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, OCTOBER 4, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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

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

Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON.
Sheriff—JOHN H. FELLOWS.
Transurer—J. A. SCRANTON.
District Atorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS.
Prothonotary—JOHN COPELAND.
Clerk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS.
Recorder of Deeds—EMIL BONN.
Register of Wills—W. K. BECK.
Jury Commissioner—EDWARD B. STURGES.

Legislature. First District—THOMAS J. REYNOLDS, Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Third 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 me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."-Wiliam Jennings Bryan in a Speech at Knoxville, Tenn., Delivered Sept. 16, 1896.

"The party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question."-William Jennings Bryan, Zanesville, O., September 4, 1900.

The Republican Nominee for Sheriff.

ROM THE standpoint of party harmony, it must be regarded as an auspicious circumstance that the Republicans of Lackawanna county in the present contest entered the lists of battle with columns unbroken. The ticket named at the recent primaries, by the free and fair expression of the party will, brings together all elements and former factions, and the union is a genuine one founded on party loyalty ard cemented by self interest. The interest of one becomes the concern of all, and unitedly the advance is made upon the common enemy.

Prominent on this tiexet is found the name of John H. Fellows, the people's nominee for the office of sheriff. The sheriff's office is a citadel of political power. Toward its capture the Democracy is bending and will bend every possible energy. Republicans are summoned to resist with proportionate power. The outcome, with respect to his office, means more to them than the success or defeat of any individual. Its retention means party advantage held and preserved; its loss would mean the indefensible multiplication of future political handicaps.

But, aside from any abstract question of party strategy, the neminee this year is one whom all Republicans may well work for on his own account. He is a man of personality, strong and vigorous. Throughhis career in public life, Mr. Fellows has been the indomitable and tireless worker and a man battling for what he believed to be right; a friend retaining the confidence of his friends, and a foeman whose hostility is to be feared. These characteristics signify an uncommon man, and they account for the fact that among those prominent in the circles of Lackawanna Republicanism he has managed to retain a following sturdy and loyal, and has compelled frank recognition. The office of sheriff is one at all time

of responsibility. Occasions frequently arise which make its responsibilities great. In view of this fact it becomes a proper subject of inquiry, whether the man who aspires to perform its functions possesses the courage, the nerve, and the practical common sense essential to a successful fulfillment of its obligations. Those acquainted with the fearless administration of public affairs given by Mr. Fellows as mayor of the city of Scranton do not need to be told that John H. Fellows possesses these qualities, and that when elected sheriff he will discharge his obligations without fear or favor.

Senator Hill's persistence in clinging to the repudiated Dred Scott decision as a political argument, is another evidence that the Sage of Wolfert's Rogst is very much out of date.

Spencer's Stump Candidacy.

HE ANNOUNCEMENT IS confirmed that Frank M Spencer, lately defeated at the party primaries, has filed papers for an independent candidacy for congress. There is no reason to believe that this action reflects the advice of Mr. Spencer's genuine friends, or that it typifies an expectation of election. On the contrary, Mr. Spencer has repeatedly, in private conversation, while this move was under contemplaffon, defined his purpose to be one of personal spite toward William Connell, "I do not want to be elected," he said recently, but I do want to lick Bill' Connell."

The animus of this desire traces back to Mr. Spencer's defeat for the nomination for sheriff three years ago, and if that defeat needed justification and if that defeat needed justification the same is amply supplied in Mr. Spencer's subsequent exhibitions. But he is mistaken if he thinks that an independent candidacy on his part for congress will in the slightest degree tend to spite or annoy William Connell. Mr. Connell's position in this matter is that the Republican party needs his vote in congress fully as runch as he desires the personal satis.

Ized. With three political parties alicance in the sino reason why the coming election should not be an up-to-date affair in the land where people as a rule are supposed to take life too easy to worry about politics.

