

Jonas Long's Sons' Scranton Department Store

The Big Store Is Very, Very Busy. The July Clearing Sale a Mighty Trade Magnet

Clearing Sale of **Domestics.**
Whipcords in stripes, dresses and fancy figures; rich colorings and finest quality. Clearing sale price..... 7½c
Percalines and Silesias, the 12½c and 15c kind. Clearing sale price..... 9½c
Organdies, full 32 inches wide in assorted styles, clearing sale price..... 5c
Printed Corduroy, something new; warranted fast colors, clearing sale price... 9c
Zephyr Gingham, full 32 in. wide, the 20c kind, clearing sale price..... 10c
Westminster Cloth, a new wash fabric; light and dark grounds; just like silk, worth 10c; clearing sale price... 12½c
Alabama Chevions in stripes, plaids and checks; clearing sale price..... 6c
Shrunk Cotton for skirt facing, the 15c kind; clearing sale price..... 12½c
French Madras in checks and stripes; full 36 in. wide and guaranteed fast colors; clearing sale price..... 12c
Juno Percalines in light colors for summer wrappers; clearing sale price..... 6c

July Clearing Sale of **Laces and All-Overs.**
Vals and torchons in an endless variety of pretty patterns from ½ to 4 inches wide, clearing sale price... 3c
Torchon Laces in exquisite patterns for trimming undergarments, nearly every width, clearing sale price... 6c
Oriental Laces in the newest and richest effects, some of them very wide, all new goods, clearing sale price... 8c
All-Overs in patterns that are very handsome, no two alike, worth up to 1.25 the yard, clearing sale price... 49c
Mohair and silk braids for dress trimmings, all colors, worth up to 59c the yard, clearing sale price..... 12c



We have never seen such mighty Summer crowds. Yesterday was a day full of brilliancy and excitement. Every store avenue was crowded with busy buyers. This Great July Clearing Sale of Ours goes away ahead of anything of the kind ever before attempted. In every department prices have been cut to the core. We are determined that July shall be a big month—present indications do not belie the statement. Today the first excursion of the week comes to the Big Store—from Honesdale and Carbondale, and a small army of up-valley folks will mingle with the city crowds in looking and buying.

July Clearing Sale of Toilet Articles.
Batley's Talcum Powder, per box... 7c
Vaseline, pure, per bottle... 3c
Copo Soap, fine for baths, per cake... 4c
Snowberry Soap, per cake... 4c
Hair Brushes, genuine bristles... 17c
Tooth Brushes, all sizes... 5c
Tar Soap, per cake... 3c
Ammonia, perfumed, bottle... 10c
Witch Hazel, large bottle... 10c
Shaving Brushes, fine bristles... 5c
Florida Water, large bottles... 15c
Violet Water, very fine, bottle... 15c
Glycerine Soap Rose Beauty... 7c
Pears' Unscented Soap, per cake... 9c
Tooth Paste, Sheffields, fine... 15c
Century Perfumes, by the ounce... 19c

July Clearing Sale of **Handkerchiefs, Aprons.**
Children's Handkerchiefs, with solid colored borders; clearing sale price..... 1c
Men's fancy colored borders; in new styles; clearing sale price..... 2c
Women's fancy embroidered and lace edge in new styles; clearing sale price... 10c
Women's all linen, hand-embroidered initials, worth 25c; clearing sale price... 12½c
Fancy Aprons in many styles, slightly soiled; beautifully trimmed with fine embroidery and plaits; not one worth less than 75c; clearing sale price..... 35c

July Clearing Sale of **Silks.**
Brocade Suitings in solid shades with bright mohair finish, 34 inches wide; also 34 inch mercerized suitings in checks, stripes and mixtures, worth 25c yard; clearing sale price..... 12½c
China Silks, solid colors, full 21 inches wide. Clearing sale price..... 20c
Wash Silks, 20 inches wide, in neat stripes, checks and plaids, strictly all silk and fast colors. Clearing sale... 20c
Black Satin, all silk and fine quality, 19 inches wide; clearing sale price..... 49c
Foulards, all silk and in full range of exquisite colorings and patterns, all new styles. Clearing sale price..... 59c
Striped Taffetas, 20 inch, fine quality in rose, pink, reseda heliotrope, sky, navy and Yale blue, garnet, cardinal and castor, also some waist lengths of fine corded taffetas, worth up to \$1.10 and \$1.25 yard. Clearing sale price..... 69c

