilities.

NUES OF KNOWLEDGE.

Visiting cards of iron are popular in Germany. The name is printed in silver. The thick-

ess of the card is one four-hundredth of an derers. In ten years over 800 persons were found guilty of murder, of whom only twenty-three ere put to death.

A plan to found a colony in Cuba, with the twin purposes of raising fruit for United States markets and of establishing a winter resort, will e recommended soon.
It is ascertained, on scientific data, that the lir resistance to a railway train of average wiles an hour is 11,371 air resistance to a railway train of average

-

weight moving sixty miles an hour is 11,374 sounds—nearly six tons. From an interpretation of a passage in the Korau, Moslems are forbidden to have shades to their eyes, hence the absence of the peak both from the fex and the turban.

The onion was worshiped by the ancient Egyptians. The cauliflower is a patrician among vegetables and was taken from its Countries. n Italy and England in the reign of Elizabeth.

A well known scientist furnishes some information in regard to the age: of trees. He asigns to the pine tree 500 to 700 years as the maximum, 425 years to the silver fir and 170 to The increase in the number of medical women in Great Britain is held by the medical men to

e astonishing. In London alone there are now eighty-five registered and qualified medical wo-nen, almost all of whom are in practice. The hill which the British Infantry stormed at Glencoe is 1,000 feet high. The scaling of it by the Dublin Fusiliers and the King's Royal rifles may safely be put down as one of the most brilliant deeds in the record of the British

Paper shingles have been introduced into Japan by an enterprising Tokyo firm as substitutes for the wooden article. The new idea is a slab of thick-tarred pasteboard, more easily managed than ordinary shingles and costing only half as

It is asserted that no two countries in the world make and cut the same kind of bread. In England and America there is the greatest simi-larity in this respect, but the Englishman never eats bread hot from the oven, nor does he use biscuits made with shortening. According to tables made by sporting men over

8250,000,0 is lost on the turf every year. Of this 850,000,000 is lost on English race courses wheat cream, Quaker cats, granula, without the obligation of uniform taxalonding, condensed milk, Horlick's food tion may be an unfamiliar proposition, the United States and British colonics.

Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs.

(Copyright, 1900, by William S. Crandall.) Ille day for fancy prices for electric street lighting has passed. The biggest money has been made in this line. The reformer has been the cause of the downfall. His degan has been and is, "public ownership of all utilities." It sounds well and appeals to the conder made. utilities, utilities." It sounds well and appeals to the popular mind. Prejudice against corporate interests pushes it along. The people urge its adoption everywhere. They say it has passed the experimental stage. Whether that be a fact or not success, disaster or indifferent results have one and the same effect. Simply to criminate judgment the people decree municipal

this warning cry in the opening sentence of Lis address, at the last session of that body: "I doubt if there are in this whole association a dozen members who realize fully the gravity o the present situation for the private ownership of public utilities. The question is taking on a new form. Heretofore franchises have been any one line of policy with regard to either the granting of franchises or the operation of comanies under those franchises.

f the corporation, particularly so in the west. Although the profits in the business have been lowered to what seems to be the minimum, yet he corporations multiply and appear to thrive. They eagerly seek for business even under these

ness for their health, there must be a reasonably sized profit somewhere within their reach. The smaller cities have been among the first to adopt municipal ownership. Very few of the larger ones have indulged themselves in this direction. Chicago, Detroit and Allegheny are notable exceptions. For the sake of comparison, group of twenty-five cities has been selected from among those served by private corporation and those under public ownership,

are now in a fair way of being called upon to earn their salaries, Another case of "lynched the wrong man" is reported in a southern state.	CITY.	No. of lights.	Hours burned per year.	Per lamp per year.	Price per lamp hour-cents.
Meanwhile, the men who ought to be	Allentown, Pa	142	3,800	8100.00	2.63
lynched seem to flourish like green bay	Asheville, N. C	96	3,800	85.00	2.23
4. TO THE PARTY OF	Auburn, Me	86	3,432		1.45
trees,	Butte, Mont, Bellville, Ill.	133	2,260	75,00	3,78
	Brattleboro, Vt	49	2,000		4.50
Mr. Bryan is at present suffering	Boone, In	264	3,000		3.00
from a complication of money devil,	Columbus, Ga	120	2,182		3.85
	Fort Wayne, Ind	210	2,250	100.00	4.40
imperialism and trusts. Otherwise he	Galesburg, Ill	375	2,250	75,42	3.35
is said to be in good health.	Iowa City, Ia	100	2,700	72,50	9,88
	Jophin, Mo	107	2,800	72,00	1.80
THE COURSE WAS A STREET OF THE COURSE OF THE	Kenosha, Wis.	255	2,250		2,03
General Botha takes an occasional	Mankato, Minn.	55	2,250		3.25
pause in his retreat to show Lord	Menominee, Mich	68	2,250		2.61
Roberts that his ammunition is not	Massillon, O	125	2,000		3.2
	Oswego, N. Y.	999	3,800		2,13
exhausted.	Oil City, Pa	106	3,650		2.19
	Owensboro, Ky	100	3,800		1.90
It will probably be necessary to	Roanoke, Va	140	4,380		1.73
	Salt Lake City	200	3,800		
kidnap Mr. Taylor in order to satis-	Spokane, Wash,	41	3,800		1.99
factorily settle the Kentucky trouble.	Terre Haute, Ind	450	3,800		1.68
mes personal flancount following bod	No. 0. DDICE UNDE	p pro	N. 162 /	NEVER	SHIP

