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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, JULY 16, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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

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County. Congress-WILLIAM CONNELLS Judge-GEORGE M. WATSON, Sheriff-JOHN H. FELLOWS. District Attorney-WILLIAM R. LEWIS. Prothonotary-JOHN COPELAND. Clerk of Courts-THOMAS P. DANIELS, Recorder of Deeds-EMIL BONN. Register of Wills-W. R. BECK Jury Commissioner-EDWARD B. STURGES.

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

If the constitution follows the flug, then the Filipinos are already as completely American citizens, from the legal standpoint, as Colonel Bryan himself is; and in proposing to cut them loose from the Union he is proposing something without constitutional warrant and on a par with secession. How do our Democratic friends get around this?

In the Nature of Retribution.

F THE REPORT from St. Petersburg as to the fate of the Russian minister to China and his wife is true, it augments the indemnity which China will have to pay and intensifies the regret that the powers did not take earlier and more decisive steps to protect their representatives at Pekin. Minister Conger's communications show that all the foreign ministers foresaw the anti-foreigner uprising, although it does not follow that they appreciated fully. until too late, its bearing upon their own fate, or that they made any requests of their home governments for protection which were not answered to the limit of possibility when once the magnitude of the danger was

comprehended.

Horrible as is the St. Petersburg report, the verification of which doubtless means also the doom of every American in Pekin, it does not essentially alter the task of civilization. On the contrary, it illustrates more vividly than before the impossibility of bringing about order through a partitloning of China, and emphasizes the necessity of ruling the Chinese hordes through co-operation with and re-enforcement of the best native element. No intelligent mind can doubt that had Chinese territorial integrity not been threatened, and especially had not forcible thefts of sovereignty or paramount influence in China been consummated outrageously by certain European powers from time to time, taking advantage of China's political weakness, there would not have existed the means of exciting the Chinese rabble into such frightful frenzies as have characterized the Boxer uprising. No Chinaman is so ignorant or superstitious that he cannot in time be won to friendliness by kind treatment; but where the presence of foreigners is associated in his mind with ideas of aggression and spoilation the materials of revolution accumulate rapidly and need merely a spark to develope into a blaze.

Nothing which any European power has done in China justifies the excesses of cruelty alleged to have been committed by the Chinese anarchists, It is necessary to the peace of the world that these excesses should be punished and their recurrence guarded against to the utmost of civilization's ability. But blind vengeance cannot further this end. The fault is not wholly with the Chinese, and it is time that the powers should realize the necessity of going into China clean handed before expecting of fanatical hordes the nice treatment prevalent among more polished peoples.

All writers upon the subject of political relations in the Orient agree that war between Russia and Japan is probable at an early day. Will It come over China as a pretext?

Merton on Bryanism.

HERE IS one citizen of Ne braska who is not in the least led astray by the economic sophistries William Jennings Bryan. We have in mind the Democrat who was secretary of agriculture during the last term of President Cleveland, Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Mr. Morton now resides on a his wants, and as an independent spectator of the political procession comments freely, frankly and without re-

Recently Mr. Morton was interviewed with regard to the political situation by William E. Curtis, of the Chicago Record. Among other things he said: "The man who can drink oxygen therefrom can swallow the Kansas City platform without tasting public weal. Those who had formerly anathematized as traitors, and in a revenues, and exploit the colonial far-lilar speech at Richmond, Va., de theory." The people of Cuba today God, and a full understanding of His will. It have aliver builton to sell and desire its value

traitors, and shall not come back."

Speaking with reference to the finanial plank adopted at Kansas City. lars constantly. Eight miles west, in the village of Dunbar, is a bank of \$10,000 capital which has \$110,000 of farners' money on deposit. Last week noney was loaned on land adjoining some of my own for three years at sim ple interest of 5 per cent, on a valua saw that same land begging for a purchaser at \$2,50 an acre not long ago. Under the gold standard that land has ecome so dishonest as to increase its purchasing power so that now one acre of it will buy 100 gold dollars, and when I saw it sold first one acre would buy only one dollar and a quarter. According to the economics of Bryanarchy, this land, with a constantly inreasing purchasing power, is the enemy of the poor and a menace to society. According to the Democratic platform, good honest land should never appreciate in value, nor should any other honest thing."