Ized. With three political parties alicance in fact, a moral failure. Where the boss power is strong, ability counts least, unless it be ability that is willing to prostitute itself to bossism's uses. The young man keep to prostitute itself to bossism's uses. The young man in New York would be better off if Croker and all his crew were put on a garbage scow and towed out to sea and sunk forty fathoms deep. Bossism, wherever it flourishes, is a deep. Bossism to the young man to obe bossism's uses. The young man keep to make the boss power is strong, ability to the bestieve the boss power is strong, ability to the bestieve the boss power is strong, ability to the bestieve the boss power is strong, ability to

the party which, if injury is done, will | calamity, be the victim of it.

Whether the Republican nomince shall be elected or defeated is personally a matter of minor importance; but it is a matter of the most vital importance that this great industrial district should be represented in the national congress by a man in full sympathy with the admirable policies of the McKinley administration; on terms of fellowship with the leaders of legislation; and sufficiently familiar with the ways and means of congressional activity to accomplish for his constituents those things which fall within

the congressman's sphere of duty. Let Mr. Spencer go ahead with his stump candidacy if he so desires. It will afford him entertainment and occupation. But let no Republican with an interest in the welfare of his party, and with an appreciation of the needs of his country, be deceived into aiding this artifice of personal ill will,

College attendance reflects the business prosperity or misfortune of the people; because when the people are poor their sons and daughters forego higher education. It is therefore interesting to note that this fall's enrollments at our leading universities are almost without exception the largest in their history. College men are satisfied with McKinley times. They do not hanker after Bryanism's uncertainties.

The Individual Operators.

THAT," asks an esteemed contemporary, "are the individual operators going to do? The big companies have offered an advance in wages, with arbitration of other points at issue. Will the smaller companies and firms do likewise?"

The individual operators, it is fair o assume, will pay the wages that will prevail in the anthracite region after this strike is over and they will as a class of men treat their employes as well as any employes are treated in there you may find a mean man among the individual operators, the same as the whole they are men of honest purpose and good intentions, many of whom have worked up from humble beginnings, know from experience what the miner's lot is and what he has to contend with, and are quick to remedy been consulted by the powers that be in the coal business there would have been no disastrous strike, with its frightful drain upon all forms of busiipon which it has fed.

big railroads behind them to make up on freight charges for losses in mining, are not in position yet to compete with the big companies in the matter of court the respect of public opinion ight where public opinion has the chance to size them up as they are, and from all this it is reasonable to infer that they will not fail to deal justly with their men when the time omes for the clearing up of this unhappy muddle. The individual operators are not likely to submit in patience to being clubbed to death. Roosevelt has a strong flavor of the practical, They are not likely to acquiesce without a struggle in any programme which aims to precipitate them into business ruin. They have a right to live, to breathe and to make some return on capital invested. They will, we looked the last running the looked the lookevelt it is an old, old world, but still fair doubt not, yet find a means of secur-

The individual operators, having no

ing this right. But in the meantime those of their honest and efficient employes now on strike reluctantly who are experiencing anxiety as to the future can rest assured that so far as it is in the power of the individual operators to untangle this situation on a basis of equity it will be untangled. They did not make the strike. They did not make the conditions back of the strike. But they are going to look out for their own future, rest assured of that: and as a consequence of this they will do what they can for the men whom they expect, after the clouds roll by,

again to employ. "For the last four years we have been confronted by some of the greatest problems that can ever be presented to a people, and Mr. McKinley has done nothing whatever that has not clearly been first demanded by the people. Mr. McKinley is precisely the last man in the world who has the imperial quality. Mr. Bryan is far are as nothing compared with his own will. He has all the qualities of selfreliant fanaticism; and he is absolutely without experience in the treatment of international affairs."-William M. Ivins, in the Sun.

Candidate Wooley insists that his theories upon the army canteen are of more consequence than the experience of officers and physicians in the service favor. Favor goes to those who truckle to the who have thoroughly investigated the subject. It is to be regretted that the Political influence of bosses is used to make representative of the Prohibition party should have also adopted the Democratic policy of conducting a campaign of wild assertion against sober fact.

