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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 a editertal revision.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, JULY 7, 1900

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

President-WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Vice-President-THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

State.

Congressmen-at-Large - GALUSHA A ROBERT II FOURDERER.
Auditor General-E. B. HARDENBERGH.

County. Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL Judge-GEORGE M. WATSON Sheriff-JOHN II. FELLOWS. Treasurer-J. A. SCRANTON District Attorney WILLIAM R. LEWIS, Prothonotary—JOHN COPELAND, Clerk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS. Register of Wills-W. R. BECK.

Jury Commissioner-EDWARD B. STURGES. Legislative.

First District-THOMAS J. REVNOLDS. Second District-JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Third District-EDWARD JAMES, JR. Fourth District-P. A. PHILBIN,

Scranton should have a well-drilled paid are department equipped with all modern appliances. Anything short of this is not in keeping with the growth and enterprise of the city.

The Ways of Providence.

HE HORRIBLE news from China of the saturnalia of native wrath against the foreigner is relieved at intervals by hints of inspiring bravery on the part of the defending forces. The cable is provokingly stingy of details, but the skeleton story it, for example, tells of the ride of the Englishman, Wells, and four Cossacks. from Tien Tsin to Taku for reinforcements, literally cutting their way through hostile natives and under fire almost continuously, is enough to prove that the age of chivalry has by no means expired.

Then, too, there is that other narrative, all too meagerly reported as yet, of the Russlan force that had been detailed to sacrifice itself slowly in a hopeless contest against overnumbers while the main body of the Russian detachment ex- up and silver down and the greatest to orders, the troops of the czar were preparing to die when unexpectedly an American column came to their rescue and put their heathen assailants to flight. The cable does not pause to tell us the names of the tism in blood, peril and valor will not come a new sense of international kinship and mutual respect among the can say how powerful an influence this will exert toward keeping peace throughout civilization?

Ghastly as are the pictures of massacre, pillage and outrage which come from the tragic theater of the latest great conflict, there is compensation in the reflection that Providence is plainly using this scourge to forward the cause of human brotherhood. For centuries the dream of the world's noblest citizens has been of a time when ware of criminal aggression having been left behind in the world's moral evolution, the only standing army would be an international police force to enforce order and justice among inferior peoples. It is still a dream, but how prophetic of its realization is the presconflagration in China. Let it be conpolicies which some of the civilized nations are seeking to establish in the heart of Asia. Yet must we also remember that there is nobility, and high nobility, too, in this open rivalry to be the first in works of succor; and very considerable promise in the better acquaintance and understanding which it cannot fall to create.

Human nature is nowhere so bad that the good in it, when given a fair chance, does not predominate; and the soldiers of Christendom who, in far-off China, at inconceivable odds, are breasting the brunt of this frightful upheaval of oriental savagery and fanaticism are earning the highest honor that civilization can bestow, and are going down into graves which will be held in appreciative memory for all time by every nation fit to live.

The Kansas City convention was also remarkable for the large amount of repugnance it swallowed.

Roosevelt on the Stump.

N HIS SPEECH at Quincy, Ill., on will stand him in good stead during the busy days of the fall campaign. At the time he spoke, the Democratic platform makers had not yet made up their minds whether the 16 to 1 plank was to be re-affirmed conspicuously or thrown to one side in the form of a harmless generality. Their uncertainty drew from the Republican vice-presi-

dential nominee this witty sally: "I come here to address you today, while addresses are also being made in Kansas City, but I have one advantage over them. I know what I believe. Just at present they are busy trying to find out what they believe. I believe in sound money and the gold standard. The Kansas City party is halting between two burdens. It does not know whether to declare outright for free silver or say something that will envicious page to sate their prurient home the same varieties of plants that they makes all it to wink at both sides and say curiosity. The most hardened experi-

for expansion every time. I do not want to see this flag come down where it has been planted, where our men fought and shed their blood for it. Now, at Kansas City they are going to try to say they are enough for expansion not to hurt the feelings of hose who believe in the flag, and yet hat they are not so much for it as to tread on the toes of the people who would like to see us follow the magliffcent example of the Chinese em-

"Do you realize," he continued, "that while in this country yesterday we were celebrating Independence day, our fellow-citizens and the citizens of every European power were either lying dead in the streets of Pekin or crouched behind the legation walls keeping at bay the hordes around hem? The blood of our people runs like water in the streets of Pekin. The blood of our people would have run ike water in the streets of Manila if our political foes had had their way. China is offering us a good object leson, for China does not expand, and what the Boxers have done in China would have been done by the followers of Aguinaldo if it had not been for the firmness and wisdom of President McKinley and those who have stood by him in the last two years."

