the Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always gized to print about 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 asceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

TEN PAGES.

SCHANTON, SEPTEMBER 20, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

President-William McKINLEY. State.

Congressmen at-Large-GALUSHA A. GROW, ROBERT H. FOURDERER, Auditor General-E. B. HARDENBERGH, County.

County.

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON.
Shortft—JOHN H. FELLOWS.
Treatmen—J. A. SCRANTON.
District Attorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.
Prechancisty—JOHN COPELAND.
Clerk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS.
Researder of Deeds—EMIL BONN.
Register of Wills—W. K. BECK.
Judy Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES. Legislature.

First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Taird District—EDWARD JAMES, JR. Fourth District—P. A. PHILBIN.

"If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for this, we are asked to protect this minme, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."-William Jennings Bryan in a Speech at Knoxville, Tenn., Delivered Sept. 16, 1896.

An Intricate Problem.

N CONSIDERING the situation presented in the present strike in the anthracite mine fields, observers at a distance need to bear in mind that there are two classes of mine operators-the individual operators, who own or lease coal properties, invest large sums of money in expensive mining machinery and are dependent not only upon the general market conditions for the amount of coal they can sell and for the price they receive, but also upon the railroads, which decide how many cars they can have to carry their coal to market and fix the selling price; and the great carrying companies whose excessite and unreasonable profit in the fromht haul to tidewater recours them for any losses incurred in their coal departments.

It is important to note this distinction for it will explain many things otherwise difficult of comprehension by the lay public. One of the things it will explain is that the individual operators, whose interest and the interest of the men coincide in desiring steady coal sufficient to enable the pay ment of good wages to the mine workers, are practically prohibited from effecting any adjustment of the wage problem which does not have the sanction of the railroads. The individual operator who might be able to figure out a margin of profit for himself after an advance in wages if he could be assured of a large and steady output could under existing conditions take it for granted that a difference in policy between himself and the railroad company doing his hauling would soon reflect itself in his inability to get cars.

Before there can be any considerable permanent betterment of the conditions of employment in the anthracite industry two things must be brought to pass and those people at a distance who rightly sympathize with the miner must also get correct views of the operator's attitude and prepare themselves to help to bring on the settlement. One of these things is that the present indefensible high charge of the railroads for hauling anthracite, a charge from three to five times as much as is charged for the haulage of bituminous coal for corresponding distances, must be reduced to the level of business equity; and the other is that the public must be prepared to accept an increased price for anthracite. The first proposition is self-evident and needs no elaboration. The second ought to be, for anthracite is a commodity of limited quantity, not renewable, and every ton sold makes the unmined ton

more valuable. The miner who looks no further for remedy of grievances than to the man for whom he works is as liable to see only a part of the question as is the haughty president of a coal carrying railroad whose knowledge of anthracite conditions is derived principally from columns of statistics placed before him by ingenious mathematicians. It is a question both broad and intricate and solution of it is not to be expedited by popular abuse of "coal barons" because when coal prices are low and freight charges are high the barons cannot pay high wages and are accused of robbing their employes; and because when the effort is made to raise coal prices and reduce freight charges so that the ability to increase wages may be present without losses in operation the barons are on the other hand denounced for scheming to rob the consuming public. Solution cannot be reached without distribution of the burden.

"I am satisfied," says Governor Stones "that the mine strike is a race between soft and hard coal, and I do not hesitate to say to the operators and miners that every day that the strike lasts is a day in favor of the

soft coal." Before the anthracite strike was declared, Mr. Bryan used its imminence as campaign thunder; and now he takes it as a daily text to prove that ject it would seem absolutely imposhe should be elected. It would be interesting to know how his election would been correctly reported. benefit the miner. The Wilson bill A hundred thousand soldiers in idle-

would do worse,

future welfare of the great body of as of greater consequence and infinitethe question of the immediate sale of a ers, gained by scare-head sensationalism. miners in our city are peaceful, lawhabiting it; and for this reason we injustice, to them in conveying contrary impressions to the outside public.