Hawaii seems to experience no dificulty in becoming rapidly Americanized. With three political parties al-

whom Mr. Spencer is striking. It is this report appear in the light of a

It is not probable that President Kruger will visit America at this stage of the game. The present lack of Interest in South African affairs would make it difficult for Oom Paul to secure a hearing even if preceded by an active manager and a distribution of lithographs.

Augustus Van Wyck, brother of Bob, he mayor of New York, still holds \$75,-000 of the stock of the New York ice trust, and yet it is said that his own applause was the most vociferous when he anti-ice trust resolution was read in the recent Saratoga convention.

Mr. Corbett announces that he is not going to say a thing." But for the suspicion caused by Mr. Bryan's dismal fallure to keep a like good resolution made some time ago, this statement would be received with pleasure.

Mr. Bryan's desire to give the Fillpinos an independent government and then protect them from outside interference without expense and without an army looks a good deal like faith cure applied to diplomacy.

Do not forget the pertinent question of Senator Carter, of Montana, who asks "If the tariff is the mother of trusts, what is the duty on ice?"

The United States needs armor plate and it should proceed to supply its needs. Economy is desirable, but price is secondary.

An Analysis of Bryan's Oratory

William M. Reedy, in the St. Louis Mirror.

THE PEOPLE have a curiosity to see Mr.
Bryan. They have a curiosity to hear
him, because he has the reputation of an They do not care for what he says, so much as for how he says it. the coal mining business. Here and like the man. There is no denying that they there you may find a mean man among have an affection for the Bryan personality, for the physical charm of him, for some pleasant nemory or instinct or subtle prepos among other groups of men; but on arouses in them. And they care for him, un less I am wrong, as they care for a popular actor or a preacher who has a fine delivery. They care for his personality, for his sensuous, emotional effect upon them more than they are concerned with his character. They do not regard him as great, as they did in 1896. They like him. In a general way they agree with an honest grievance or to extend favor to an honest workman. If the judg-things could be different, but they seem to feel and know, somehow, that what he promises is a reacher on the Phaeacia of the poets of old

The interest in Mr. Bryan is a manifestation ness, but instead real grievances would of a popular phase of aesthetics. He is a sort of troubadour singing men songs that make them have been adjusted and agitation sorry for themselves, picturing them the posof a popular phase of aesthetics. He is a sort of troubadour singing men songs that make them would have been deprived of the food upon which it has fed. sibilities of transforming the world into a place upon which it has fed. But they know that the ideal is not realizable, at leas not here, in this world. They delight to hea him assail those who are mighty and in high places, to see him fighting dragons or octopi but, somehow, in a dim sort of way they realize that the mighty and the strong in high enigmatic promises. Yet they live near by his fancy, while the dragons or the octobi their mines, spend their money in the communities where their workmen live, popular will that will protect the people. The people say he fights a gallant battle, but it is The stage is fixed for the hero to

I should rank Mr. Bryan with John Drew. Hacket, Faversham, Henry Miller. Mr. Bryan is the manifestation of the romantic school in politics. In another way Colonel Roosevelt is a manifestation of the same thing, but Colone He poses, but he has done things. He is an egoist, but he is not so much a theorist. He lacks Mr. Bryan's blandness of idealism, because virtue of the very processes which seem to Mr. Bryan all evil. Mr. Bryan is a sort of moral evangelist telling us of the millennium as he would have it, but without a practical plan for bringing it to pass. Mr. Bryan is more like William Morris than like Lincoln. Mr. Bryan is a popular hero, but he, somehow, seems to the people to be fighting with ghosts and ogres and djinns of his own conjuring. Mr. Bryan appeals to the emotions of men and uplifts them temporarily, when he abandons his manuscript, But when the evening is over he leaves no much more permanent effect in the minds of those who heard him than they might have carried away rom the presentation of a melo-drama.