JOHN H. LONG'S SONS

STANDS WHERE HE STOOD LAST TIME

EX-COMPTROLLER ECKELS FIRM AGAINST BRYAN.

Gives Reasons Why No Self-Respecting Democrat Should Consort with the Spawn of Modern Populism as Typified in the Candidacy of the Nebraska Party Boss.

Chicago, July 10.—James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency during President Cleveland's second administration and now president of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, is as firm against the election of William J. Bryan as president as he was in 1896, and as a sound money Democrat will do his utmost to compass the Nebraska's defeat. In an interview with a representative of the Times-Herald yesterday Mr. Eckels thus defined his reasons for the course he has adopted:

"I did not support Mr. Bryan in 1896, and I don't intend to now. I shall oppose his election this year with all the vigor and ability I possess. I do not feel that I could properly and conscientiously remain merely passive and contenting myself with simply voting against him. No issue set forth in any platform, no matter how cunningly devised and arranged, in this campaign can be made paramount to the issue of Mr. Bryan himself, his erroneous views of public questions, his numerous vagaries and his demonstrated desire to find popularity and votes in a never absent appeal to class prejudices and supposed race hatreds.

Issues of Populism.

The many issues of Populism were absorbed four years since by my sense of what was safe and sound in the operations of government and the general well-being of the people, because I viewed them as being fundamentally wrong, and being so, neither lapse of time nor errors of the party in power reconcile me to their adoption or make it possible that I should support a candidate who not only approved of them, but is their best embodiment and most vigorous champion. I have not read all of Mr. Bryan's utterances during the past four years, but I have taken note of enough of them to know that his views have not changed on any important question since 1896, and his determination to stir up class strife is not less manifest. Throughout all his addresses, public and private, is shown uniformly an apparent pleasure in preaching the desirability of discord between employer and employee, class and class. No appeal ever comes from him which is not tinged with advice to those who must work to distrust those who must employ.

Harmful to Labor.

All this is not only un-American, but it is unjust, unfair and harmful most of all to the laborer, for whose well-being beyond all others it is necessary that complete harmony between capital and labor and not continual antagonism should exist. The interests of labor are never in such great jeopardy as when intrusted to a man who has the gift of empty counsel with unbounded political ambition and no business judgment or training. No man is fitted for the presidency who day in and day out proclaims in the midst of a demonstrated better condition of affairs, the reverse to be true in order to foment a discontent, which will gain to himself and party a political advantage. Mr. Bryan, without the statesmanship to analyze the conditions as they exist and find a

remedy therefor, gives utterance to nothing that would improve them, but only to that which would make them worse and cause greater injury to the greater mass of the people, whose fate he constantly bewails. I do not believe in the public value of any man who is, under any and all circumstances, a fault-finder and mere protester against all existing order of things. Mr. Bryan's friends insist that he is nothing if not intellectually honest and fearless. Granted that their contention is true, the inquiring public must then be forced to conclude that he is either woefully ignorant or wilfully blind. At no time since his coming into political power has his motto been "protection which has not failed of fulfillment, or laid down as truth an economic doctrine which has not in the course of quick events been demonstrated to be an economic fallacy.

Dictation of Platform.

If he does not study grave public questions in the light of past history and present facts and human experience, but only views them in the glare of his own preconceived notions and fame of his own very political career, he is unsuited either to advise the public as a teacher or guide when it is called upon to elect a president. If he was unfit, because of his erroneous views and economic heresies, to be elected to the presidency in 1896, he is equally an unfit man now, for the honor of the presidency and the welfare of the nation are at stake. He stands today on all these questions exactly where he stood then, and to make more manifest and clearly defined his position he compels his constituents to stand on a vital issue, and constructs as to accord with his views and wishes.

