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 to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 6, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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State. Congressmen at Large — GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FOERDIRER, Auditor General—E. B. HARDENBERGH.

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The Times has been quite as liberal and fre in the encouragement of industrial enterprises in this valley as The Tribune; NOR HAS ITS COLUMNS BEEN HIRED BY CORPORATIONS TO INFLUENCE LEGISLATIVE BODIES IN THE CITY. Scranton Times, Aug. 3,

If this latter clause is meant as an Insinuation that the columns of The Tribune have been hired by corporations to influence legislative bodies in the city or anywhere else, it calls for proof or retraction.

The Mistakes of Others.

THE ARTICLE by Henry Norman on England's mistakes in China, an abstract of which appears elsewhere, is of interest to Americans because it teaches them the kind of vacillation to avoid. When a government like Russia marks out a course that course is followed, year after year and decade after decade, to the end. The dogged persistence and patient continuity of Russian diplomacy have become proverbial. In the United states each four year period brings with it the possibility that the work of the state department during the preceding quadrennium will be pulled to pieces and a

different policy substituted. In the gone by years of our "splendid isolation" these periodical and frequent modifications of foreign policy, while sometimes humiliating and often embarrassing, were not in great degree dangerous, for the reason that our interests in the outside world were few and small. To one policy we adhered consistently-the Monroe doctrine-and that kept us out of the current of serious foreign complications. But this period of isolation has expired. Regret the fact or not, it remains a fact that today the United States is in the midstream of the world's biggest problem-China-with interests second to none and opportunities commensurate with its power. Shall we gasp and sputter in the old uncertainty, with changes of the programme every time the home wind veers, or shall there be a continuous American policy in this direction, enforced by a public opinion that will permit no essential variation no matter which political party happens to be in office?

Mr. Norman's article shows some of the mistakes of others. They are profitable for our own instruction.

Every day adds to Scranton's need of a compact and expert paid fire department.

Some Reasons Why. HE QUESTION is frequently

asked by critics of the administration's Philippine policy, "Why were not those islands treated like Cuba? Why were they not promised independence."" In the current issue of Harper's Weekly, ex-Minister Denby, a Democrat and member of the first Philippine commission, makes reply, He points out that whatever might have been true prior to the ratification of the Paris peace treaty, by that treaty, for which, by the way, Colonel Bryan lined up seventeen Democratic senators, the Philippines became American territory, as much so as Oklahoma, while Cuba did not. We cannot apply the same treatment to a territory which belongs to us that we apply to one over which we simply exercise a species of protectorate. But should not the Paris treaty have put the Philippines on a par with Cuba? How could it? Cuba is out island, inhabited by people speakone language and practically homogeneous, so near the United States that American influence must always pomponderate in Cuba's foreign relations. To pledge it independence was to pledge something possible of accomplishment and not likely to be continuous and serious cause of" international discord. But to pledge independence to the sixty odd tribes in the Philippines, tribes as different in dialects as in degrees of

civilization and knit together neither by a common religion, a common system of law, nor by any of the ties necessary for coherent government. would, in the first place, have been an exhibition of fatuity and in the second place, it would have opened the door to European interference. The European powers could not object to our taking over these islands directly by a title doubly valid from conquest and purchase; but they could well have refused to let us menace their interests by casting adrift on the waters of statehood a derelict craft as full of danger to foreign in-

a time fuse. But that is of the past. Today the tslands are ours and what are we going to do about it? The McKinley plan is to keep on fighting the in-

the organization of orderly government. This may take a week, a year or a century, but what else is there to do? We cannot forsake to bandit vengeance the natives who have in good faith accepted our flag nor escape the obligations of the Paris treaty which makes us responsible to the world for the establishment of law and order. Why multiply our hardships by promises which could be fulfilled only in the far off future, if ever, and which could add not a penny's worth to the privileges or opportunities in store for the lawabiding Filipinos under American sovereignty and rule?

The lesson of Saturday's explosion is clear. Beware of gas leaks. Send for an expert at the first suggestion of a leak. Carry life and accident insurance. Be grateful for the exceptional escapes which are the most notable characteristic of the Lackawanna avenue disaster.