My Saturday evening at the Coliseum leaves me in grave doubt whether there is more than one chance for Mr. Bryan's election, that chance being Republican over-confidence. When Mr. Bryan speaks on the one theme that one would think the people would feel deepest about—namely, trusts—to an audience of Missouri Democrats of the most unter-rified persuasion, and that audience dribbles away from him, solely because it cannot catch his eye or his lighted face or feel the catch his eye or his lighted face or feel the timbre of his voice in little creeps along its spine, the prospect for his success is poor. The same thing must happen elsewhere. It means that Mr. Bryan is strong only when he has the people subject to his art. It means that the people regard him solely as an orator. and away more the sort of stuff out of which dictators are made. Mr. Mc-kinley is a listener; Mr. Bryan is a talker. Mr. McKinley is interested in the opinions of others; Mr. Bryan in the opinions of others; Mr. Bryan in his alone. For Mr. Bryan the dictates of history and the decrees of science are as nothing compared with his own judgment and the dictates of his own last presidential campaign Mr. Bryan get the smaller vote where he drew the larger crowds. His success is a success of curiosity and of personal agreeableness.

CROKER AND YOUNG MEN.

Richard Croker says young men have no chance in American life now. If this be so, who is responsible? The boss. The boss keeps young men down in politics. Advancement goes by orporations give employment to friends of osses. In the city a man has to have a politibosses. In the city a man has to have a politi-cal pull to get a place with the street car com-pany. Boss influence makes young doctors and lawyers. Boss influence disposes of the places in the gift of nearly all the public service corpora-tions. The boss pull has been known to get men into the banks. The boss is the greatest blight in this country on the young man, because the young man who wins success by becoming the instrument of the boss is in fact, a more

faction resulting from a re-election. It is the party, not the individual, at the public in their efforts to make SECRET OF THE CONTINUANCE OF THE FILIPINO INSURRECTION

Additional evidence of the aid and comfort given to the Filipinos by the anti-imperialists and of the importance to the rebels of the defeat of President McKinley is found in two captured letters just received at Washington from Manila. One was written to Lieutenant Colonel Casimirio Tinto by Theo. Sandico, who, General MacArthur says, is possibly as close to Aguinaldo as any of the leaders who continue in open hostilty. Sandico writes:

"My Distinguished Friend: The present campaign and some other circumstances have created in America a political situation that may perhaps produce the downfall of McKinley, which will signify the triumph of our ideals.

"For the same reason the disastrous war in the Transvaal and more especially the fierce revolution in China have created a political atmosphere sufficiently critical to cause the birth of a disturbance of the armed peace of the great powers that may result favorably to our aspirations, because America may prefer to sacrifice some of her plans with respect to the Philippine Islands, accepting our independence under her protectorate, rather than sustain two wars and run the risk of losing the whole archipelago. I believe, then, that under the conditions so favorably colored by the present circumstances it is necessary that we continue the struggle and only accept peace on the base of independence, although under an American protectorate.

"If the re-election of Mr. McKinley be accomplished and the revolution in China be wiped out and the war in the Transvaal take no new complications, then will I be the first to accept the peace that I believe to be necessary, though it be at the cost of acknowledging the sovereignty of the United States, since I consider that our forces are now impotent to defend our sacred and legitimate rights.

"I should properly tell you that all these conclusions are but my political judgment as to the results of McKinley's re-election. Nevertheless, if his re-election occurs, God knows what will become of our individual liberties. If you agree with me in my way of thinking, which is that of our honorable president as expressed to me by him at our last conference, we should reject every proposal for peace unless they are based upon independence, and we should continue our brilliant campaign."

Sandico encloses a copy of a letter received by him from General Riego de Dios, of the Central Filipino committee at Hong Kong, who gives his views of the political situation in the United States. Among other things Riego says:

"Our sympathizers continue in their compaign of redemption. The anti-imperialists' convention of the east met on February 22 in Philadelphia. Great enthusiasm reigned at this meeting. Eloquent speeches were delivered in favor of our cause by many eminent orators, and not a few men of politics ranged themselves on the side of the orators and various resolutions were passed. Among these was a very strong one of protest against classifying as bandits those who honorably struggled for their independence. On the 23d an influential politician in Boston delivered a speech in a great meeting classifying imperialism as a new form of piracy.