сіту.	No. of Fights.	Hours barned per year.	Per lamp per year.	Price per lamp hours—cents.
Allegheny, Pa	1,237	3,976	872.34	1.81
Aurora, III.	206	2,527	64.55	2.55
Bay City, Mich	200	2,623	53,25	2.03
Batavia, N. Y.	103	3,407	65,22	1.91
Bloomington, Ill	-310	2,712	74,33	2.74
Columbus, Ind	1.882	2,210	58,08	2.64
Detroit, Mich	156	2,179	79,63 48,40	2.10
Dunkirk, Ill	200	2,800	63,33	2.25
Easton, Pa.	111	3,833	181,75	2.22
Galveston, Tex	2000	3,000	82.93	2.76
Goshen, Ind.	125	2,400	48.26	2.01
Kalamazoo, Mich	200	3,036	81,29	2.74
Little Rock, Ark	212	2,453	50.28	2.01
Marion, Ind.	118	2,200	58.05	2.15
Meadville, Pa	100	3,500	66.98	1.01
Newark, O	226	3,255	48,54	1.47
Paducah, Ky	120	4,000	71.00	1.77
Rochelle, Ill	40	2,170	55,92	2.53
St. Joseph, Mo	369	2,700	63,79	2.35
St. Charles, Mo	80	2,020	73, 13	2.50
Sherman, Tex	174	4,015	68,00	1.69
Topeka, Kan	264	2,195	57.91	2.63
Titusville, Pa	114	4,000	57.94	1.44
Wheeling, W. Va	450	4,000	67.00	1.67

The difference in the cost of coal accounts, in

a measure, for the variation in the price per are lamp. The average price of coal per ton of the private ownership group is \$2.79, it being just 12 cents mere than the other. And the average number of hours which the lamps are burned under the former is 3,146, while under the latter it is 3,077, or 109 hours less under public management. The average price per lamp hour, under private contract, is 2.65 cents; under the other, 2,17 cents. This would give an average per are large large, year, or \$85.68, and

he same as paid in the smaller cities

CITY.

Philadelphia
St. Louis
Baltimore
Cleveland

A'bany
Denver
Jersey City

Los Angeles New Haven Omaha

NO. S-PRICE OF ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN 2

6

No.

*4,392
***531
7,892
0,010
1,391
800
3,300
768
638
2,400
1,689
637
1,72
1,412
1,523
1,158
650
900
1,326
650
934
491
334

N. B. All lamps 2,000 C. P. unless otherwise

noted:
'1.200 C. P.
'1.200 C. P.
'2.465 lamps at \$146; 1.116, \$164.25; 237, \$182.50; 574, \$125.
'**3,300 operated by municipal plant.

PERSONALITIES.

The appointment of Professor Brandt V. B

Dixon, president of Soplae Newcomb college, a

New Orleans, as civil service commissioner in that city, is regarded as an earnest of the in

The Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., pastor of the Manhattan Congregational church of New

York, has just been appointed Southworth lec-turer at Andover Theological seminary for next year. He will deliver a course of six lectures

It is worth noting that one of the supporters of Olive Schreiner's husband when he at last

mobs, in presenting the Boer side of the South

African dispute to a London audience, was Mrs.

Despard, a sister of General Freuch, General Roberts' well-known cavalry leader.

Miss Johyne Howland, the "Gibson girl" and actress, is visiting her old home, in Denver, where she spent all but a few years of her life.

next winter upon "The Church of Today,"

tention to administer the law properly

100

PH.

Hours per 3

3,850 3,850 4,235 4,000 3,760 3,243 4,000

LEADING CITIES.

II. "PUBLIC VS. PRIVATE OWN-ERSHIP OF ELECTRIC LIGHT-

average per are lamp, per year, of 883.08 and 863.00, respectively, or a difference of \$17.78 per lamp. But when the longer hours of service given by the private corporation and the larger cost of scal are taken into consideration, the difference would not be so great.