Alliance with Croker.

I can conceive of nothing more pitiable than the sight of accredited delegates of a once great political party in a national convention capingly surrendering their own views in a vitally important economic question at the behest of a once defeated presidential candidate, who only had brought that party into disgrace and discredit upon the issue of Tammany. Mr. Bryan, Cleveland would not do. He has formed an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Tammany, and that, too, at a time when that organization is known to be thoroughly corrupt and a constant menace to all the best interests of good government.

Unity with Populists.

Mr. Bryan hardly appeals to the thoughtful citizen, with whom political parties are only agencies for public good to the extent that they stand for fundamentally right principles and honest administration, when upon the one hand he is presented by the Populists and on the other by Tammany, the joining hands with the one constitutes an offense against safety in governmental administration, the alliance with the other an offense against political decency, making it doubtful as to his ability, no matter how strenuously he might try, to secure honesty in the conduct of public affairs in an administration over which he presided.

Re-affirming of 16 to 1.

I am told that not a few Democrats who refused to sanction the nominee and platform of the Chicago convention will aid the nominee and platform at Kansas City. I doubt if there are many who will do so. Why should they? The same candidate has been named, the same doctrine announced, only in a more offensive way. It is not difficult to predict what would be the outcome of any administration based upon the socialism of Populism and the rapacity of Tammany.

right of private contract under the guaranty of law may be abrogated. It is the acceptance of these elements of socialism which work injury to both government and people.

Effect on Gold Basis.

If elected president the public must be prepared to see Mr. Bryan as chief executive and in his position he accepts the right to manipulate the currency and power of the treasury department in such a manner as to nullify as best he can its provisions under the right of private contract. He can and will keep the country in a state of ferment and uncertainty in an attempt to bring about the larger use of silver, through the use of the tariff and other means. The experiment is too dangerous a one to be entered upon by any on the grounds that the gold standard is so fixed in law that it cannot be disturbed by any man who may be president or secretary of the treasury. The law ought to be executed with a construction favorable to it to fully carry out its provisions and not in a manner antagonistic to them.

Bryan and Recent War.

It will hardly do for any sound money man to support Mr. Bryan because of a supposed help to his position in accepting the gold standard. He and his friends, in order to put the administration to a political disadvantage, urged on the declaration of war with Spain, and when it was over Mr. Bryan, personally at Washington, through personal largess and bribery, brought into line a sufficient number of Democratic senators to ratify the treaty of Paris, despite the fact that it provided for the purchase and taking possession of Porto Rico and the Philippines, without any provision for giving them any home government whatsoever. The evils and burdens of the present moment growing out of the Spanish war are to be laid as much at the door of Mr. Bryan and his party as at that of Mr. McKinley and his.

Policy on Philippines.

I imagine that self-government will come quite as readily through the administration of Mr. McKinley as through that of Mr. Bryan. It will not come under either administration, making it doubtful as to his ability, no matter how strenuously he might try, to secure honesty in the conduct of public affairs in an administration over which he presided.

Would Not Trust Him.

If Mr. Bryan and his party had stood out, as they should have, against the unnecessary and useless Spanish war and had opposed instead of assisted in ratifying the Paris treaty, they would be in a better position to control Republican plans and purposes. As it is, I don't see that

Mr. Bryan is less an expansionist, through force of circumstances which he assisted in creating, than is Mr. McKinley. The difference is certainly not great enough to make any man surrender his convictions on other great questions to accept him upon any.

As to Porto Rico.

As to the question growing out of the Porto Rico tariff, I believe the administration made a most egregious error, but as Democracy is now constituted and controlled it stands for nothing so far as a tariff policy is concerned. It has abandoned all the advantages of its position on this question by advocating in its free silver policy the very worst kind of protection. It is today, under Mr. Bryan's leadership, a party emphasizing a desire for special privileges and class legislation, appealing for the support of every element of discontent by falling in with and advocating the particularly special legislation which such elements stand for. Its demagogic is manifest on every hand.