Mr. Morton is more worried over imperialism in the Democratic party than in Washington or the Philippines. "If the Kansas City convention," says he, 'had exercised its own judgment, if a majority of the delegates had acted secording to their own convictions Bryan and silver both would have been shelved. It is a singular fact that the only convention ever held in the United States which was absolutely governed by an autocrat and operated enirely under his orders should proclaim opposition to imperialism as the paramount issue of a political campaign. The proportion of Mortons to Bryans, of thinking men to emotionalists and realots, in the Democratic party is bound to increase as the campaign progresses, and the former will not train in the same party with the lat-

Great joy was created a few days ago in the Popocratic camp by the appearance of a report that ex-President Harrison, while bear-hunting in the west, had informed an obscure newspaper of his belief that Bryan would this time be elected. Had the report been true, it would have signifled no more than one man's opinion. but as a matter of fact, General Harrison never said anything of the kind.

The Future of Cuba.

HE OTHER day, before the Indiana Bar association, ex-Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, one of the ablest constitutional lawyers, read a paper on the legal and constitutional aspects of the pacification of Cuba, in which he made the point clear that the course which our government is taking in regard to Cuba, that is to say, its interposition to end the sovereignty of Spain, followed by its refusal to take over that sovereignty itself, and by its exercise of administrative funtions, wholly for the purpose of preparing the Cuban people o maintain in organic forms the independence which we have recognized as their natural right, is absolutely without any warrant in our constitution, either express or implied; vet it has come about by the practically unanimous wish and will of our people and finds sufficient authority illustration of public opinion rising above every fetter of convention or precedent to discharge a duty which could not longer be evaded; it is the "imperialism" of common sense and common humanity, which will be vindicated through the benefits which it will contribute to mankind.

By solemn resolution we are pledged to leave the government and control of Cuba to the people thereof upon the accomplishment of the Island's pacification. General Wood has lately asserted that Cuba, in the ordinary acceptance of the word, is pacified as well as it is ever likely to be. The island is at peace. Serious discord there is none. Life and property are as safe as in New York or Pennsylvania. Mob violence is as rare as in Massachusetts or Rhode Island, Every present, and the question therefore men during the next few months, arises, when will the United States withdraw?

In his last message to congress the be the ourcome of our intervention in free Cuba is a reality, not a name: a perfect entity, not a basty experiment bearing within theif the elements of failure. Our relation is not to be fulfilled by turning admit any loosely framed constitution to face the vicissitudes which too often attend weaker states, whose natural wealth and abundant resources are offset by the incongruities of their political organization and the recurring occasion for internal rivalries to sap their strength and dissipate their energies." In other words, the administration construes "pacification" to mean not simply the momentary absence of disorder, which might occur as a lull between revolutions, but the establishment of government upon a basts broad and true enough to make imhomestead near Nebraska City, the in- probable a recurrence of serious discome from which suffices to supply all order. Its policy is to do so well the work now in hand that it will not have to be done over again after an interval of imperfect independence,

This attitude squares with common sense and with our moral respensibil ity to the family of nations. We have no right to add to that family a weakwater after eliminating hydrogen and ling, calculated to involve it in trouble. When we made other nations keep their hands off Cuba we took financial fallacies or detecting the fla- upon ourselves the obligation to do the vor of Bryanarchy. There can be no work of pacification with thoroughreunited Democracy under that sort of ness. This we shall do, regardless of leadership. Mr. Bryan himself pro- impatient clamor, either in Cuba or claimed such a reunion absolutely im- at home. The Democratic platform possible. He denounced all gold stand- says untrully that "still the adminisard men as conspirators against the tration keeps the government of the island from its people, while Repubacted with the Democratic party he lican carpetbag officials plunder its

culminating in a new dispensation of

clared that 'they shall be branded as participate more liberally in their own rovernment than ever before, having practicaly unlimited control oven al municipal affairs, and General Wood Mr. Morton effered this illustration of is hastening to Washington to make its fallacy; "Here in Nebraska City, a final arrangements for the election of place of 10,000 population, the banks a constitutional convention of the carry a deposit of over a million dol- Cuban people to draft the charter of an independent state. There has been faithlessness an the part of a few of-

ficials among many, and it is being investigated and will be punished with relentless justice, but the instruction that faithlessness is the rule, instead of the exception among our adminis tion of more than \$30 per acre, and I trative officials in Cuba, is a stander upon hard working men, who, in positions of great difficulty and temptaion, are doing their best to put into honest effect the nation's sacred pledges, and who merit the support instead of the abuse and contempt of

their countrymen here at home. The creation out of nothing of a duble and enlightened state is not a work of fifteen minutes. President McKinley cannot drop a nickel in the stot of four centuries of Spanish misrule an draw out a full-fledged, firstclass modern republic fit to take an mmediate place in the category of intopendent nations. In two years much has been done, but much has yet to be lone. Let the man at the helm have his own way and his own time. You will not improve his work by distractng his attention.

