the Scranton Tribune

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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

SCRANTON, JULY 27, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

President-WILLIAM McKINLEY. Vice-President-TIPEODORE ROOSEVELT.

State. ngrossmen-at-Large -- GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FOURDEREIL

County. Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL, Congress—WILLIAM CONNELLS
Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON,
Sheriff—JOHN H. PELLOWS,
Treature J. A. SCRANTON,
District Attorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS,
Prothonotary—JOHN COPPELAND,
Clerk of Counts—THOMAS P. DANIELS,
Recenter at Deeds—EMIL BONN,
Register of Wills—M. K. BECK,
Jury Commissioner—EDWARD R. STURGES,

Legislative. First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS, Sarond District—JOHN SCHELER, JR. Third District—EDWARD JAMES, JR. Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.

The Times in the first place having taken o ause of the people against the Thread and Wall street gamblers, the gold bank ing efficie and the monopolies that oppress to working classes and control the administration machinery to their own profit, there has been n exeasion for this paper to change its views or the financial or other national issues which are the cause of the so-called "common people."-

Yet it did change its views in the twinkling of an eye. Four years ago, after the Pennsylvania Democratic convention declared for the gold standard, the Times was as ardent a gold bug as the "Threadneedle and Wali street gamblers" could wish, flopping over to silver under compulsion of the Democratic national platform adopted a few days later at Chicago. We don't know what our contemporary refers to in the phrase "the gold banking clique," but as its editor is a bank director maybe he will explain.

No Alliance With England.

T IS ANNOUNCED by one of the officers of the society recently organized in Philadelphia for the purpose of developing closer relations between the two branches of the English-speaking race that the society's aim is not political; that it does not look to any formal treaty; that its purpose is simply to contribute to a better understanding.

A programme directed toward this end would naturally commend itself to the better judgment of most Americans, who can certainly have no partiality for discord with Great Britain or preference for a perpetuation of prejudices. It should be the endeavor of the American people to cultivate the good will of all the nations and to deserve the enmity or ill will of Nor could anything be more natural than that mutual feelings of cordiality and personal esteem should arise between two peoples having so many interests and memories and ambitions in common as have the people of England and the people of the United States.

The American who is alone in a foreign city and who meets there a Frenchman, German or Russian, does not conceive a dislike for him and certainly has no reason to imagine that the stranger would not make a desirable acquaintance if a common basis of communication and comprehension could be readily and easily established. But when he meets an Englishmon he feels that there is at once something in common-the langauage-and it is perfectly natural that a conversation should ensue and very likely a pleasant friendship be dated from that moment. This is something beyond the power of pollties to make or mar; it exists without reference to international frictions of public policy or opinion, it does not involve any reflection upon the Frenchman, German or Russian; it is simply a matter of course.

The cultivation of this race friendliness can harm nobody and is an object wholly in keeping with the best traditions. But an alliance in the political sense is not to be thought of. The time never was when the United States needed more than it needs today to be absolutely free handed in all its foreign relations.

There seems no question as to the quantity of testimony produced by the prosecution in the Goebel murder trial. Its quality is another matter,

A Chance for Reformers. N THIS DAY of superabundant societies for the promotion of miscellaneous reforms it is surprising that no discerning mind has not appreciated the necessity for inculcating a finer spirit of modesty on the part of the American women who frequent our summer resorts. Our reference is not to the open shamelessness, which is so much in evidence at this season among sojourners along our coasts. Although conspicuous, this represents only a small proportion of the tourist population and is a feature of social life which, if we may give credit to history, has always existed

and presumably always will exist. We refer more especially to a temporary and comparatively recent phenomenop, which may be described as an indelicate willingness to have one's picture exploited. Men and women in public life or of public interest become callous to this form of notoriety and do not mind it. When the picturing is done respectfully and respectably or when, in the form of admitted carieatures, it has the saving merit of humor, it can be accepted as an irrepressible manifestation of the spirit of the age, with adequate sanction. But a different case is presented when Mary Ann Jones or Samarintha Brown goes to Atlantic City from the privacy of honest obscurity and straightway needed hall-storm matters which, in a honeymoon, -Yonkers Statesman

is reproduced in garish half tone in their finish, were to put the name of the next issue of the metropolitan Hill at the head of the ticket.