Authority with Responsibility. (From President McKinley's Letter of Accept

ance.) HE AMERICAN people are asked by our opponents to yield the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines to a small fraction of the population, a single tribe out of eighty or more inhabiting the archipelago, a fac-American troops in Manila while in with Spain, awaiting the ratification of the treaty of peace by the senate, and which has since been in active open rebellion against the United States. We are asked to transfer our sovereignty to a small minority in the islands without consulting the majority and to abandon the largest portion of the population, which had been loyal to us, to the cruel ties of the guerrilla insurgent bands. More than ority in establishing a government and to this end repress all opposition by the majority. We are required to set up a stable government in the interest of those who have assailed our sovereignty and fired upon our soldiers, and then maintain it at any cost or sacrifice against its enemies within and against those having ambitious

designs from without. This would require an army and navy far larger than is now maintained in the Philippines and still more in excess of what will be necessary with the full recognition of our sov- Wheaton and Young idle when they ereignty. A military support of authority not our own as thus proposed is the very essence of militarism, which our opponents in their platform oppose, but which by their policy would of necessity be established in its most offensive form.

The American people will not make the murderers of our soldiers the agents of the republic to convey the blessings of liberty and order to the Philippines. They will not make them the builders of the new commonwealth. Such a course would be a be trayal of our sacred obligations to the peaceful Filipinos, and would place at the mercy of dangerous adventurers the lives and property of the natives and foreigners. It would make possible and easy the commission of such atrocities as were secretly planned to be executed on the 22d of February, work in the mines with a selling price 1899, in the city of Manila, when only the vigilance of our army prevented the attempt to assassinate our soldiers and all foreigners and pillage and destroy the city and its surroundings.

> In short, the proposition of those opposed to us is to continue all the obligations in the Philippines which now rest upon the government, only changing the relation from principal, which now exists, to that of surety. Our responsibility is to remain, but our power is to be diminished. Our obligation is to be no less but our title is to be surrendered to another power, which is without experience or training or the ability to maintain a stable government at home and absolutely helpless to perform its international obligations with the rest of the world. To this we are opposed. We should not yield our title while our obligations last. In the language of our platform, "Our authority should not be less than our responsibility," and our present responsibility is to establish our authority in every part of the islands.

The Illinois Democrat who is going to vote for the "advance agent of prosperity because McKinley has delivered the goods" puts the argument in a sentence.

As to Idle Soldiers.

(Governor Roosevelt at Helena.) N A RECENT speech at Chicago Mr. Bryan is reported to have spoken as follows: "Can 100,000 soldiers in a country like this take charge and change the form of government? No, but the fact that a people like ours permit this, bodes ne good to American institutions, If 100,000 soldiers are permitted to walk about in idleness where one soldier

would do, what are we coming to?" If this extract is correct, it is interesting to see that Mr. Bryan has abandoned the Kansas City platform and his own message of acceptance, in so far as they define the danger of militarism. The absurdity of speculating on an army of 100,000 men as a threat to the country, when one-third of them are volunteers and the regulars provided for for only two years by congress, is so palpable that the mere statement of the case is sufficient for refutation. But it is no more absurd than the extraordinary position actually taken in the above quotation. What is it that bodes no good to American institutions? Is it the sixty odd thousand regulars for the most part in the Philippines? Under President McKinley while there is war in the Philippines, our regular army has shrunk to but little more than half the relative size which it had attained at the end of President Jefferson's administration during a period of profound peace. Even more ex-

about in indolence where one soldier would do. If it were not for Mr. Bryan's other utterances on the subsible that this statement could have

traordinary is the statement that 100 .-

000 soldiers are permitted to walk

he beloed to frame put the mines in ness! Think of these words being the worst distress they were ever in spoken by a candidate for the highest and threw more than 2,000,000 working- office in the gift of the American people men out of employment. Free silver of men who have passed a year of such grinding toll and desperate danger in the Philippines that we here can hard-The Tribune regards the peace and ly form any conception of all that they have tried and risked and endured. the citizenship of this city and valley They have been worn down month in and month out, marching from dawn ly more worthy of consideration than till darkness through the mud of the tropical swamps, sleeping when and few hundred or a few thousand pap- bow they could, eating what they could get or going without, facing death by The great majority of the bullet at every step from a foe ten times as numerous as themselves and abiding and as much concerned in the Ignorant, and besides facing what was preservation of the good name of our infinitely worse than death, the most ommunity as any group of people in- dreadful torture. With patient, uncomplaining, unflinching, never-wearsee no compliment, but rather gross ing courage, they have done all this, and their reward is that the chosen representative of one of the two great

about in idleness.