"The Republican party is the party that has always done things, and thcopie who do things are the people vho meet the most criticism. annot carry intrenchments at the oint of the bayonet without some ody crying out. We have carried a great many polkitical intrenchments and there has been a great deal of cry mr out. We have carried the country sack to protection, have repelled the attack upon the currency now again enewed, and we have met the great puestions of the war. Great deeds ave brought loud criticisms, but we lo not fear to present the record to he American people. We believe that they will understand not only what has seen done, but the untold disaster that vould come to this country if William McKinley should not be re-elected in November."-Senator Lodge at Canton.

Recently Mr. J. C. Dana, of Boston, ubmitted a number of questions to a rominent male politician and to a wopan prominent as an advocate of voman suffrage, his purpose being to scertain how the experiment of wonan suffrage is regarded in Colorado ofter six years' trial. The answers cary, the woman differing from the man in the opinion that upon the whole the state has benefited; but tpon one point they strikingly agreethat the quality of the women who take an active interest in political matters has deteriorated. If this is a necessary consequence of woman suffrage, no wonder many able women

The director of the census has the authority, if he wishes to use it, to make a special religious census, but he has practically decided not to do so, for the reason that no feasible method exists of classifying the nonu lation with respect to religious beliefs. The various sects and denominations unprecedented in human history and print statistics of membership from time to time which are approximately correct, or at all events accurate enough for every necessary purpose and it therefore is probably just as well that Uncle Sam does not try to in their institutional genius. It is an mix into so delicate a matter, concerning which he has officially no direet concern.

Cape Nome gold seekers, in sheer despair, are committing suicide at the rate of four or five a day, yet the transportation companies contend that gold may be shoveled up by anyone like sand in that section. It seems strange that some law cannot be brought to bear upon the reckless ransportation lines that lure unforunates to destruction simply for the sake of their passage money.

Li Hung Chang's fefural to take assays on an American gunboat the other day, looks like an exhibition of bad judgment. From present appearances the head of the Chinese statesman will be much safer on an Amerinatural condition of pacification is can ship than in reach of his country-

Instead of wildly rushing about the 15 to 1 standard waved by Mr. Bryan, president said that whatever might there seems a disposition upon part of a goodly portion of the Democracy this the parade with indifference.

Cuban affairs, "we must see to it that season to sit on the fance and watch No necessity exists for a third national ticket this year. The Republi-

THE NEWSPAPER.

can ticket is good enough for every

From the National Printer-Journalist.

practical purpose.

The Rev. F. B. Pullman in a recent serment Pilgrim Congregational church, Providence, R. L. showed that he had studied the newspo er conscientionsly and to some account.

td among other things: Even those who profess to be incredulous regards it and its power are often found quoting which it contains. I venture to say that est readers give themselves into its control as would to no other master. The average ligious man, I venture to say, devotes more me to the newspaper than to the Bible, and has a more direct effect upon his actions than a the Holy Book.

When we consider the newspaper we find that is made up of a combination of mind and matter that surpasses flight of the imagination. All the world pays tribute to the newspaper. How few of the readers stop to think of the host of hands employed and the lives devoted to the illing of its columns. Its enterprise is one of closs things of the century.

The best paper means the best man, and the t man must be as pure as the purest, as brave s the bravest and as noble as the noblest. The oy that there is in it, is so recreant to his e the mary he may get by so doing. dpit Judas will be more conformably off in his loted place than that editor who uses treach notely the power which belongs to the high face of responsibility of the newspaper. A suspaper which is a blessing to a rill so live on earth and so deal with facts that If the facts of life will be used to the best intage to make good lives in the community loubtedy bunnan life needs some moral sew rage system, but the newspaper should not con-titute that system. A newspaper should be tenninated by the highest ideals as to morals 16 to 1 folly in order to satisfy the silver states.

should have the highest welfare of the citizens in its care and be the embediment of influential mo-

POLITICAL NOTES.