"The announced possibility that McKinley would send a message to congress asking for more troops; the impression produced by the arrival of sick and demented soldiers from the field; American losses deduced from official reports, losses calculated mathematically as a regiment a month, as published by an important newspaper published in New York; the latest feats of arms of our soldiers; the question of Porto Rico that has started a great agitation against McKinley in the states of Indiana and Minnesota, which will draw many supporters—the anti-imperialist atmosphere, taken altogether, spreads and defends itself against the imperialist influence, and as an eloquent symptom of this I call attention to the recent occurrence in New York wherein the Methodist bishop, seeing McKinley in his church, delivered a feeling sermon and said that it was impossible to deny right to men of other races because we are the sons of the same great Father and worthy of love and fraternal affection. They say that McKinley heard the sermon with a confused, hypocritical look that characterizes him. From all this we may deduce:

"First-That we must not consider the armistice except upon condition of an immediate independence.

"Second-That now in America proper the supporters of our cause are being increased in number.

"Third-That the victories obtained by our seasoned army in this unequal struggle exercise great influence on the very impressionable minds of American people.

"Fourth-The impression is and will be one of the determining win. The villains are not villains after all. little more, now that little is lacking to change the announced elections, as with the downfall of McKinley it will be the ascension of the star banner over our souls."

> and fraud and makes for business immorality. Of all the men in this country who have put obstacles in the way of the young man, Richard Croker is first and foremost.

THE MATTER OF SALARIES.

W. E. Curtis in the Chicago Record. The report of W. B. Wilson, financial secrefor the month of July, 1900, shows that John Mitchell, president, received a monthly salary of \$125, and was allowed \$189.60 for his expenses, making a total of \$314.60. Mr. Wilson the secretary, received a salary of \$198.33 and \$107.61 for expenses; Fred Dilcher, who has charge of the strike at Scranton, received a alary of \$78 and \$07 expenses; Benjamin Jame the organizer at Hazleton, a salary of \$78 and \$42.20 for expenses; W. C. Scott and T. I. Lewis each received \$100 a month, and Lewis drew \$220.55 for expenses. The names of forty officers and organizers appear on the pay-roll of July, with salaries of \$78 and upward and expenses ranging from \$20 to \$274.

A NATURAL CONCLUSION.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Senator Hunna is so persistent in his assertion hat, if Bryan is elected, Richard Croker is to have a substantial reward for his campaign ser vices, that he must have some source of knowledge in which he has much confidence. It is a statement, however, that might be safely made from general principles. roker works for himself all the time; he is ambittous to control the whole state of New York, and he would not take so much interest as he does in comoting the election of Bryan if he had not strong assurance that it would redound to his ersonal benefit. What better reward could Bryan promise him than the selection of a cal-inet officer and the control of the New York

REPUBLICAN OBJECT LESSONS. Rhode Island. 9,218 338 Loan and Trust .. 58,200 75,917 8,153 67,765 Increase in No. of depositors.. 8,153 Banks. Amount of Deposits. 1894. National\$ 10,818,385 \$ 11,407,656 Loan and Trust . 121,642 122,740 Savings 26,243,744 28,744,172 Total \$ 36,683,771 \$ 43,274,568 Increase in deposits\$ 6,500,79

Massachusetts. 1894. 61,740 1899. 80,737 National . 1,095 12,082 Loan and Trust .. 781,439 976,027 1,192,953 ...\$ 57,026,060 \$ 71,579,477 State and Private 686,467 697,824 Loan and Trust . 2,974,212 8,177,124 Savings (State) . 237,783,753 295,160,673 Savings (Boston) . 67,727,870 177,335,892

Total.\$306,199,202 \$553,259,990 Increase in deposits\$187,000,728

THE MINERS' HOUSEHOLD.

Right well does it become the miners of this state to frown upon the yellow newspapers which have been picturing them as poor and debased and degraded and as never having the heart nor the courage to afford their children any of the advantages of life. One has only to look at the lawers of the Luzerne county bar to see that out of a miner's home has come a good deal of the brains and the energy and the patri-otic Americanism which exerts its force in the community. One may glance over the lists of newspaper workers to see the same thing. No-tice the clever young singers who render the aid of music to the churches on Sundays and one will be surprised to find how many of them have come from a humble miner's home. many a miner's house one will find some of the best and most valuable books in our language. Miss James, of the Osterhout library, says that the Welsh miners are the best patrons of scientific and mathematical books.