Some of them no longer walk about in idleness. Lawton no longer walks about in idleness. Liscum no longer walks about in Idleness. Reilly no longer walks about in idleness. Many an officer, many a soldier rests forever in peace-peace because his life of toll and effort for his country has come to the kind of end which should tion which wantonly attacked the at least secure freedom from slight or slander, both for the valiant dead and rightful possession under the protocol for the noiseless, valiant living. One soldier do the work of these men! Are our memories so short as already to forget the hurry with which we drew troops both from America and the Philippines when the blood of our people called from China and the awful langer of the women and children in Pekin stirred to its utmost soul the blood of all Christians? Every American public man who holds high the honor of his country should have graven on his heart the solemn prophecy of Lawton. Let him beware bove all else the words that speed the bullets of our country's enemies.

> Idleness! Was Leonard Wood idle when for the first time in 300 years be cleaned a Spanish city? Was he idle when he fed and clothed and schooled the child of the reconcentrado? Was he idle when he lifted into active labor the man sunk into shiftless apathy by centuries of Spanish tyranny? Was he idle when he started this man with long strides on the path of self government? Were Generals MacArthur, drove plunderers and murderers before them that under the shadow of our flag the scarred wilderness might again become a fruitful land? Was Chaffee idle when, eager to obey the president's and telegraph lines from Manila to Dagupan, 122 command, he led the march toward the miles, have not been molested for five months.
>
> Forbidden city? Was the how Titus Forbidden city? Was the boy Titus idle when, springing lightly from the ranks, he planted on the walls of an nmoral despotism the flag which tood for rescue and freedom? Idleness! Such idleness is of the kind that plain men call heroism, and thrice happy is the country which can com-

We challenge any fair-minded Amerian to read the report of the present Philippine commission, printed elsewhere on this page, and then to say that it lends support to the Democratic sham outery against "imperialism" or that it gives color to William J. Bryan's theory of immediate Fillpino ndependence. This whole matter is a ondition, not a theory; and to appreciate it the public should study the

Speaking of coincidences, four years igo we borrowed of Europe \$66,000,000 in gold, and today the aggregate of American loans to the national treasuries of Russia, Germany and Great Pritain is just \$66,000,000. Our history shows no parallel to such rapid transition from panic to plenty.

There is no use of talking, the American people admire a man who has the courage of his convictions and the nerve to fight his opponents to a Democrats trying to make capital for Bryan by abusing Mark Hanna are finding this out.

The fact is that Mr. Bryan's real paramount issue is an itch for office.

SCRANTON.

William E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record. Scranton is one of the most attractive, wealth cultured cities in the United States. Long shaded rows of beautiful houses line the streets, many of artistic design and luxurious appoint-ments. No city of similar population surpasses it in the architectural excellence of its resi-dences and business blocks. It has some of the handsomest schoolhouses and churches in the country and its public library is incomparable. The exterior is a faithful copy of the old Palais de Cluny in Paris, now used as a historical museum. A Methodist church here is said to be the largest Protestant house of worship in the world, and will comfortably seat 2,500 people. It is certainly one of the most imposing. The scople are prosperous, progressive and contented, and the basis of their wealth is the coal-mining industry, from which the incomes of three-fourths of the population are directly or indirectly derived. Hence they are appalled at the prospect sefore them and anticipate a winter of tion and suffering among the poor, and anxiety and self-denial among the well to do.

McKINLEYISMS.

"Openly made was the treaty of peace, openly ratified by the senate of the United States, ly and publicly confirmed by the house of rep-resentatives; and those islands stand today the territory of the Union, and as long as they are our territory the sovereignty of the United States must be supreme.'