The point is certainly well taken; and it illustrates that Colonel Roosevelt can talk as well as fight.

The 16 to 1 section was finally given a place in the Kansas City platform, but the spellbinders will execute most of their fancy steps on the anti-imperialist plank.

Sixteen to one. NE OF the newspaper correspondents who accompanied Colonel Roesevelt to the Rough Riders' reunion in Oklahoma was William E. Curtis of the Chicago Record, whose graphic dispatches have consultuted a noticeble feature of the occasion.

On the return trip, Colonel Roose velt and party passed through Medicine Lodge, Kan., the home of Jerry Simpson, "Sockless Jerry" of congresfame. Apropos Mr. Curtis sional "In imitation of Cincinnawritest tus, George Washington and other historical characters, Jerry has retired from public life and is now a cow puncher. An ungrateful and unreaconable constituency refused to return him to congress after having for six years accepted his theories of political economy that the value of wheat and silver must rise and fall together, that free coinage at 16 to 1 was vital to the prosperity of the country, and that the state could not build poor houses big enough to accommodate its paupers if a gold standard was adopted. When wheat went ecuted a necessary retreat. Obedient prosperity the state has ever known appeared in place of the calamities he predicted they pronounced him a false prophet and refused to vote for him any longer. Mr. Simpson is himself a striking example of the fallacy of his own teachings. He saved the commanders, but it is impossible to most of his salary while he was servbelieve that out of this mutual bap- ing in congress-\$3,000 or \$4,00 a year-

invested it in land and cattle, and like Jerushem has waxed fat and wealthy. When he went to congress he allied powers. In the years to be, who hadn't a dollar in his pocket. He omitted socks from his wardrobe from necessity, and not from choice, and had to borrow the money he paid for his ticket to Washington. Now he is rated at \$40,000-one of the richest men in Barber county-and is threatened with greater wealth. If he keeps on accumulating long enough he will die a plutocrat, Mr. Bryan is exposed to the same danger. The newspapers say that he is now the largest taxpayer in his county, and W. B. Conkey, of Chicago, bought him \$50,-000 in United States bends from the royalties from his book. At Wichita they told me that Mr. Bryan was paid \$200 for making two speeches in that town during the fair last year, in the afternoon at the fair grounds and in ent concert of the powers in their joint the evening at the opera house, and task of extinguishing the barbarian a committee from Ottawa, Kan., who came aboard the train to invite Col. ceded, if you please, that back of it all Roosevelt to stop there said that they are many motives of selfishness and paid Mr. Bryan \$1,000 for one speech greed. Let it be acknowledged, if we during their Chautauqua celebration must, that perfection is yet a desider- last year. Hence at least two worthy atum of the future with respect to the citizens of the west have escaped the pauperism which they promised would

> It is that way throughout the West Every traveler from that section brings information of the wonderful change for the better which has come over ousiness conditions since 1896. Jerry impson's case is another conspicuous ilustration of the Republican doctrine of sixteen to one, that is, sixteen times the prosperity that there was when McKinley was first elected.

Webster Davis evidently intends to keen up a tattoo on his particular plank throughout the campaign. Webster is liable to become tiresome.

A Menace to Society.

N THE OPINION of the editor of the Century magazine, "the two great plagues which threaten American society today are the sensational press and the sensational theater."

The sensational theater is the less Thursday, Governor Roosevelt of these evils because it affects by disclosed a vein of humor which comparison fewer persons. It takes an they cleaned twenty-right vacant lots and suexceptional theater to command a daily audience of 2000 patrons. But the sensational newspaper is a poor specimen of its class which does not throw daily pollution among from ten to a thousand times as many victims.