An Object Lesson.

HE INCIDENT of the closing of the Tivoli, a notorious resort in Gotham's "tenderloin" district, sheds light upon Tammany methods. This place was one of a group of places where women of the town lay in wait for prey. The male frequenter no sconer entered and took a seat at a table than he was joined by dissipated women who expected him to buy drinks for them. If he consented and paid the high prices charged be could walk out in safety. If he refused, the women ordered the drinks themselves and he had either to pay or take a thrashing. Following the thrashing would come a policeman whose duty It was to haul the obstreperous patron to the police court, where he would be

fined for disorderly conduct. For years this process has been nightly occurrence, the police to all appearances acting as co-partners, and the proprietor openly boasted a "puli which would insure him immunity under all circumstances. But a few nights ago, the grand bouncer of the Tivoft made a mistake. He pounced tpon, assaulted and kicked out a high ight in Tammany Hall, a state senator. This was to the power that be in New York city's municipal affairs what 'lese majesty' is in Emperor William's balliwick. They promptly had the place raided, held the offending bouncer under heavy ball, revoked the proprietor's license and caused it to be known that his future in New York city is a matter of the past.

Meanwhile, within a gunshot's distance of the Tivell are a half-dozen or more places exactly like it, which are running along merrily without a hint of police interference. These rivat dens have not offended the powers that be, because the only persons they rob and slug are the poor ordinary fools who find amusement in that species of Heensed outlawry.

In opposing John P. Altgeld against Theodore Roosevelt the Democrats have personified the issues and influences involved in the pending cam-

Weighed and Found Wanting. OST PERSONS will agre

press. g an issue as it was four years ago, be cause in the interval of great prosperity which followed the re-enactment of protection even the free traders of former years, whether they will admit it or not, were educated to recognize the error of their ways. So that, in the remarks which follow, treating briefly of the tariff, we do not claim to touch a "paramount" issaue, yet what we shall say will be worth listening to because of its bearing upon William Jennings Bryan's ability as a statesman and upon his fitness for the office he now seeks.

A man in public life may occasionally be mistaken and yet upon the whole be a wise, useful and safe publie servant; no man is infallible. But what shall be said of a man aspiring has been consistently wrong on every made. great subject before the people? That Mr. Bryan was wrong in his position. upon the silver question was believed by a majority of citizens four years citizens now than then that his closest supporters are doing their best to relegate the 16 to 1 plank forced by him on the Kansas City convention into obscurity. They refuse to talk about it, They try to ignore it. Some of them lose their temper when it is called up for discussion. Mr. Bryan's silver plank is as follows:

"We reaffirm and indorse the principles of the National Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial system made by the American people | Tons carfor themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimessille price level and, as part of such system, the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16-to-1, without waiting for the aid

or consent of any other nation." The other great question which has come before the people of our generation for discussion and solution is the tariff question. It reached a crisis. during the time that Mr. Bryan was a member of congress. If he had been in error on the silver question and yet right on the tariff question his friends could well claim that one mistake ought not to condemn him. But if he was on the wrong side of both questions, then no matter how clean may be his personal life nor pleasing his gifts as a public speaker, he will hardly be regarded by prudent citizens as a safe man to make prosident of the United States, for presidents are chosen, not for holding wrong opinions on public issues, but for holding right ones. Where did Mr. Bryan stand on

the tariff question? Three speeches were made by him in congress on this subject. One was made on the 16th of March, 1892, one terests as if loaded with dynamite and on January 13, 1894, and one on January 20, 1894. They can be found in the Congressional Record of corresponding dates. In one of these Mr. Bryan said: I want to state, as emphatically as words can state, that I consider it as false in economy and

price in this country that which we can pur-chase abroad at a low price in exchange for the products of our toil.

That was before he made up his mind to advocate free silver in order to bring about high prices. Again, speaking of the Wilson bill, which he helped to draft and enact, he said:

I think the duties all the way through this bill higher than necessary, and I favor the bill, because of its perfection, not because the ties are brought down as low as they might but because the bill is infinitely better than law which we now have, and is a step in the right direction.