"There are, unfortunately, those among us ew in number, I am sure, who seem to thrive best under bad times, and who, when good times overtake them in the United States, feel constrained to put us on bad terms with the rest of mankind."

"The people are doing business on business principles, and should be let alone—encouraged rather than hindered in their efforts to increase the trade of the country and find new and profitable markets for their products."

"It is for us to guard the sacred trust transmitted by the fathers and pass on to those who follow this government of the free, stronger in its principles and greater in its power for the execution of its beneficent mission. "The liberators will never become the op

pressors. A self-governed people will never permit despotism, in any government which they foster and defend." "No political outery can abrogate our treaty of peace with Spain, or absolve us from it

"The people of the United States never had made to duty which was in vain." "The vigilance of the citizen is the safety of the republic."

"With proper tariff and facilities Manila will Commission secome the great port of the Orient. Spanish

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press Washington, Sept. 19, 1900, AUG. 17 Secretary Root cabled the Philip pine commission for a report of the opera-tions to date. Following is the dispatch and the reply of the commission cabled on

Philippine

Report of the

Washington, Sept. 19.

"War Department Telegram, "Aug. 17, 1900. 'To Philippine Commission, Manila "The president wishes you to report by cable the views of commission on the general condition of the islands as to peace and industry, business and revenue conditions prevailing, pro gress of opportunity for education, disposition of the people toward the United States, what ent in this particular, the present ex tent of the insurrection, how much of the archiparties sneers at them as walking pelago is tranquil, how much is still in dis turbed state, probable continuance of guerrilla influences operating to prolong it. how it can best be brought to a close, condi-

"Secretary of War."

"Manila, Aug. 21, 1900.

Secretary of War, Washington. "Replying to dispatch, commission reports It has for two months and a half made diligent inquiries into conditions prevailing. Mass of people has aptitude for education, but is ignor superstitious and credulous in a remarkable degree. Hostility against Americans was originaroused by absurd falsehoods of unscrup lous leaders. Distribution of troops in 300 posts has by contact largely dispelled hostility and steadily improved temper of people. This imvement, furthered by abuses of insurgents, afms that large number of people long for peace and are willing to accept government under United States. Insurgents not surrendering after defeat have divided into small guerrilla bands under general officers or become Ladrones. Nearall prominent generals and politicians of insurrection except Aguinaldo have since been captured or have surrendered and have taken outh of allegiance. Policy of leniency, culminating in annesty, had marked effect to induce surrenders until defining of political issues in United States, reported here in full, gave hopes to insurgent officers still in arms, of changed policy and stayed surrenders to await result of elections. Disturbances in parts of island, kept up ders, to influence election, do not show unfriend ly attitude of majority of people of provinces where they occur, but only activity of small surgent bodies in mountain fastnesses whence or murderous ambush of small American squads or to collect contributions of recruits from people terrorized by cutting out tongues, cutting off limbs, burying alive, murder and plunder. Diffi-culty of detection enables insurgents to maintain surveillance over people even in some garrisone towns. Uncertainty as to future policy of United States and defenselessness of people withut arms largely prevent them aiding Americans In suppressing outrages. Despite those difficulties, maintenance of status quo makes for more peaceful conditions. All northern Luzon, except in Veuvaecija and Bulacan, are substantially free from insurgents. People are busy planting and are asking for municipal organization. Railway one mountain refuge to another and give sional trouble. Tagalogs alone active in leading guerrilla warfare, have succeeded in recruiting bands among the Visayans in Samar, Leyte and parts of Panny, which maintain themselves by method described. In Negros, Cebu, Rombion Mashate, Sibuyan, Tablas, Bohol and other Visa-yan islands, little disturbance exists and civil gorernment is eagerly awaited. Near Cayagan, in Mindingo, old Tagalog penal settlement, con siderable force of Ladrones makes neighboring country dangerous, and disturbance exists at Surigao, but in south of this large sparsely set-tled island of Zamyoangs, Cottabatto and other