What do we mean when we speak of the sensational newspaper? Publications like the Scrantonian of this city, which trade openly in lubricity, malicious defamation and sexual scandat, form only one class in the graded school of sensational journalism, and not by any means the most dangerous class. Prints of their type carry the scarlet letter of self condemnation and public warning conspicuously emblazoned on their face. Their pestilential quality is recognized by all, even by the readers who grab eagerly at the

it is a little for both and not too much ence a sensation of shame in being for either. (Laughter.) Again, I am seen in contact with such vile currents of gutter filth and blackguard venom. Hence their circle of opportunity for serious mischief is in reality limited.

There is another type, seemingly more respectable but infinitely more mischievous; the demagogic type, that makes a study of catering to the passing prejudices of the hour, regardless of right or wrong, and solely for the purpose of profit. You will find this type of newspaper always fanning the spark of social discontent, always posing as the friend of the poor and the oppressed, always making a theatric show of jumping on the octopuses and pounding the corporations, and always secretly scheming to milk the aforesaid octopuses and corporations and sell out the poor and the oppressed at the earliest opportunity. This type of paper has a large vocabulary of stock phrases ready at hand to hurl in denunciation of every man or every enterprise that momentarily runs counter to the dominant prejudices of the time, utterly regardless of the right or the wrong of the principles at issue; and when by this neans a considerable number of people have been temporarily fooled into giving it their countenance and support, you will see it swell with bumptious self importance and vain glory and hear it make the welkin ring with poastful self-praise.

Literature of this kind unsettles the public judgment, casts fire-brands of class envy and hatred into the community to smoulder in sullen discontent until fanned into an outburst of violence, and creates a widespread atmosphere of disorganization and evil feeling. It is worse in its aggregate results upon American society than war, pestilence or famine, and it is high time that the thinking people of the United States gave attention to arresting the peril.

It is fortunate that the Cubans will not hear many of the coming campaign speeches from the bureaus of the Kansas City campaigners. They will thus be saved a lot of unnecessary

Other vice presidential possibilities at Kansas City will no longer need to ook unconcerned.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 1.11 a. m., for Saturday, July 6 A child born on this day will be of the opini

iat the weather officials have all gone on a vaion and left the elements to sizzle at will. Many men who claim to be fighting for prin iple are in reality battling in defense of their We remember with pleasure the rare days of

ne while experiencing the well cooked days Marriage and misery begin with the same let r. Some couples discover this fact sooner than

thers, however. Poverty is sometimes the most effective stimu Some mon seem to have more confidence in

thers than they have in themselves, Ajacchus' Advice. Keep under the electric fan and do not talk

lities or question the action of councils on fir-

Weekly Letter on

V-"THE WORK OF CIVIC OR-GANIZATIONS."

Municipal Atfairs

(Copyright, 1906, by William S. Crandall.) THE past decade has witnessed the organiza tion or more than a score of national asse iations, whose chief object for existence i or the entire field of municipal affairs, and open the door for the reformer and the politician, the sternly practical and the idealist. Among the important of these are the National Muni-league, the American Society for Muniical Improvement, and the American Park and

The national organizations have led to the reation of countless local improvement asso-iations, whose work in the aggregate has on quite as beneacial to the general civic con ition, even though each confine its labor to

arrow boundaries. From every section of the country letters of nicy asking for information as to the best methods of organization and work have been eccived by the accretaries of the national The past year, particularly, these of an epidemic of organization among men,

omen and children.

A movement for the organization of the follow a failure to coin silver at 16 to school children of Springfield, Mass., resulted a their becoming the guardians of the street of the city council on appropriation of \$20,000

Carthage. Mo., furnishes another notable inof enthusiastic work by the school chil-The superintendent of schools has awakened this interest by frequent excursions to the woods, where the children are given practical essons in arboriculture-taught the names of uses, shrubs and flowers, and how they grow.
The superintendent, in the spring, issues what "Nature Study Letters," as follows: To the Pupils of Carthage Public Schools

"Dear Friends:-Shall we not do our part uring the coming summer toward making arthage a more beautiful city? We can do his and at the same time have lots of fun and arn many things about the soil and plants. This work has led to the offering of prize or the most artistic planting, arrangement and imming of vines on house, veranda and out buildings, for the best flower garden and the best vogetable garden. All this work has made Carthage one of the most beautiful little

ities in the country.