This is not so bad when the portrait is inoffensive in pose or suggestion; but when Mary is exhibited in the economical togs of the surf with a masculine arm encircling her dripping waist or Samarintha is disclosed in while sprawling admirers are busy in the conventional shore tricks, the general effect, if not indelicate, at least fails to enhance mankind's chivairle respect for the modesty of the better sex. In some instances it may be that these pictures are faked or stolen; but there is reason to fear that a craving for notoriety is on the increase among many women who have no consciousness of immodesty. This must certainly be true of those summer belies who invite the advertisement of their charms in the public press and measure the success of their vacation by the number of times they have got their names and pictures into print.

Gold Democracy shows a disposition also to keep in the middle of the road.

The Consent of the Governed.

NDER THE LEAD of Democratic politicians who on the stump wax eloquent in denunciation of "government without the consent of the governed,' the Democracy of North Carolina is supporting an amendment to the constitution of that state of which the following is the essence:

on shall be able to read and write any sec tion of the constitution in the English language.

•nd, before he shall be entitled to vote, he shall have paid on or before the first day of May, of the year in which he proposes to vote, his pull tax for the previous year as prescribed by a ticle 5, section 1, of the constitution. But no male person, who was, on January 1, 1867, of at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any state in the United States, wherein he then resided, and in lineal de-seemdant of any such person shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this tate by reason of his failure to possess the edu-cational qualification herein described: Provided, he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to Decem-

In other words, no male negro re siding in North Carolina, if this amendment carries, can vote unless he shall be able to read and write any section of the constitution in the English language, for the reason that prior to January 1, 1867, negroes were not citizens; but any male white of the requisite age can, upon payment of his boll tax, vote whether he be able to read and write or not. The intent of the amendment, openly declared, is to disfranchise the great bulk of the negro vote, which unhappily is illiter ate, so as to insure the supremacy of the whites for all time. Three other states, Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana, already have similar discriminating amendments or "grandfather clauses," as they are called, and Virginia is about to follow suit. In none of these states is it proposed voluntarily to relinquish the representation in congress which is based upon the negro part of the population. The black man is good enough to figure in the census returns, when representation in congress is being determined: ut that is as far as the Democratic eaders in the solid South are willing to let him participate in the govern ment.

"Imperialism," at which these polilcians rail, is building school houses in very new possession so that our Spanish-speaking wards may be taught the essentials of good citizenship. It is inviting these people to take part in the formation of municipal governments so that they may be trained how to govern themselves. It is in troducing just as fast as conditions will permit the broad ideas of trial by jury, of liberty of conscience, speech and worship, and of equality before the law. It is withholding from them no opportunity for self-advancement which our resources and limited experience can supply. Yet the political party which is disfranchising the colored citizen and making practically no effort to qualify him for citizenship has the effrontery to condemn "government without the consent of the governed."

Dr. Brooks has just discovered his twenty-second comet. Dr. Brooks believes that all things come to him who waits and does not make much fuss about it.

Hill and Croker.

N EXPLANATION of Richard Croker's treatment of David B. Hill at Kansas City is supplied in a letter to the Washington Post by Alfred Henry Lewis, one of Croker's authorized biographers. According to Lewis, who is presumed to present the Croker version, Hill had a plot to be the presidential nominee himself. This ambition entered David's mind twelve years ago, Lewis charges, upon the alleged authority of a man who was once Hill's confidential lieutenant, that in 1888 Hill deliberately threw Grover Cleveland in New York state and caused his own election as governor in the hope that four years later Cleveland would be a dead figure and Hill would be nominated in his stead. Lewis continues: "Hill was elected governor, and Cleveland lost the state to Harrison by

5,000 votes. Hill went up and Cleveland went down; Hill went to Albany, Cleveland left Washington and public life. It was perfidy on Hill's part; but from his standpoint it was also success. White House-mad, his better sense was dulled. Hill grinned broadly, took his oath as governor, and began fencing for the nomination of 1892. It is needless to tell that story. Cleveland's hold at that time on the popular fancy was perfect. Despite Hill's capture of the house speakership with Crisp: despite his snapper convention; despite New York, and in the teeth of its delegation at Chicago, Cleveland was selected on the first ballot, and Hill, fighting to the last, went down. Then came 1896. Cleveland was no longer the idol of Democracy. Rather

was he its execration. Hill again took

heart of grace, and again repaired to

Chicago in search of a presidency. Hill

had a speech in his pocket. It was to

'electrify' and 'stampede' and do other

"Again Hill failed, Bryan was named in 1896; and Hill, his hopes broken by two successive disappointments, his spirits all at bay, came back to Wolfert's Roost to sulk. McKinley was elected. Time marches, and four years more have fled into the past. It is 1890. abbreviated attire semi-buried in sand | Hill's ambitions to be president preen their feathers anew. The query is, Can Hill set aside Bryan, the natural party choice, and take his place as leader at the head of the columns of Democracy? Hill argued and schemed for the Kansas City nomination in this sort. Bryan had once and again said, would not accept a nomination upon a platform which did not specifically set in the corner and spanked him."