While former Senator David B. Hill is not say or saything that would indicate that he cher es any iil feeling toward Richard Croker for humiliation he received in Kansas City, his party in the Empire state at large demands he party in the Empire state at large demands hat Craker be checked in his grab for power, and checked so effectually that Tammany will have reason to remember the lesson for a long time to come. In a good many respects the situion reminds the Syracuse Post-Standard of the emecratic situation in 1871-73, when William Tweed was running Tammany Hall, Tamman ad things in pretty good shape (for Tweed and is friends) in New York city at that time, but Tweed wanted to control the state so as to prevent interference with his New York city policy y the state authorities. He had elected Hoffman ernor twice and had began to feel that he too strong to be beaten. It was in 1872 when Tammuny was at the very apex of it wer, that Samuel J. Tilden, after a long at ace from the assembly, went back there; as lem. David B. Hill sat in the assembly of 1872, also, as a young member from Chemung. He worked with Tilden. What happened to Tammany and Tweed during the following two years a pretty well known. The wholesale robbery of ew York city by Tweed and his associates was opped, the gang broken up, and Tweed died in Tiblen's share in the work was large, and as a direct result he was made governor in 1874, and two years later became the Democratic candate for president. Hill is a bigger man in the eratic party today than Tilden was in 1872 ut his interests now are very similar to these Tilden twenty-eight years ago, C or is a mily entrenched as the dictator of Tamman Hall now as Tweed ever was, and just as much a menace to any up-state Democrat who is amtions. Hill knows all these things and knows cople Croker's weak spots, and a good many of his You friends are speculating on the probability of his moving against Croker for a fight to the finish. They think they see signs of something of the

Henry U. Johnson, the eloquent Indianian who a Republican, fought McKinley in the Fifty fth congress and has now gone over to Bryan, aving become a Democrat, is noted for doing neer things. He first came into state promiace in the Indiana senate fifteen years ago. It as the session of the legislature when it was begod by Republicans that A. Green Smith, of idianapolis, had usurped the leutenant-governor's chair, and the quarreling became so general and the excitement so intense that on sevral occasions there were fist fights on the floor and at times ink bottles were thrown. Johnson sprang into the leadership on the Republican ide and his flashing a revolver in the face of reral senators served more than anything elbring the statesmen to an understanding of real story of Johnson's flerce antagonism t McKinley while in congress is related in a Riel mond, Ind., letter to the Chicago Record. John in had infrocated the appointment of Captair ctary of the navy department. Theodore Room elt was chosen over Elliott and during the rest f his term Johnson could not be induced to recamend any other man from his district for an as willing to take another place the president offered him providing he would get Johnson's recommendation, but the congressman was obdirecte and could not be moved. Elliott was finally placed at the bead of the posterfice deent in Porto Rico on the recommendation Congressman Watson, successor to Johnson.

The following papers of Democratic or Mug cump proclivities have bolted Bryan; The Denver Times (Ind.)

Baltimore Sun (Dem.) Boston Herald (Ind.)

The Boston Horald (Ind.)
The Phitadelphia Record (Ind.)
The Worcester, Mass., Post (Dem.)
The Charlotte, N. C., Observer (Dem.)
The Galvesten-Dallas, Tex., News (Ind.)
The Lexington, Ry., Herald, (Ind.)
The Manchester, N. H., Union (Dem.)
The St. PauloChoic (Dem.)

The St. Paul+Globe (Dem.) The New Haven Register (Dem.) The Hartford Times (Ind.)

Detroit Free Press (Ind.) Delringer News (Ind. Dem.) Chattanooga Times (Dem.) Previdence Journal (Ind.)

ing Bryan, free silver and all,

The Brooklyn Engle (Ind.)