The public schools of Minneapolis have thir rovement leagues organized and well ed. Each league has its own separate rganization and list of officers, which provoke them to friendly rivalry. The members of unediate neighborhood, including the streets, pervised the protection of streets trees in the

.The following is the report of one month's abor during last season: 4,511 pieces of paper burned. 1,208 bushels of leaves burned or buried. 2,317 tin cans buried. 151 pieces of wire buried.

125 old boots burned,

23 old dishes buried, 21 carcasses buried, 180 rags picked up. 50 barrel hoops destroyed, 75 yards cleared. 130 pounds of ald rubbers, collected, were old for \$7.05, which was invested in a picture

or the school. The chairman of the flower committee of th Minneapolis league reports over 11,000 children om twenty-nine actionly, who were provided ith seeds last spring. Both flower and vegotable seeds were chosen with special reference to the nature of study being pursued in the schools, that the children might have the ad-

the culture of flowers were furnished with each packet of seed; but, as the committee was t tally ignorant of the proper care necessary success with vegetables, it appealed to Proje or Shaw, of the State Agricultural college, wh readily promised to instruct the youthful as-pirants to agricultural Loners at his home.

The street car company next came to the asistance of the committee with the offer o rce transportation, and nearly 300 boys were thus enabled, on several successive occasions, to receive practical instruction concerning prepara-tion of the soil, proper planting, successoin of crops, and the best method of conquering weeds, Good advice was also given on the culture of mall fruits, and incidentally, the boys were ugh the green houses and museum, which empleted these memorable excursions.

In this connection, also, the children are given a practical illustration of the hepofitof the observance of law and order. of the children is protected by the police of the city, and they are made to realize that the law is a real advantage to them, personally, as it "is on their side." There is much truth in the saying that, "The criminals of the future are in our public schools today; we can mould low in our hands." New York and Chicago, Baltimore and Cin

nnati-in fact, nearly every large city in the country-have municipal art societies, devoted to the aesthetic betterment of the city. Then there are the reform organizations which seek to influence political matters, such as the City club of New York, the Union Voters' league of Chicago and the Municipal league of Philadelphia. All told there are more than one hundred of these organizations in various ities large and small, most of which are doing

xcellent work. Cleveland, however, has an organization whi mes nearest the ideal of an all around, effe ive organization for the promotion of civil walth. It is called the "Municipal Associa-ion," and has a membership which include nen of every stripe of politics and religio

Its work is planned and executed along stricnon-partisan lines. And the heaviest burdcarried by the executive committee and i ber of the association. The bulk of the origin work is performed by the secretary. He keep busy all the year through, and takes the paf diplomat and detective. He it is who co ets all the data necessary to the f facts about the men who run for office, It is not a mud slinging institution, but it does state facts openly and fearlessly. As soon as a man announces himself as a candidate tor office, either county or city, his record poked up and stated in a special bulletin to all the members, and the local press gives it wider publicity. It will state, among other hings, where he was born and educated, his durch and business relations; his official record, end everything which could have a bearing one

way or the other upon the case, which would show his fitness or unfitness for the office he The association very soldom makes any nendations, either for or against candidates t states facts and permits the voters to form eir own conclusions. A notable exception to this rule occurred during the mayoralty cam-piagn of 1809. Then it sought to defeat the re-election of McKisson, and it is generally coneded that his defeat was due to its efforts.