islands have created unsettled conditions and unguarded American or foreigner traveling ordinary trails far from garrisons and attracting unidity, runs risk of violence even provinces. Native constabulary and militia, which should be organized at once, will end this and the terrorism to which defenseless people are subjected. Natives desire to enlist in these organizations. If judiciously selected and offired will be sufficient force for maintenance of order and will permit early material reduc-tion of United States troops. It is conceded by all but men in arms, and is implied in their proclamation, that if election confirms present policy remnant of insurrection will disappear within sixty days by surrender of leaders and fading out of rank and file. Ladrones, in part a heritage from Spanish rule, will continue, but can be suppressed by measures. Existing insur-rection organization now maintained with great-est difficulty for purposes stated. Effort is to mass enough insurgents to crush one of our small garrisons for political effect, but hitherto without result. Change of policy by turning islands over to a coterie of Tagalog politicians will blight their fair prospects of enormous improvement, drive out capital, make life and property—secular and religious—most insecure, banish by fear of cruel proscription considerable number of educated Filipinos in well founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government, and reintroduce the same oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under Malolos insurgent government during the eight months of its control. The result will be factional strife and justify active intervention of our govern-ment or some other. Business interrupted by ment or some other. Business interrupted by war is much improved as peace extends, but investment of new capital is retarded by doubt concerning the policy of the United States. In Negros more sugar is in cultivation than ever before. New forestry regulations give impetus to timber trade and reduce high price of lumber. Cultivation of rice in some provinces is retarded by loss of draft cattle through disease and war. loss of draft cattle through disease and war Meat is now 15 cents a pound. Customs collections for last quarter were 50 per cent. greater than ever in Spanish history, and August col-lections show further increase. Total revenue or same period was one-third greater than any uarter under Spain, though cedul a tax, chief ource of Spanish revenue, has been practically abolished. Economy and efficiency of military government have created surplus fund of \$6,000,000 Mexican, which should be expended in much needed public works, notably improvement of Manila harbor, the conditions of which, with

"Four years of war and lawlessness in parts of

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You are invited to our eleventh annual sale of

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consequent delay and expense in landing goods, is a greater embargo on business than many nearly prohibitory tariff rates inherited from Spain and still operative.

the poor give the wealthy comparative immunity. Tariff now prevents importations from America of canned goods, machinery and other necessaries. Spanish inland revenue chiefly denecessaries. Spanish inland revenue chiefly de-rived from poil tax, tax on small business, fish-ling license, the like, but no land tax. Are formulating laws remedying these evils, and confident that by judicious customs laws, rea-sonable ad valorem land tax, and proper cor-poration franchise tax, imposition of no greater rate than that in the average American state, will give less annovance, and with peace will will give less annoyance, and with peace will produce revenue sufficient to pay expenses of efficient government, including military and con stabulary. Bad condition of currency hinders siness. Steps should be taken towards early sumption of gold standard. Are preparing stringent civil service law, giving equal oppor unity to Filipinos and Americans, with prefer nce for former where qualifications are equal enter at lowest rank and by premotion reach ead of department. Municipal corporations are being organized on popular basis. Much needed reform in civil and criminal procedure, criminal ode and judicial system favored by Filipina bar will be effected. Railroad franchises should at once be granted. Railroads will revolutioniz life and business in these wonderfully rich, beautiful and healthful tropical islands. Fortyfive miles of railroad extension under negotia valuable minerals, a mile high, with strictly temperate climate curing tropical diseases. Rail construction will give employment to many, and communication will furnish market to vast all parts of the islands for public schools, school supplies and English teachers are greater than mission can provide until comprehensive school system is organized. Night schools for teaching English to adults are being established n response to popular demand. Native chilis spoken by a small fraction of the people, and in a few years the medium of communication in courts, public offices and between different tribes, will be English. Creation of central gov Porto Rico, under which substantially all rights described in bill of rights in federal c are to be secured to the people of the Philippines, will bring to them contentment, pre-perity, education and political enlightenment.

"William H. Taft. "Dean C. Worcester, "Luke E. Wright, "Henry C. Ide. "Bernard Moses."

ART DIRECTOR AT EXPOSITION.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Buffalo, Sept. 19.—Frank A. Coffin, of New ork, has been appointed director of art for the Pan-American exposition.