The Unica Observer (Dem.) Raleigh, N. C., Observer (Dem.) Indiampolis News (Dem.) only offset we are aware of is the Springeld Republican, which gags at free silver, but scared by the imperialism bogy into support-

"It is easy," says the North American, "to or the qualities in Theodore Roosevelt which make him the most popular figure in the public life of the country today, popular in the power to arouse enthusiasm and make millions choose him by his first name. Small incidents sometimes tell the secret better than long biographies. In his western trip the other day Boose velt reached a town after nightfall, but, of course, there was a throng to demand a few ords. Rossovelt began, but before he had com-leted his first sentence a voice shouted from he darkness, 'Hello, Colonel.' Rossevelt paused and exclaimed: 'That's a familiar voice. Who was it called to me? It wasn't Brodie?' Then came the answer: 'Yes, it was I, Brodie,' and Brodie was one of his Rough Riders. God bless you, old many come up here, and the speech was interrupted while the greeting went on. Rossevelt has instants gift. He is as quick with his speech as he was with his fire in the western haunts of big game. He is honest and plain poken, and, being without the devious entanglepatter over and think about a second time before nan like him to put some sparkle and life into

Here are the Tammany office-holders who hold Hobert A. Van Wyck, Mayor, J. Sergeant Cram, Dock Compissioner,

Charles F. Murphy, Book Commissioner, H. S. Kearny, Public Buildings Commis M. P. Breslin, Dock Department. John Whalen, Corporation Counsel, Randolph Guggenheimer, President of Co E. R. Carroll, Clerk General Sessions,

G. V. Brower, Park Commissioner, Martin McMahon, Judge, E. L. Fureman, Judge A. Gildersleeve, Judge, G. C. Barrett, Judge. G. L. Ingraham, Judgs

James Fitzgerald, Judge, Miles Beach, Judge, J. E. Newberger, Judge, ard Patterson, Judge Edward Patterson, Judge. The following Democratic leaders also hold ck in the ice trust; Richard Croker

Augustus Van Wyck, Eugene D. Wood. John F. Carroll. Hugh McLaughlin,

Senator Lodge pertinently inquires where Mr. Bryan would get his cabinet if elected. "Lock," says he, "over the roll of the Kansas City con vention and point out to me a secretary of state whom you would be willing to entrust with the estlement of the Chinese question. Run your eye over the list again and tell me where among the Artgelds and the Sulzers you will find a sucretary of the treasury. Look at the Sioux Falls collection and tell me whether you want Petti-grew in the eavy department and Allen at the head of the war department." Yet if Mr. Bryan should be elected, all these elements would have to be recognized.

Under the operation of the Wilson free trade tariff for revenue only, there was a deficit of \$108,000,000. In thirty-five months, Under the Dingley tariff for protection there was a surplus of \$40,000,000 in thirty-two months. Bryan sup-ported the Wilson bill, but is silent on the sub-

Ex-Senator Palmer, of Illinois, says:

to be enhanced. If Mr. Bryan succeeds at all, it will be by debauching the Democratic party

and persuading them that silver bullion can be advanced to the price of gold and conventing the party to Populism. The Democrats will call a convention and will have a ticket in the field." The Detroit Free Press, the leading Den

cratic paper in Michigan, says: "The feed unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of I without waiting for the aid or consent of any nation on earth was found stiff and cold in the November snow four years ago. Dead as Rame-s II. Since then the Hen, William J. Bryan has gone about preaching the resurrection and the life of this leanimate thing. All ...story, all logic, all commercial experience, all business developments, all expressions of the American electorate have shown the hopelessness of his

The Richmond Times, an Influential Democratic paper in Virginia, says: "Mr. Bryan's defeat is certain and will be of the greatest advantage

TOWNE ON SUBJECT NATIONS.

In the present campaign the Han. Charles Arnette Towne is bound to be a figure second in importance to Bryan only, and considerably more conspicuous and influential than Stevenson. His claims to consideration will be such that Mr. Bryan, if elected, would be almost certain to put Mr. Towne in the cabinet, probably as his secretary of the treasury. Mr. Towne's fidelity to free silver at sixteen to one is unquestionable. His convictions are as earnest and sincere as Bryan's, while he is perhaps that state-man's superior in tandlarity with the details of the question. He has come to the front aiready as a compaign speaker of the first magnitude, and his reputation for character and intelligence entitles him to a respectful hearing whethever respectful hearing whenever he less anything to say, We are interested, therefore, in Mr. Towne's restment of other issues than silver. In a special

at Lincoln recently he took up "imperialism" for the first time. The proposition to give "restricted liberty" to the Filipines, he said, amounted to a repeal of the Declaration of Independence. His definition of imperial as distinguished from republican government is consisted with a season. The empire is where sort, in spite of the outward amiability of the tained in this passage: "The empire is wher rival chiefs.