Voters with a memory for results can recall whether it was a "step in the right direction." Again:

It is as easy to justify a bounty as a protective tariff, and it is impossible to justify either

No justification for a protective tariff when its removal, for which Mr. Bryan voted, sent 1,000,000 American workingmen into idleness and caused the worst period of business depression in our history? But let us quote statesman, who is being recommended to the electorate as the "savior of the republic":

The difference between a protective tariff and a bounty is simply a difference of form.

It is the difference between the man who meets you upon the highway, knocks you down and takes what you have, and the man who steals into your house in the night while you are asleep and robs you of your treasures.

Wrong on the tariff; so wrong that you never hear him refer to the subject now. Wrong on the money question; so wrong that it took the vote of the delegate from annexed Hawaii, representing Republican "Imperialism" which his colleagues frantically denounce, to prevent the convention which last nominated him from throwing his free silver plank into the waste basket. Yet claiming to embody the hope of the republic and repeating the cry of four years ago that the election of his opponent would imperil the safety of our institutions!

The Times says the Democratic pary is not responsible for the thimblerigging constitutional amendments adopted in Louisiana. Mississippi and North Carolina to disfranchise the negro. Have Mr. Bryan or the Democratic national delegates ever protested against this high-handed attempt to over-ride the constitution of the United States or asserted a purpose to reject the electoral votes thus cast without the consent of the governed? Is the Democracy willing to abridge its representation in congress in proporon as it abridges the popular vote?

"The report that the cabinet is condering a scheme by which the United States will impose conditions on the new Cuban government so that the island will practically become a proectorate of this country is without foundation," says the Philadelphia Press. And thus one of the Democracy's biggest campaign possibilities is dismantled in advance.

The Paterson anarchists scoff at the dea that the assassination of King fail. Expert opinion will differ somewhat, of course, concerning these axioms, but upon most of them, all who know the Far East, will be Humbert was the result of a plot. The average anarchist who keeps posted average anarchist who keeps posted in substantial agreement, and my desire here upon current events as depicted in is to set some of these plainly forth, Before yellow newspapers wishes it distinctly doing so, however, it is essential to recall to yellow newspapers wishes it distinctly understood that he always feels com-lapses from common sense and common energy that the tariff is not so petent to commit murder on his own responsibility and prompting.

> Too much importance should not be attached to the attitude of Thomas B Reed in this campaign. Mr. Reed is a private citizen, fully entitled to express his opinions or to withhold them. knowing that in either case the country will go on as before.

As the shah of Persia wears the largest diamonds in the world, it has been suggested that the individual who attempted to assassinate him in Paris the other day may have been a jealous hotel clerk.

The disposition in many sections in the north to close avenues of toll against the negro, is even worse than that of the south where efforts to disto steer the whole craft of state who franchise the colored man are being

Webster Davis, who some time ago achieved brief reputation as a flerytongued orator, now behaves like a ago and is believed by so many more | man whose lingual apparatus had been

POLITICAL NOTES.

The following official statement concerning th froads of the United States for the years nded June 30, 1895, and 1899, is instructive:

1800. 1895. 785,004 8445,508,201 \$522,967,896 \$77,459,635

freight 626,761,171 959,763,585 263,002,412 ried on .85, 227, 515, 801, 123, 067, 257, 153, 38, 439, 741, 262

ings. \$1,075,371,402 \$1,313,610,118 \$238,238,656 In this branch of American industry alone ere has been an increase of 144,000 people etised since the last Democratic administration, nd an annual increase of nearly \$77,500,000 in ages paid. Almost the whole of it was acitional money expended to purchasing the pro-nots of our farms and factories. The increase

us been improved. During the Democratic administration of 1893ap that its value fell below the cost of proetion and we supplied low priced cotton to the foreign manufacturers who were shipping their goods into our market. Now our mills their goods into our market. Now our milli are using the cotton and its value has advanced. Cotton growers know that "the open

ds gives an idea of the extent that business

Mr. Heyan's heat against government without the consent of the governed is especially edify-ing in view of his stumping tour for William bel and his telegram of congratulation to the "election" as governor of Kenucky -- New York Sun.