One of the offshoots of the association is the Citizens' Improvement league, an organization effected in every councilmanic district, of which there are eleven in the city. Its chief object is the betterment of that part of the city in which it may be located, and to increase the general intelligence in municipal affairs. It is regularly organized and holds monthly meetings, at which are discussed the various quesons relating to the district. At all these therings the councilmen representing the disrict are notified that their presence is desired. Any they make it a point to get there, where bey are given seats of honor and, from time to time, asked for a public pledge to faithfully represent the voice of the people in dealing with he various questions coming up in the council. The first district associations were organized year ago and they have been at work long ough to successfully demonstrate to the sailsfollow the suggestions of their constituents. The people, including every class of labor, are coming more and more interested in the genetal subject of good government, and enth tically so about their own local affairs.

Occasionally the reform in a town is achieved the practical minded women. Healdshirg, Cal., affords an interesting example of such a The women of this little city, becoming tisfled with the progress of affairs, gently at firmly took possession of the reins and are ow driving the municipal coach their own Their organization is called the Ladies' Improvement club of Healdsburg, and it was formed in August last year. Since that timethe short space of nine months-this is what

he club has accomplished: A municipal water system. A municipal electric light plant. Comfortable seats placed in the plaza. Names given to the streets. Sign boards with street names placed at street

A drinking fountain for the plaza costing \$600. All these improvements had been discussed or years by the men. It remained for the women to make them realities. And, with the exsystem, the city taxes have not been increased ment by as much as a farthing to pay for those ago? things.

THE SAME OLD PARTY.

Sir: "'Tis strange, 'tis passing strange," hat any party will always be found ready to oppose that which is for the best good of all-he greatest good to the greatest number. This applies to the so-called Democratic party of both the past and the present. In 1864, in the midst of the great conflict for and against the Amerian nation, the platform of the Demogratic party. adopted in Chicago, declared the war for the preservation of the Union to be "a failure," and prior to that time, after the rebels fired upon Fort Sumter, opposed all efforts to bring the misgeided portion of the nation back. The "war was a failure:" the Greenback currency was a failure: the resumption of specie payment later on was a fallure, etc., to the end of the chapter Parties are necessary, but in order that there e such it is not necessary that there be demuguery in the enunciation of principles. The great principle of the Democratic party is to he "agin the guv'ment," no matter how high and noble its aim. It howls against "expansion" today the same as it howled against the war in '60-'65; it denounces the administration now the same as it did then; it appeals to the baser passions of the mob element now as it did ther This reminds us of what we once heard an old gray-haired man say in a Union League meetng during the presidential campaign in 1864. party of wrong, of error, of rebellion. It was organized first when the great Lucifer tried to exerthrow the government of Jeliovah in heaven, and was defeated, being thrown over the battle ments and cast down to hell; re-appeared in the Garden of Eden, where it succeeded in causing Adam and Eve to disabey God and partiale of the forbidden fruit; it had its counterpart in the Tories of the American revolution, and i 1860-64 in the copperheads, and we might add here the "Ku-Klux-Klan" of 1866-68, etc. It has, as a party, always been opposed to the principles of true Americanism, always ready to favor or oppose anything and everything, if it might by any means get at the losver and fishes. It is the party that got up the rebellion; it is the party that fought to uphold slavery and make t national. It is not such a party as the Ameri an people can trust. We do not believe the will trust it in this last year of the ninetcently G. H. Wheeler. Scranton, July 5.

THE MAN FOR THE PLACE.

From the Springfield Union.

A. E. Frye, superintendent of the Cultan schools, ought to occupy a pretty warm spot in the hearts of the Cuban teachers who are visiting this country. On the versage from Cuba he demanded that his wards should receive proper and considerate treatment, and when partermaster McHarg refused to provide for their comfort and was insulting and insolent Mr. Frye, after exhausting patience, knocked him down. When the incident had closed, the quar-termaster awoke to the fact that bullying doesn' ay, and for the remainder of the trip he treat d Mr. Frye like a gentleman and with the ut most respect. A little muscular Christianity is a good thing to have in stock. Mr. Frye has proved himself to be the right man in the right place, and the government is extremely for-tunate in having second his services. He is in entire mastery of the Cuban school situation and

first-class sunning mate for General

Trade with the New Possessions

THE EFFECT of the new Porto Rican tariff act is plainly perceptible in the commerce between the United States and that islans during the month of May. The Monthly furnmary of Commerce and Finance, just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics, shows that experts to Porto Rico have more than doubled as compared with the preceding May, and imports from the island have nearly doubled. Experts to the island from the United States in May, 1800, were \$005,504, and in May, 1900. 56,410. The imports into the United States om the island in May, 1899, were 9647,170, and in May, 1900, \$1,100,367. This increase is the more remarkable because it had been understood that the people of Porto Rico had little to sell and little with which to buy, since the hurri the people of that island.