tained in this passage: "The empire is wher the question whether a man shall have his determined by the caprice of some other man there the 'promise of nature' is only a barred deality; where the Declaration of Independence a repudiated and scoffed at; where the libert; sich that great charter declared to be gi hich a McKinley may grant to some men such measure' as suits his opinion of 'their parity'; where the 'consent of the governed' hanged into the 'consent of the governor chere there are no rights, but only concessions, there nations may be held as subjects; where athority may be limited in some places, for absolute in all places," This is intelligible nd it comes as near as anything yet advance by any Democratic entire to conveying the fundamental idea which underlies the Demo-eratic demand that the flag of the United State ball be withdrawn from the Philippines. In Mr. Towne's state of Minresota, about

undred miles from his own home, there is subject nation." It enjoys only a "restrict herry." The nucleority of the United Sist government is more nearly absolute in the part of Minnesota than it is in Duluth, for ex-ample, one bundred miles away. Privileges an amounties which are rights at Duluth are on "concessions' at Leech Lake. To the people of this part of Minnssota, notwithstanding the Dec aration of hisdependence, and the "promise sature," and the doctrine of the "consent of t roverned," there is granted only such measu d liberty as is suited to their capacity, in the pinion of the "governors." There "the ques-ion whether a man shall have his due" is determined according to the judgment, or, as Mr. Towne would say, the caprice, of some other man or men. In that part of Minneseta, there man or men. In that part of Manuescia, there-fore, there exists a condition of affairs corre-sponding in every particular to that which Mr Towne denounces as imperialistic, and which he regards as marking the decay of republican in-stitutions, and the overshadowing approach of empire. It not only exists there today, but it has existed there ever since Mr. Towne moved into the immediate neighborhood of the scene of outrage: yet, although he is now vociferous in behalf of the Flipinos, it is not recorded that he has ever raised his voice to protest against the imperialistic deprivation of the God-given ght of his near neighbors, the Chippewas, to

In this because of any difference in the charac-ter of the title under which the United States government assumes to hold this particular territory in Minnesota? No, for it happens that the 7,500 Chippewas of Minnesota was acquired in precisely the same manner as our sever-figury over the territory inhabited by the 7,500,600 Pflipinos. In both cases the territory was trataforced to us by by the former secretion between the treaty, and the United States paid the purchas action: \$15,000,000, to France for the Laubdan. purchase in 1803, and \$20,000,000 to Spain for the Philippines in 1898. In both cases without "the consent of the governed." Strangely nough, the parallel does not end there. er time when Agomaldo and a single tribe lipines, the Tagais, were preparing to rebel tates government and to attack its flag, th Chippewa chirf, Bog-a-ma-go-shig, and a single tribe of Chippewas, the Pillagers, attempted to assert their independence of laws in the making of which they had no part. They fought the United States government had granted them, according to its epinion of their capacity, and to establish instead the unrestricted liberty which Mr. Towne holds to be the nirthright of helr fellow men, the Tagala, curred less than two years ago and within hundred miles of his law office.

What happened? Precisely what happened when the Tagal revolt occurred. The despetis power of what Mr. Towne calls imperialism sum moned to its service the steel and lead of what Mr. Towns calls militarism. The war department at Washington issued enfors, troops were moved, battles were fought and rebellion was crushed out with Gathing and Metchkins rapid-ire guns, just as though the Declaration of In-dependence had never been written. In the fight against Bog-a-ma-go-shig and his Pillagers go American blood was scerificed to assert the premacy of the United States flag in Minnesota and Major Wilkinson and his five men lost their lives in just the same just rause and righteon duty to which General Lawton and hundreds of gord of objection to utter in October of 1% when irrecriation and militarion marched side by side through his own state of Minnesota er their way to put down with an iron land the effects of a "subject nation" to assert the very loctrines he now preaches.



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A salesman who travels for a Bridgeport, Conn., factory reports that he has always been subject to colds caught from exposure in drafty places. "I used to muffle myself up no end," he says, "and yet my head and throat were continually stuffed up and I was hoarse as a crow. I was waiting at Plainfield Junction for a train one day and met a man who gave me a

Ripans Tabule

and said he guessed that would cure my cold, and it did. Since then," he says, "I always keep the TABULES by me and take one at the first snoeze. If I do this the cold seldoms get any farther "