Thriftiness, neatness, cosy home life have aland the set of the mine workers hereabout. Many a tasteful gown and pretty bonnet, and many a graceful wearer thereof will be found inside these humble walls. As has been well said, the miner of the anthracite fields wants grievances redressed, but he does not want the world to look upon him as leading a brute life or the life of a man just eading a brute life or the life of a man just

"The genius of the nation, its freedom, its

"The more you use the freight car the oftene



Paul Ludiam of Millville, N. J., Manager of a large pharmacy in that prosperous towo, says that one of the medicines most frequently called for is RIPANS TABULES. He has customers who believe in them as the greatest remedy for all ills of the stomach and he knows others who have been cured by them and constantly speak their praise. One notable case is that of a prosperous farmer, who has an immense place about eight miles away and who drives into town every now and then to renew his supply of RIPANS TABULES. He told Paul that he had been a sufferer renew his supply of RIPANS TABULES. He told Faul that he had been a sufferer from indigestion and biliousness for several years and old house-wife remedies failed to cure him. "I am not so situated that I can call on a Doctor every time I am affected," said he, "and were it not for RIPANS TABULES I would not be able to get along with comfort. I began to take them over a year ago and they have invariably aided me. They have practically accomplished a cure of what has been a most severe case of chronic dyspepsia." Not alone in the great cities, but in thousands of towns and hamlets as well, are the virtues of RIPANS TABULES known, recognized and appreciated as a friend to man. The story of this farmer who would drive citeth miles. appreciated as a friend to man. The story of this farmer who would drive eight miles on a country road to reach the nearest drug store twice every month to renew his supply of RIPANS TABULES is only one instance out of thousands of their wide

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Many people ask, What's in a name? Shakespeare says that a rose would smell as sweet by any other name. But in trade a name means very much. We claim and there are thousands who will say the same thing, that our name stamped on a shoe means that the shoe is the best of its kind. The best at the price. Why? Because our name represents a life work in the shoe business. Our constant study, Our constant labor. And to it we have given our best thought and our best efforts, and you have helped us. New Fall Styles for Men and Women.

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of three numbers in an en-

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\$12, \$14 and \$20

the entire body of which is made of a Pure Jersey Silk,

pliable as a Silk Glove, with

one plain and one accordeon

plaited, graduated flounce of fine Taffeta. "They are ex-

ceedingly handsome and ex-

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of Leather.

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eady to knock at the doors of the poor house, n fact, the very spirit of the men in the present struggle is proof against all of this. Mat-ters of good taste in dress, music, literature, are not confined to the homes of the more pretentious. These can be found in the humblest homes of the Wyoming Valley, and the slander-ers who fill columns of space in metropolitan papers, telling of the degeneracy of the miner, ar dealing for a large part in fabrications and statements that the miner and his whole family ought to repel with contempt and loathing. A miner's toil is honest and dignified. He furnishes the motive power for vast enterprises.

He is a man of skill working in dangerous con-ditions. He ought to be represented as he isnodest and humble, but a man for all that.

McKINLEYISMS.

"Keep on, is the word I would leave with you "Keep on, is the word I would leave with you today. Keep on in the efforts upward, but remember that in acquiring knowledge there is one thing equally important, and that is character. Nothing in the whole wide world is worth so nuch, will last so long and serve its possessor so well as good character. It is something that no one can take from you, that no one can give to you. You must acquire it for yourself."

wisdom, its humanity, its courage, its justice, favored by divine Providence, will make it equal to every task and the master of every emergen

"What you want, what we all want, is business presperity. When you have that you have something to do. When you have it not you

"We are here today because we love the old flag. It never went down in defeat; it was never raised in dishonor." \$1.98 and \$2.50.

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