"No," said Mary. "I did. I said I was his mamma, so I must punish him, and I took him in the corner and spanked him." forth 'silver 16 to 1.' In this silver attitude of Bryan, Hill saw, as he thought, his opportunity. Bryan was a man of high principle; his word was given and was good. With '16 to 1' left out, he would not accept a nomination. To Hill's eager hope the very situation suggested the plan. Hill would alm his effort against '16 to 1.' "Hill worked the papers and wrote

letters and visited folk in person, 'Sixteen to one must go,' said Hill. 'Without it, we could win; with it, we were lost.' As far as he might, Hill prepared convention sentiment to sidetrack '15 to 1.' Then he rushed to the party center in New York and asked to be named as a delegate at large. There was no quarrel on that score; the Tammany folk, his clan foes, would yield that much for peace. The pivotal point of his plot, however, was the convention committee on resolutions. Hill must represent New York as a member of that body. There was to be the theater of war. Once on that committee, Hill made no doubt of his ability to strangle '16 to 1.' Had Hill gone into that committee room, instead of Van Wyck, it is better than an even chance that the financial plank would have been reported without the ratio. Hill counted on doing this. He would go on the platform committee; he would fight '16 to 1;' would beat '16 to 1;' he would report the platform to the convention with the ratio left out. There would be uproar. Hill counted on it. There would be turmoil and stampede. Hill planned to produce them. The convention yould accept the report. Hill made no doubt of that. Bryan would refuse to permit his name to go before the convention. And with a convention all aboil with hot uncertainty, with a ratioless platform, with Bryan's name withdrawn, Hill's name was to be flung of plot. And it might have been sucessful. It broke down when Hill was rejected and beaten for the New York place on the committee on resolutions. Croker did that, As he told Hill in the conference of the New York delegation, when Hill pleaded and begged and even wept to be permitted to represent New York on resolutions, 'We don't want you because we don't trust

What truth there is in this melo dramatic narrative we do not profess it may be worth. But suppose it is all tee later on. rue. Does it differ in any essential rom Tammany politics? Is Croker the man to cast the first stone of criti-

A striking illustration of the fact that every man has a weakness is given in the case of Admiral Kempff. who displayed better judgment than any of the foreign commanders at Taku, and then immediately made a fuss because some of the vessels were two guns short in firing a salute in his

Public sentiment abolished the theatrical high hat several years ago, Public sentiment, if properly applied, can also send the stuffed bird hat to oblivion.

Campaign orators will need to exerise caution in the vicinity of Philadelphia, or they may be arrested for fortune-telling.

In spite of the assurance of experts, a good many persons are discovering that the naphtha launch is "loaded" these days.

OUR COMMERCIAL FUTURE.

From the Chicago Times Herald.

According to figures presented by Hon. Carroll D. Wright in the July Century our commercial ascendancy is near at hand. The story of our conquest of the markets of the earth is graphical. ly told in the following statistics of exof the three great nations for the year ended Dec. 31, 1899;

United States, Great Britain, Germany. 758,845,571 82,300,619,989 \$1,450,888,380 Exports., 1,252,003,957 1,289,971,039

Total . \$2,051,740,558 \$3,650,501,028 \$2,186,846,340 It will be seen from this that for the year 1800 the experts of Great Britain were slig in excess of those of the United States. If take the domestic exports from the United States for the year ended March 31, however, we find they were \$1,308,142,247, which indicates beyond all doubt that our export record for 1900

time in our history, It must be also remembered that while our decreased. It is inter-ting also to note the extent of our trade with the principal coun-

na follows:	1890.	1690.
Great Britain	\$44,459,009	9305,668,695
Germany	84,315,215	153,265,513
Prance	49,943,700	14,437,42
China		14,487,42
Japan	5,227,186	17,158,970
Italy	12,074,249	\$4,893,00
British North America		32,597,57

note the fact, disclosed by another table, that while we sold \$505,608,023 worth of goods to Great Britain we bought goods from that counry amounting to only \$118,472,048.