Raising of Boer Issue.

What thoughtful and inquiring person can possibly believe that either Mr. Bryan or the delegates at Kansas City are really deeply addicted to the extent which it is made to appear that they are to the alleged wrongs of the Boers in South Africa? It is not manifest, through the lips of either the Boers or their supporters, that Mr. Bryan and his followers hope for a German and Dutch vote as a determining factor in the election, but that they desire to see the Boer issue raised as a supposed race prejudice against Great Britain, and not because the question of the integrity of the Boer republic is so dear to them.

Confidence in Germans.

Having voted with a sentiment, the Kansas City convention, under the inspiration of Mr. Bryan, immediately proposed, for political effect, to express a wish to interfere with a European government in a matter strictly its own. I think it is a disgraceful and unstatesmanlike, quite beneath the dignity of any great party or leader. I shall be surprised if any German voter, here or elsewhere, will support Mr. Bryan, here or elsewhere, because of the country against every sound principle of justice, liberty and the rights of man.

Calls Him Fault-Finder.

It is all in a part with Mr. Bryan's constant repetition of having been an un-American financial system, forced on us by and for the benefit of the English and against our own interests. He cannot but know the utter absurdity of making it for political effect, and that by making it he impugns the good faith and patriotism of more than half the voters who do not agree with or support him.

many prejudices unjustly entertained against capital, but in neither instance can they be dealt with to the good of all by any one who brings to them none of the elements of a statesman and all those which wholly make up the successful stump speaker and campaign orator.

Where Remedies Lie.

I believe that none of the remedies lies without the pale of enacted legislation than within it, and that neither labor nor capital is benefited by public utterances on the platform, in legislative halls and throughout the columns of the press to the effect that there is an irrepressible conflict between them. I do not believe any man benefits his country by being a preacher of discontent, strife between classes, social and political pessimism, financial error and continual financial gloom, despite surrendering and widespread prosperity; and therefore I do not believe in Mr. Bryan. There is much in President McKinley's administration and official acts I am not in accord with. I do not accept Republican doctrine as against pure Democratic ones rightly interpreted and incorporated into the administration of public affairs. But as between Republicanism and Populism I prefer the channel of Bryanism, I prefer Republicanism.

To Vote for McKinley.

I am going to vote for President McKinley and his whatever I can do to aid in his election, not because I favor all his policies or approve of all his political acts, but because under all existing conditions I believe the affairs of the country will be better off in his hands than in those of Mr. Bryan. I hope some time to see the Democratic party re-created, advocating Democratic candidates and Democratic principles, but it cannot be more than a disturbing force in the country's daily history unless it ride itself of a leadership which has brought it to its present low estate and ceases making itself the lying asylum of those elements of discontent which, if once intrusted with governmental power, would work injury at home and loss of standing abroad.

Advice to Democrats.

It can live under defeat without complete and ultimate destruction, but a victory gained by it with a candidate holding the views of Mr. Bryan and a platform pledging the party to carry out the things advocated at Chicago in 1896 and in Kansas City a work ago would work out such results to the country that it would pass forever out of political power at a recurring election, without the smallest of minorities to do it honor, "unseen, unheeded, unhonored and unremembered."

Five Countries in Europe produce more wheat than they can use—Russia, Hungary, Serbia, Bulgaria and Roumania.

The Democratic wish to save his party's future will only do that and by no defeating Mr. Bryan and burying his platform. Its ultimate recurrence to power and prestige lies in the independence of Democrats who are such on principle and not through expediency. Five countries in Europe produce more wheat than they can use—Russia, Hungary, Serbia, Bulgaria and Roumania.

MORPHINE HABIT HORRORS.

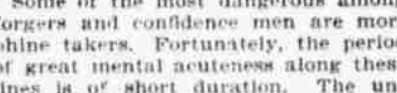
There is an Alarming Increase in the Number of Victims.