In the management of the numerical plant, as In the management of the municipal plant, as in the administration of all other city affairs, the department is made to carry the maximum of expense in the way of salaries. If the muni cipal plant were run on a business hasis, the markedly in favor of public ownership,

The following table shows the prices paid for
similar service in twenty-five of the leading cities in the United States. Owing to the larger expense involved for equipment and operation in large cities, such as iron poles for the lamps and conduits for the wires, the prices are necessarily larger. But, taking these things into consideration, the price per arc lamp is about

wnership a success.

Corporations are awakening to the need doing something in self-defence to check the growth of this sentiment. President Cahoon, of the National Electric Light association, gave granted haphazard, and little, if any, effort has been made by the different states to follow out Massachusetts has taken a step, and a long one, in the direc-tion of what the future will bring about, and that is, the regulation of all public utilisies, and the compelling of all such corporations, be they private or municipal, to render to a board of commissioners an account in prescribed form at definite intervals. We cannot take the stand that it is against public policy that this should be done; it would simply be a case of kicking against the pricks. There lie open before us two paths: Municipal ownership or private ownership under state regulations."

The goose that has been laying golden eggs or the corporation is dead. The maximum and minimum prices for electric street lighting are greatly reduced as compared with the prices of ten years ago. For instance, the city of Dan-ville, III., about a year ago, closed a five-year contract with a corporation, which called for light at the rate of \$30 per are lamp of 2,000

candle power. This is unbeard of where ecal has to be used, as in this case. The low price was due to competition, with a popular demand for a municipal plant.

Whatever the explanation, the result was favorable to the city. And public ownership sentiment continues to undermine the interest

As it is not to be supposed they are in busi

NO. 1-PRICE UNDER PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

CITY.	No. of lights.	Hours burned per year.	Per lamp per year.	Price per lamp hour-cents.	She was born in Indianapolis, but moved with her parents to Denver when 2 years old, and lived there twenty-two years. She has not made a theatrical engagement for next year. The Rev. Richard Windsor, of India, spoke at the Ecumenical conference in New York of the effect that Christian sympathy had on the natives
ntown, Pa. eville, N. C. eville, N. C. eville, N. C. eville, Ill. tlebero, Vt. eville, Ill. mbus, Ga.	142 96 86 133 150 49 34 120	2,500 3,412 2,500 2,000 2,000 2,182	\$100.00 \$5.00 50.00 144,60 75.00 90.00 90.00 \$5,00	2.63 2.23 1.45 3.78 3.32 4.50 3.80	of Indian villages. He alluded gratefully to the generosity of the American people, who had sent a shipload of corn from Indiana during one of the recent terrible Indian famines. With that shipload of corn, he said, 3,000 people were fed at a time.
Wayne, Ind	250 175 100 60 107 255 55	2,250 2,250 2,700 2,800 2,250 3,800 2,250	75,42 72,50 72,00 75,00 78,00 74,00	4.40 3.35 2.68 1.80 3.41 2.05 3.28	Bedroom
ominee, Michdllon, Odllon, Odgo, N. Ydgo, N. Ydgo, V. Y. Ydgo, V. Ydg	125 229 106 100 140 401	9,950 9,000 3,800 3,650 3,800 4,380 3,800	58.82 65.00 81.00 80.00 72.50 76.65 72.00		
Cloud, Minn e Haute, Ind	200 41 450	3,800 3,800 3,800	48,00. 75,00 63,95	1.26 1.97 1.68	
2-PRICE UNDE	R PUI	BLIC	OWNER	SHIP.	

Suites.

Particular interest centers around our \$20 Three-Piece Bedroom Suites. And it is not difficult to decide why. There is something about each piece which catches the eye and invites a better acquaintance. Then construction and finish are observed and comparisons made. The decision generally is-that these are better in every way than anything ever offered at the price.

& Connell 121 N. Washington Ave.,

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from 5x7

up to

14 x 22

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HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming

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the Repauno Chemica.

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AGENCIES

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Fans, Gloves. Belts and Fancy Neckwear.

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All of which articles are especially suitable and appropriate as presents for the

Young Girl Graduate.

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REYNOLDS BROS

General Stationers and En-

gravers.

Scranton Pa. Hotel Jermyn Bldg.

JOHN B. SMITH & SON, - Plymouth.



A washerwoman living in South Bend, Ind., had for a long time suffered from dyspepsia, until one day she gave Ripans Tabules a trial. Her own statement of the result will be of interest to other dyspeptics: "From the very first day," she said, "I felt less misery in my stomach, and when the first supply was gone, I went to the druggist and got more, and have been using them ever since, and very thankful I am to know about them, for I had tried so many things and herbs and doctors without getting any better. I had about given up getting anything to help me, but to-day I can eat quite a large meal and feel no distress, but before, if I took two or three mouthfuls, I must wait two or three hours before eating more victuals, or suffer in agony."

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