The sales of our products to the Orient are increasing with wonderful rapidity. Al-\$6,000,000 worth of flour was sent to Japan and China last year. The conclusion from these res, in the opinion of Mr. Wright, is that United States is now entering upon a peried not only of industrial but commercial as-cendancy, and that there can be no permanent

beck to the growth of our foreign trade.

many comes second. It is also interesting t

A Honeymoon.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak-I read in the paper the other day that during the first day of her mar-riad life, a Korean bride must not speak, not even to her bushand. It is considered a very nsible breach of etiquette. Mr. Crimsonbeak-New, that's something like

Bright Sayings of Little Folks

An Evasion of Orders.

ITTLE MARY put her fingers in some jelly her mother had left uncovered on the table, and was informed if she repeated the act she would have to be punished. The next day her mother went down-town, leaving the jelly still uncovered. Taking her big doll, "Little Johnny," she stuck his fingers in the jelly and then licked them off. When her mother returned, Mary said:

"Mamma, Little Johnny was very bad while you were gone. He stuck his fingers in the "I will have to punish him then, won't 1)" asked her mother.

The New Infant's Name. SABELLE was much interested in the new baby next door, and went in state to make a call upon the family. When she returned, her "What is the buby's name, ther akaed: "Oliver Perspiration Trescott," the little maid

"What a funny name!" said her mother "Well, Mrs. Trescott said Oliver Sweat was his name, but then, you know, she always would say 'sweat' for 'perspiration.' ''

Mrs. Trescott's maiden name was Sweat,

Harmony in Dress.

SAREL always were short-sleeved gowns to kindergarten. When the summer came, she appeared in socks. Three-year-old Dennison, ut of his kind little heart, said:
"Your stockings is comin' down, Lizabel." "No, Dennison, they are not," replied the little

maid with dignity.
"But they is comin' down." "No, Dennison, they are not." "Well, if they isn't comin' down, what is they

"Don't you know, Dennison, that socks are stylish for little girls in summer? My mamma has put me in socks." "O, I know," exclaimed this logical boy, "your namma wants your arms and legs to match!"

Moisture for the Parrot.

JOHNNY DUNCAN, is a very troublesom youth of three and a half summers. The day his mother gave him a watering pot and told him to go out and water the flowers thinking to keep him quiet a little while. Aft a long absence, he returned with a radiant face. "Mother, I watered all the flowers, and that big turkey in its nest next door." Looking out of the window, Mrs. Duncan saw their next-door neighbor's parrot sitting in its cage on the porch, drenched and forlorn, and scolding with all its might.

In Two Slices.

WALTER, a bright little S year-old, had just made his very first visit to the barber' He looked very dissatisfied open his return, and s mamma asked him the reason.
"I don't like my hair combod this way, al in little curls," he replied.
"How do you wish it?" inquired mamma.
"I want it like Uncle John's—in two slices."

Definitive. into the center. It was a florid form O NE DAY little Frances was observed to be busily figuring. Her mother inquired:

"What are you doing, dear? What do you now about figures?" "O, I know what figures is," was the 4-year old's reply. "And what are they?"

"Figures is business."
"And what is business?"
"Business is trouble," papa says.

Juvenile Repartee.

A LITTLE GIRL, under 4 years old, was asked at the breakfast table by her mamma, who always speaks German to her children, if she would have some speek, which means bacon. The child, who is as pretty as bright, looked up archly and said, "I speck so." It is safe to preo determine. It is repeated for what diet that this youngster will be quick at repar

As Measured by Hair. FOUR YEAR-OLD ESTHER had a

of hair, while her playmate, little Marjorie had only a flaxen down on her round little head.
After serious difficulty in the nursery one day, 'Mamma, I don't believe God likes Marjori

Why, Esther, why do you say that?" "Because he didn't give her any hair."

Maidenly Modesty.

A NNIE is a chubby little kindergarten girl, A One day, when the children took their places around their little table, the only vacant place was beside a boy. Annie remained standing dis-consolate in the middle of the floor. "What is the matter, dear?" asked her teacher, "My mamma don't 'low me to sit by no boy," esponded the child.

A Mothers' Meeting.

T HIS SAME little girl was given the pictures

fo two hens to paste on a card. On her teacher asking what it represented, she replied; "A mothers' meeting." Having often heard of this familiar feature in kindergarten life, she thought the biddies were holding one, too. A Discovery.