Mercereau & Connell

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Tribune's

Educational Contest

The Tribune is going to give scholarships and other special rewards to the ten persons who will be most successful and attain the highest number of points in its Educational Contest. By scholarships is meant a full course of study, paying the tuition charges in each, and in the cases of the two leading scholarships, The Tribune will not only pay all tuition charges but will also pay the board of the fortunate winners during the life of the scholarship, covering four and three years respectively.

In addition to the ten special rewards, and in order to compensate those who may enter upon this work and not be successful in obtaining one of these, The Tribune will give to every one who succeeds in obtaining subscribers under the terms of this contest ten (10) per cent, of all the money from subscrip-

tions they may succeed in winning for it. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to "Editor of the Educational Contest, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa." The Tribune will be pleased to answer any inquiries for additional information and urges those interested to write if in doubt on any

SPECIAL REWARDS.

- 1. Scholarship in Wyoming Semi-nary (4 years) including tui-tion and board
- Scholarship in Bloomsburg State Normal School (3) years in-cluding tuition and board....
- S. Sohmer S-B Piano, including stool and scarf (on exhibition at J. W. Guernsey's, 314 Washington avenue)
- Course in Piano Irstruction at Scranton Conservatory of Mu-
- Columbia Bicycle, Chainless, 1900 model (on exhibition at Conrad Brothers', 243 Wyoming avenue) ...
- 6. Scholarship in Scranton Business College, commercial course...
- Scholarship in Scranton Business College, shorthand course ...
- tleman's (or, exhibition at Eugene Schimpff's, 217 Lackawanna avenue)
- 9. Tele-Photo Cycle Poco B. Camera, 4x5 (on exhibition at the Griffin Art company, 209 Wyoming avenue)
- Lady's Solid Gold Watch, or Gentleman's Solid Silver Gentleman's Solid Silver Watch (on exhibition at Eu-gene Schimpfi's, 317 Lacka-

wanna avenue

Each contestant falling to secure of these special rewards will be gi ten (10) per cent, of all the money he she turns in.

RULES OF THE CONTEST

The special rewards will be given to the persons securing the largest number of points.

Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to the Scranton Tribune as follows:

One Months' Subscription ... \$.50 Three Months' Subscription. . 1.25 Six Months' Subscription 2.50 One Year's Subscription 5.00 12

The contestant with the highest num-ber of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the re-maining rewards, and so on through the list.

All subscriptions must be paid in ad

Only new subscribers will be counted.

No transfers can be made after credit has once been given. All subscriptions, and the cash to pay for same, must be handed in at The Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, so that papers may be sent to the subscribers at once.

Subscriptions must be written on blanks which can be secured at The Tribuna office ,or will be sent by mail.

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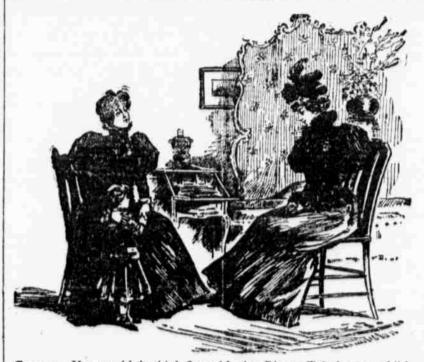
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If you haven't the proper office supplies. Come in and give us a trial. We have the largest and most com-Watch Repairing We have the largest and most complete line of office supplies in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

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CARRIE. You wouldn't think I would give Ripans Tabules to a child like Charlie, would you?

ELSIE. No, indeed. He could not swallow one, and it would be too

powerful

CARRIE. They are all right for him. Of course, he don't need one very often, and I used to give him a quarter of a one, afterwards half, but now he takes a whole one and they seem to be just what he needs-once in a while, you

And he swallows it without any fuss? ELSIE.

know-not often.

Yes. He don't mind it at all-but I can't swallow one, though. I'm the only member of this family that don't take Ripans Tabules.

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When we will have the finest exhibit of Baby Garments shown in years. New Coats, New Caps and Bonnets, New Hoods, Veils, Mitts, Bootees, in fact everything essential to a baby's complete outfit.

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