Colonel Bryan is booked to make six speeches New York state this fall, in New York, Buf-lo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and Utica. The Democratic managers actually profess to that they have a fighting chauce in the Empire state.

CURFEW NEEDED ELSEWHERE.

From the Nicholson Examiner.

It seems to us a strange condition of things

BRITISH WEAKNESS REVEALED IN CHINA

HOW RUSSIA HAS EUCHRED GREAT BRITAIN.

Here Is a Chapter in Diplomatic History Which Is Not Only Exceedingly Interesting to Intelligent Americans but Also Full of Instruction for Our Statesmen and Public Officials.

In the latest number of the Nineteenth Century, a leading British review, Henry Norman, one of the editors of the London Telegraph and one of the best informed men in the world on the subject of the Orient, has a paper reviewing British vaciliation in China which is remarkable for its once more, and finally, on the subject frank and fearless exposure of the in-of tariff, from this great Nebraska competency of the British foreign office. Inasmuch as the facts cited and suggestions advanced by Mr. Norman have an immediate bearing upon the existing crisis in China, in which Americans are directly and deeply interested, we feel warranted in reproduging some of the salient parts in his article. Mr. Norman says:

England has been for fifty years the paramount ower in China. By the vast prependerance of our trade, the numbers of her nationals living and trading there, her experience of the East, her supply of capable administrators, her un-questioned command of the sea highway thither, questioned command of the sea highway thither, the position of leader has naturally failen to her among the nations. How she acquitted herself of this responsible and proud task is sufficiently shown by the facts of the situation today. The humilistion, the loss, the possible horrors, lie chiefly at the door of England. Her paramountey is gone forever, beyond the faintest possibility of retrieval. That the openings for her trade will be largely curtailed is also no longer a matter of doubt.

Salisbury's Remissness.

Since Lord Salisbury has been in office there have been several occasions when an intelligent appreciation of affairs, backed by bold and straight-forward action would have preserved the integrity of China, kept for all nations alike the huge actualities and greater potentialities of her trade and postponed indefinitely, if not forever, the dangers of a war over her partition. The ability of England to do this thing was far greater than that of any other country, for far greater than that of any other country, for the simple reason that the world realizes that we are by a fixed policy a free-trading nation, and that our object is to maintain open markets for all. The United States and Japan, with possibly Germany as well, would have supported us in diplomatic action directed to this endindeed, when it became evident that nothing was to be expected from Lord Salisbury, the United States government took the matter up and secured assurances of definite adherence to and secured assurances of definite adherence to the "open door" from every nation except Rus-sia, whose reply was characteristically vague and unsatisfactory. But this was too late to prevent the absorption of Manchuria by a power whose fixed policy is the prehibition of foreign trade, whereas there was plenty of time, after the intentions of Russia were plain to all the world, to secure a general declaration of open trade policy for all China forever, which no power could have subsequently abrogated except by force of arms.

Sooner or later order will reign once more it Somer or later order will reign once more in Pekin, there will be some central authority there, and the ministers of the powers will once more be about their business. Then England will have to profess a policy of some kind, and make an effort of some sort to carry it out. Beneath any policy there are a number of axioms, and so far as these are borne in mind that policy will stand a chance of success, and so far as they are overlooked it will once more fail. Expert opinion will differ somewhat, of public attention a few of the extraordinary Chinese problem during the last few years. So many other exciting events have overlaid them that they have probably passed out of public recollection

The Cassini Convention.