A DAM was the name of the new waiter,

A Helen's father remarked, "That was the name of the first man we know about." "Well," exclaimed Helen, her face radians with the delight of a great discovery, "perhaps he is the man!" What Makes Children Good.

I ITTLE RUTH had been very maughty, much

shocking her elder eister, Elizabeth.

mother excused her conduct with the remark

that she was so little. 'It isn't the grown-upedness that makes children good. It is the chavedness," responded Litzabeth. Undecided. WHEN LITTLE ETHEL was asked if she w

Weing to Edith's porty, she said:
"I don't know. I asked mamma once, and
she said "No!" But then, I haven't asked her -All from the Indianapolis Press,

THE COMMERCIAL SPIRIT.

rom the Washington Post.

"The Philippines are ours, and American au thority must be supreme throughout the archiand all doubt that our export record for 1900 pelago. There will be amnesty broad and lib exceed that of Great Britain for the first weal, but no abatement of our rights, no abate ment of our duty. There must be no scuttle policy. We will foldly in the Philippines tis exports have rapidly increased our reports have obligations imposed by the triumphs of our arms and by the treaty of peace; by interna-tional law; by the nation's sense of honor, and, more than all, by the rights, interests, and conditions of the Philippine people themselves."-President McKinley.

These words seem to us to breathe the spirit of genuine Americanism, of lafty patriotism, and true statesmanship. And yet, so intelligent a newspaper as the Chicago News declares that "while Americans generally admit that it is the duty of this country to re-establish law and order in the Philippines and give to them a stable government, it will occur to many that the statement 'the Philippines are ours' does not breathe the broad American sentiment and views as to political liberty. It savors rather of the conqueror." And further along in the same ar ticle the News says: "It seems only too ev lent that commercialism and not humanity and liberty is the basis of our present policy toward the Filipinos."
"Commercialism" has much to do with the

policy of all governments, and it is a fact that the nations which are most progressive in "com-mercialism"—in the industrial arts and in exbanging products-are also those which are most voted to "humanity and liberty." civilization and the money-making industries are the reverse of antagonistic, are mutually helpful Find a people who are laggards in manufacture and commerce and you find a people whose civligation has either become decadent or has never

been developed.

As to our relations with the Filipinos, it wil be impossible for us to get any profit out of them unless our "commercialism" contributes to their prosperity and happiness. A course of justice in our dealings with them, a sympulcus regard for their "rights and interests," a sin-

eere and continuous effort on our part to elevate them in the social scale and to fit them for selfgovernment—that is the only policy which will promote commercial interests. There is no ques-tion of the desire and intent of the administration of the desire and intent of the administra-tion to give the Filipinos good government, to have them take as large a share in that govern-ment as they are fitted for, and to help them along in every practicable way. But "inde-pendence under a protectorate" is too absurd a proposition to win the support of well informed Americans. We must either put down becurre-tion and govern the blands or pull down our the and set out. The latter being outle out. flag and get out. The latter being quite out

MULTUM IN PARVO.

of the question, we must do the forme

One gaslight gives out as much carbonic acid s two sleeping persons.

Paris has a population of 5,000,000 persons and 40,000 are Protestants, The highest point at which flowering plants have been found was in Tibet, at 10,200 feet or

The suggestion that the name of Protoria sould be changed to Victoria is said to be ri risoned in Montreal for failing to pay the spe Prophe who live long are usually small eaters, Gourmands so tax the liver by excessive eating

that that organ soon wears out. Steamers have been charlered to carry Ameri in coal to St. Petersburg and Stockholm, as well as to Italian, French and German ports.

The Richmend Logomotive works has shipped a second consignment of nine locomotives will swheel tenders by the Wilson line to Hel-ing lors, Finland,

The new steel bridge across the St. Lawrence river at Quebec will be 4,000 feet long and 150 feet above the river, thus enabling the Liegest

feet above the river, thus enabling the largest ship to pass under.

The wild honey crop in Texas this year, says an Austin correspondent, will exceed all previous yields in the memory of those who are interested in that industry.

Durban, South Africa, has become a winder resort, and contains some of the fixest resi-dences in the world. They are surrounded by temical trees flowers and truits. opical trees, flowers and fruits. The inhabitants of Palmyra get all their salt by dipping buckets into the neighboring salt lake, and allowing the water to evanorate. The Turkish government has a monopoly of the salt

There was once killed in England a rat which holds the record for size. He was gray as a badger, weighed two and three-quarters pounds and measured twenty inches from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tuil. Park seats can be used immediately after ain when provided with a new English covering

levice, which passes across the seat and arome pair of rollers underscath, being revolved unti-the dry portion covers the seat. the dry portion covers the scat.