summerce with Porto Rico shows a much greate crease than is the case with any of the other ands. With Cuba the commerce of May differed little from that of May, 1899, and this was also the case with the Hawaiian islands; while in the Philippine islands the imports increase, though the exports show remarkable gain.

The following tables show our exports to, and mports from each of the islands in May, 1'40, and with Man Total

	se neme anno			
	EX	PORTS '	TO	
Porto Hawaii Philipp	Ricc	1	305,561 1,236,700 63,965	May, 1600, 82,155, 89 608,479 1,429,140 253,214 26,168
	IMI	ORTS FI	ROM	
Porto Hawaii Phliipp Samoa,	Rice		1,162,976 647,179 2,381,138 622,101 100	1,485

slands during the eleven months ended Man Cuba. Porto Re-Breadstoffs 5,679,595 881.63 Wood and manufactures ... 1.804.231 1,811,422 Malt Domors rude minerals oils 19,519 23,700 32,0% Wrapping paper Glass and glassware Electrical apparatus Wood and manufactures ... 1,998,005 Bregelstuffs 50,860 6,03 8,830 30,898 474,120 Pipes and fittings

Malt lienors . 45,5% 13,9% Cotton cloth Boots and shoes Electrical apparatus Carriages and parts Fish Hay Illuminating oil Cordage QUESTIONS.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. Is it well to keep alive the memory of the vative exercises every year? What good is do: by recalling annually the incidents of tha dreadful 3d of July, 1778, when a force of Br-t sh, Indians and Tories murdered, in cold bloolarge body of men, women and children? as a fearful episode of war, but what is to be gained by dwelling on it nearly a century and a quarter after it occurred? The orator of the sion, last Tuesday, could draw from it son but revenge. Revenge on whom? on the Indians-they were exterminated Ion Not on the Tories-they are dead, and no grudge is felt against their descendants. The ly one of the three parties to the ma against whom revenge may be felt at this la lay is the British government, which acted its agent in the bloody work, and which in existence. But can we not afford to forgive even the members of the present British govern

ment for what their predecessors did so long LITERARY NOTES.

Eugene Tyler Chamberlain, the United state umissioner of pavigation, has a most timely and incisive article in the July Forum upon the shipping subsidy bill. He points out the present inferiority of the United States in by merchant marine enumerates the means propose by the bill for the effacement of this interiority describes how Great Britain attained her present pre-eminence in the ocean carrying trade, and shows how the United States can, within thirty years, attain her rightful place in the merchant marine of the world.

Two of the freshest and most important of reent articles on Clana, namely, Mr. Grundy's account of "The Last Palace Intrigue at Peking." and Mr. Douglas' hopeful view of "The Intel-lectual Awakening of China," will be found in the Living Age; Mr. Gundry's article in the number for July 7 and Mr. Douglas' in the num-

The first edition of Mr. Allen's new novel, "The Reign of Law," was upward of 40,000 and was sold before the day of publication.

A Good Reason.

Minnie-I shall not accept Walter's first pro-

Ida-I know it, dear, "Because you weren't there."-Harper's Da-



Particular interest centers around our \$20 Three-Piece Bedroom Sultes. 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.

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General Stationers and En-

gravers,

Scranton Pa. Hotel Jermyn Bldg.



A Southern farmer, whose home is somewhat in the backwoods, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent said: "I am 61 years old, and until I was nigh unto 50 years old I was always well and peart, then for a long while I suffered with indigestion and could not eat anything hardly at all. My daughter, who lives in the city, sent me some of

Ripans Tabules

told me how to take them, and they have completely cured me. I want you to tell everybody how I got cured, for it is a blessing to humanity.