Is it generally remembered, for instance, that dritish parliament passed a resolution for declaring the integrity of China to be British concern? It meant nothing, and no action whatever was intended to follow it. Could anything have been more discreditable to the British empire than this bit of feeble bluff? The Assini convention is even less likely to be ecollected. In November, 1895, the Times pub-ished a telegram from a correspondent in Hong Kong, stating that a secret treaty had been signed between Russia and China, by which the former was conceiled the right of anchorage for her "s" in Port Arthur, and the right to build railways across Manchuria to Vladivostok and Port Arthur. The Russia embassy in Lon don at once declared these statements to b absolutely unfounded."
On the 28th of October, 1896, the Daily New

ublished the full text of this convention, which was seen to place the whole of Northern China virtually under Russian protection—Russia might station any force she pleased in this territory raise and drill Chinese levies, develop mineral resources, fortify Port Arthur, Talienwan and Kiaochao; if she found herself in danger of war, China bound herself not to cede strategical points to any other power, and Russia undertook to defend China against other foreign encroach-ment. Again and again the British government denied the existence of this convention. Yet for six weeks the baggage of the Russian minister in Pekin was packed, ready for his instant do parture as soon as it was signed, and his car-riages and mule litters stood ready all this time in the court yard of the Russian legation. The Times fest compelled by courtesy, in view of the official Russian denial, to repudiate its correspondent, but the English papers in the Far East persisted in the fact of the convention, and, as a myself knew this correspondent in timately and one sources of his information. I wrote at the time, "I am profoundly convinced that although the statement as to the conclu-sion of a private treaty may have been textually inaccurate, the broad fact is indubitable. might have seen though that the foreign offic would have inquired privately into the source of so very serious a rumor. On the contrary, it simply informed Russia indirectly that she could not be allowed to possess herself of Pert Arthur. On the 8th of February, 1808, Mr. (now Lord) Curzon re-assured the house of commons as fol-

"Up to now, Russia has done nothing in re apect of Port Arthur which she has not bee perfectly entitled, under treaty rights, to do Russia has sent ships of war to Port Arthur and if blame is to be attached to her for so of ing. Her Majesty's government must be in cluded in the accusation, for a fortnight ago did exactly the same thing. The right to send we enjoy together with other powers under the treaty of Tientsin, and when the occasion arises 203,000,000 tons of freight carried by the treaty we shall do it again."

The Lease Signed. On the 27th of March the "lease" of Por

Arthur by China to Russia was signed by Li Hung Chang, Chang Chihtung and M. Pavloff, the Russian representative in Pekin, with the following as its article vi: "The government of the two countries agree that as Port Arthur is solely a naval port, only Russian and Ch is to be considered a closed port as far as the war and merchant vessels of other power are concerned." Thus, within seven weeks the ommons was shown by events to be as ignorate fact as it was flippant in form. The above lease" was not generally known until the Se of June, when the Times published it. At once Lord Salisburwy telegraphed to the British am-bassader in St. Petersburg to inquire if it was errect, and to instruct him, in that case, point out to the Russian government that article vi was "quite inconsistent with the specific as surances of the Russian government and with our treaty rights in Chinese ports." This in fantile belief that the Russian government would care a jot about "specific assurances" and "treaty rights" in a matter which Russia had so close at heart as the eventual mastery of northern China, when she knew perfectly wel that a few sarcastically turned sentences in a dispatch would be all she would have to bear surgents until they cease to obstruct vicious in policy to attemnt to raise at a high to be out so late as some of our young girls are. our diplomacy for years must. Of course Russia

poch-pooled all the objections, with even less consideration for our feelings than usual. One course alone would have saved the situation. The treaty of Tieulain (1835) gives us "free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities and advantages that may have been, or may be hereafter, granted by His Majesty, the Emperor of China to the government or the sub-jects of any other nation." Here was a cless issue—the deliberate infraction by Russia of the old standing treaty rights of all other nations. The British flagship—a more poworful vessel than any Russia bad on the spot—should have been ordered to enter Port Arthur, by force if necessary, and to stay there until the affair was settled in accordance with the treaty of Tientsin, the Magna Charta of the west in China. Every student of the international situation knews that student of the international situation knows that Russia would not have accepted the gage of battle; but even if she had, it would have been better to fight her with the allies we should necessarily have had, on such an issue, than to postpone an inevitable conflict until she had

cened several more pawns. Another Blunder.