From the Boston Herald.
That the morphine habit is increasing among the people of this country there is no doubt. Physicians, druggists and the importers and dealers themselves attest to this. In one city 50 per cent. of all the morphine used is purchased by persons who use it without a physician's order. The habit is usually acquired through the victim having first taken the drug to allay pain or discomfort. The fascination of the change from pain, distress and insomnia to quietness, comfort and sleep is very intense, and overcomes all reason and judgment. After a short time of repeated use of morphine the reason is obscured. First the higher ethical brain succumbs, and all sense of right and wrong slowly disappears. The failure of veracity is the first symptom. This goes on to extreme lengths. Associated with it is egotism, which grows with the degeneration of the victim. Often this is the most prominent symptom. Secretiveness and cunning also increase to an astonishing degree. Some of the most dangerous among forgers and confidence men are morphine takers. Fortunately, the period of great mental acuteness along these lines is of short duration. The unstable brain state does not permit any continuous line of acts to be performed with equal cunning and judgment. While the secretiveness lasts, together with the low cunning and selfishness, it is found after a time that the reasoning faculties become benumbed, so that they cannot originate or adapt themselves to new conditions. During its first five years the morphine habit is often practically unnoticed. The patient may be a little dull in some respects—more bright or dull at one time than at another, or perhaps more sensitive and again indifferent. His ordinary occupation may be carried on without noticeable changes. His habits will deteriorate, and he may explain them as due to some physical condition. Later, however, more marked changes appear. The business man becomes unreliable and changeable, and the society woman develops a taste for slander and exhibits unusual emotional changes, and finally retires from society. The workman becomes shift and uncertain, and is discharged, or perhaps detected in some dishonest transaction. The failure of the higher brain takes away the former consciousness of duty and respect for law

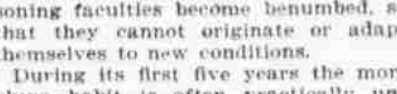
and order. Impulses to steal become very prominent in some cases. Immoralities of all kinds and senseless intrigues follow. Childish brags and foolish conceit, with egotistical boastings, are often common. Sometimes these faults are associated with much acuteness, and the writings of some authors have been marked by delicious imaginations and egotistical conceivings which for their strangeness and novelty have been considered original. Curiously enough, these productions are not uniform and vary widely. They are rarely on the same key or of the same quality, and have a decidedly insane tinge. Many morphine takers, having good constitutions, are able to use the drug for many years and partially to conceal the habit. They are likely, however, to become invalids, or to seek seclusion, and the erratic character of their brain work makes reasoning suggests the disturbances going on. Others become greatly broken down, or imbeciles, criminals, tramps or paupers, and eventually die of some intercurrent disease.

ALASKA'S VALUE.

She Has Other Metals Besides Gold and Silver. The United States paid \$7,200,000 for Alaska, and last year it yielded \$5,831,852 in gold and silver alone, says the New York Herald. These figures are given by the statistician of the mint. The increase over the precious metal product of 1898 was \$2,157,488. Until last year most of the gold and silver obtained in Alaska came from the quartz mines near Juneau, and most of the vast increase of last year came from the new gold fields of Cape Nome. It amounted to about \$2,400,000. From present indications the next three months will witness an increase of \$5,000 in the mining population of the territory. Most of them will go to the rich auriferous placers of Cape Nome, and miners of long experience say that the gold output of the present year from Alaska will equal that of California, and likely that of the Klondike during 1899. But gold and silver are not the only minerals. The enormous deposits of copper and coal which Alaska contains will receive attention from the army of adventurers entering the territory this spring and coming summer, and it will not be at all surprising if they add more to the mineral output of the territory than the gold quartz veins and placer deposits.



Committee of One Hundred, 75 Bible House New York. John Crosby Brown, Treasurer, 50 Wall Street, New York.



Remnant of Starving Cattle Saved for Plowing.