Almost as soon as they are out of the shell quall seem to have the power of making them selves invisible at the wave of a wand. The ground may be as bare as a floor, but somehow they manage to vanish utterly from the eye. Keepers at the Central Park zoo in New Yor

are validy looking for some means of preservi-the elephants from rats. The latter graw t-fect of the big brutes until they are lacerate nd no way has yet been found to protect then Two western men have designed an aut righting machine, having a float to suppoin endless chain of carriers, which is water over the edge of the bank, powbrained from a water wheel supported under Fruit is principally valuable for its salts an

free acids, regained by the system at all times but more especially when the weather is warm Fruits, owing to these, cool and purity the load and keep the entire alimentary canal is callify condition.

The number of sheep in the principal countries the world is 410,000,000; Great Britain b

of the world is 440,000,000; Geran British mas 20,500,000; Finner, 21,500,000; Geranny, 11,000,-000; Russia, 44,500,000; Spain, 13,250,000; Argen-tina, 74,250,000; United States, 19,000,100; Uru-griay, 16,250,000; Amstralia, 110,500,000. Cigar dealers at Thiladelphia reaped a harvest of at least \$500,000 during the Republican material convention. Street car companies gathered in mickels to the amount of \$250,000. eeding the multitude the butchers share 500,000. The bakers received \$250,000.

The telegraph poles along the Savanah and stateshoro rallway, in Georgia, are growing. They are made of cypress, and must have been danted with the roots. They are sprouting a the top, and serve a double purpose. The are shade trees as well as support for the wire Eagle hawks are very destructive in Australiarticularly in the west, and a reward of to nillings is offered by the government for ever ne destroyed, the claimant having to produce to Justice of the peace the head and talons, with re then to be entirely destroyed in his presence The magnitude of the Escurial, the grea a palace, may be inferred from the fact the would take four days to go through all the oms and apartments, the length of the way sing reckened at twenty-three Spanish leagues which is about one hundred and twenty English

Huge savings banks are going up all ovtaly, and the people have taken to them ver-indly. In some cities, instead of giving book s prizes in public schools, they give saving redit of the prize winner. This is done at

In the window of an old runiosity shop no In the window of an old currouty step not far from the British Museum in London may be seen an elaborately carved ivory toothpick, with the following infimation attached: "Tooth-pick formerly the property of Oliver Cromwell-pick formerly the property of Oliver Cromwellupposed to have been the one he picked his eeth with before he signed the death warrant of Charles L."

of Charles L."

The number of adherents of the Orthodox Russian Church has greatly increased during the past quarter of a century. In 1870 there were 48,000,000 Orthodox Greeks throughout the whole empire: today, according to the official statistics of the Holy Synod, this number has increased to or about two-thirds of the country's otal population,

WHICH ROAD WOULD YOU TAKE

f you could go back to the forks of the road. Back the long miles you have carried your load, Back to the place where you had to decide, By this way or that, through you life to alide, Back to the serrow, back to the care, Back to the place where the future was tab If you were there now, a decision to make Oh, pilgrim of sorrow, which road would you take?

Then, after you'd traveled the other long track, Suppose that again to the forks you want back; After you found that his premiers that but a detasion that led to a That the road you first traveled with sighs and

dreary and rough, was stront graviously With balm for each broise and a charm for each

Or, pilgrim of sorrow, which road would you George McDonald.



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In Loveland, Colorado, there is a man named Park, who is engaged in merchandising, and he calls his place the "Golden Rule Store." When opportunity offers, this gentleman never fails to recommend Ripans Tabules and to give his own experience with them, which he relates as follows; "For fully twenty-five years I have been an asthmatic. As a general thing throughout the winter, I have to remain indoors at least three or four days in each month. I have suffered a great deal-yet all the precautions I might take did not keep me free from these terrible attacks. About eighteen months ago I commenced taking RIPANS TABULES to regulate my stomach. I am of a bilious temperament, and as soon as I become bilious I am sure to have attacks of asthma. The Tabules keeps my stomach all right, and for the past year I have not been confined to the house at all. My asthma is not cured-but the attacks are very slight. I use on an average two Tabules every Sunday, one on Wednesday and one on Friday."