Before this, too, the British government had committed a blunder without parallel in modern diplomacy for sheer ineptitude. The country and the house of commons had become very restless at the prospect of the selzure of Port Arthur by Russia and the apparent failure of Lord Salis bury to take any steps to prevent this. There-upon, besides the statement of Mr. Curzon quot-ed above about the ships, which was received with hearty cheers of relief in the house, the ad-miralty circulated a list of ships' stations in the far east containing these words: "At Port Ar-thur, Immortalite and Iphigenia." That is, we had two powerful cruleers at the danger-point to should be withdrawn, and by an act of foily without equal, I repeat, in diplomatic annals, they were withdrawn forever. And the country, after being quieted by the news of their presence there, was positively assured that their presence had possessed no signification what-

Once more a domestic storm broke upon the government, and a dangerous discussion loomed ahead in the house. To stave off this—to have something to pacify its supporters with—the govrnment arranged with Japon, always ready to act with us in keeping China open, to occupy Wel-hai-Wel when Japan evacuated it upon pay-ment of the remainder of the war indemnity by China. Military and naval opinion, almost without exception has declared this place to be useless to us; the government was besought by one of the first authorities upon strategy not to put any valuable stores there to be captured by the enemy or to keep the fleet idle in defend-ing them; ten thousand men would be necessary to protect the place, and we have raised one solitary regiment of Chinese; a million sterling would have to be spent in fortifications and we would have to be spent in fortifications and we nave spent rothing; our vital interests, now that the partition of China has begun, are in the Yangtse Valley, and the Wei-hai-wei can no more defend that, as a great military authority has said, than a helmet upon a man's head would defend his vitals; the place, in fact, is an encumbrance to us from a naval point of view, while any commercial value it might have had has been destroyed by our voluntary promise to has been destroyed by our voluntary promise to Germany not to construct a railroad from it to any other part of the province.

Other Failures.

The list of further failures of our diplomacy in the far east is far too long to pursue, but one or two others must be mentioned. We offered a large loan to China and strongly urged her to a large loan to China and strongly urged for to accept. Russia forbade her, and she declined it. British capital was provided to build the railroad from Pekin to Niu-chwang; Russia pro-tested; we wrote many strongly-worded distested; we wrote many strongly-worded dis-patches; and then accepted the Russian insistence that the loan should not give the right to any lien upon the railway. The country became uneasy at the apparent neglect of our interests in the Yangtse Valley, but was once more relieved by the government's assurance that an undertaking had been given by the Chinese government safeguarding these interests. Three and a half months later this undertaking was issued to the public. It proved to be absolutely worth-less. I quote the comment of the Times:
"In point of fact, this assurance upon which

our ministers have so often prided themselve as one of the great achievements of British pol icy in the far east, turns out to be no assurance at all. No man in private life would invest single sovereign on the strength of a declaration so evasive and illusory. Is it not time for Her Majesty's government to drop playing with phrases and to look at facts?" One of the facts was that not long after-Hankow, the great port in the very heart of the Yangtse Valley, was granted (in spite of Lord Salisbury's energetic protests-on paper) to a

bank-that is, by the Russian government under ne of its numerous aliases. During the time these things were going on it was impossible for the country, through its par-liamentary representatives, to obtain prompt, accurate, or even straightforward information. One glaring example must suffice. When the British government offered its loan to China and strongurged acceptance, while Russia was successfully intruding against it, ministers in both houses were sharply questioned as to the progress of negotiations. At the same hour of the same were given. Lord Salisbury in the house of

Belgian company, financed by the Russo-Chinese

[Continued on Page 8.]



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And Bargains in guard our rights. Naturally the country was much relieved and criticism ceased. Shortly afterwards Russia requested that these two ships should be withdrawn, and by Not Damaged

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A new style packet containing TEN SITTAMS TABLETS in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—ros rive carto. This low priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One desen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by used by sending forty-eight cents to the Expans Commical. Company. No. 16 Surges Expenses. No. 16 Surges Street. New York—or a single carton (van Yantikas will be sent for five cents.