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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends hearing 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.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 3, 1900.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National. President-WILLIAM MCRINLEY. Vice-President-THEODORF ROOSEVELT.

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

County. Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL Congress—WILLIAM CONNELL,
Judge—GEORGE M. WATSON,
Sheriff—JOHN H. FELLOWS,
Treasurer—J. A. SCHANTON,
District Atorney—WILLIAM R. LEWIS,
Prothosotary—JOHN COPELAND,
Cierk of Courts—THOMAS P. DANIELS,
Referder 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. PHILDIN.

"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."-William 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.

Humbug.

OVERNOR PATTISON, when here, and most of the other Democratic speakers who have delivered campaign speeches in this county, including the Democratic nominee for congress, Mr. Conry, have made a great ado over the alleged fact that the Declaration of Independence declares that "all men are created free and equal." They have repeated those words, "free and equal," anywhere from ten to a hundred times in each speech, preparatory to groaning loudly over the alleged civic misfortunes of the poor inhabit-

ants of Porto Rico and the Philippines. We dislike to believe that Governor Pattison, M. F. Conry and the other interesting exponents of Bryanism who have honored our county with their nell and the whole Republican ticket presence during this campaign are in 1896 and got prosperity as promised. unfamiliar with the immortal Dec- Bryanism didn't fool you then. Can laration penned by the great expan- it do so now? sionist. Thomas Jefferson. Yet we must infer this because the words "free and equal" do not appear together anywhere in that great instrument. How could the signers of the Declaration of Independence pronounce all men "free and equal" when a majority of them were at the moment claimants of property in human slaves? For nearly a century of its filled. Don't destroy either on Tuesexistence the Democratic party, which day. is now so solicitous over the welfare of the brown man in the far-off Pacific, upheld the right of white ownership of black men; and this very day its candidate for the presidency, the "great advocate of human freedom' and "champion of government by the consent of the governed," William Jennings Bryan, would be hopelessly out of the race for even noticeable

Out upon such arrant humbug!

Overwhelm the enemy Tuesday by voting the straight Republican ticket.

Every dollar William Connell owns is busy making work for others. He is the workingman's real friend.

Let well enough alone.

Hanna.

N ONE OF the magazines this month there is a long article analyzing the character and career of the man whom the Democrats seem to hate with peculiar and exceptional intensity, Mark Hanna. It is an interesting human nature study which all intelligent persons ought to read, if not before election, then certainly after.

And this brings us to the point of saying a few words of our own on the subject of Hanna. It is undeniable that the prejudice which exists against Hanna, while mostly of Democratic origin, has entered considerably into Republican thought, particularly among those who do not get near to the man himself but see him only through the distortions of flippant newspaper treatment and caricature, The conception of him as a pig-headed plutocrat recking with the coarse insolence of money without brains is grossly unfair and untrue but it has undonbtedly been widespread.

But it is disappearing. People are coming to their senses with regard to Hanna, His monumental will, great cutive grasp, bull dog courage and marvelous capacity for doing things thowing up through the fog of partisan detraction and misrepresentation so long enveloping him, and it wouldn't be a bit surprising if a reaction should come which would one day make him as popular a man as he has been a hated and maligned one. His meeting with the people face to face on the stump has worked a revolution in sentiment wherever he went; and while not an orator his great carnastness and clean-cut fearlessness of crats absolute control of the election

speech have made an immediate and also a lasting impression. The way Hanna took hold of the miners' strike and forced the big railroads to make concessions is the way he goes at all his labors-straight to the heart of the matter. But the results show that he does not move without extculation and does not talk through his hat.

Such a man makes a fine target for abuse. And those who naturally envy success in others are quick to join in the hue and cry against Hanna. But no man yet who amounted to anything in public life has been extinguished by the malicious attacks of enemies: and Mark Hanna, viewing the triumphs which he has won in the teeth of the bitter and furious onslaughts upon him, can be pardoned a smile of self-congratulation and of derision for his assailants.

Four years ago you voted for Repubican good times and got them. Now

keep them. If Hon, William Connell was so very zealous in the settlement of strike why did he not com-mence at home and settle at an earlier day the strike at his own mine, which commenced more than three months before the general strike and did not end until the general strike ended?—

Ask Mr. Connell's men their opinion of his treatment of them as soon as he could get home from his duties at Washington to look into the matter.

Overwhelm the enemy Tuesday by voting the straight Republican ticket.

Local Proofs of Prosperity.

OME DAYS ago the local Democratic organ invited us to show that any of the prosperity credited to the magnificent administration of President William McKinley had reached the working people of Scranton and Lackawanna county. It recited a sad story of disasters, past and predicted, and although in itself a daily object lessor to the contrary, it tried to make its readers believe that McKinley good times, so far as our valley is concerned, have been a sham.

In another place in today's paper will be found a partial answer to the challenge of the Times. It includes a few only of many substantial proofs which are within reach of every honest inquirer showing that the fortunate business conditions ascribed to successful Republican administration are not myths but substantial realities, in which our men and women who work for daily wages have had a goodly share. Facts and figures tell the story.

They are unanswerable. This comparative increase in work and wages under Republican as contrasted with Democratic times has come in direct contradiction of the most solemn predictions of calamity made four years ago by William Jennings Bryan on more than a hundred different occasions. It effectually disposes of his reputation as a prophet and as a leader whom it is safe to follow. You voted for McKinley, Con-

Bury the party of calamity howling so deep on Tuesday that its croaking voice will be stilled for years.

An honest dollar and the chance to earn it by honest toil were promised by the Republican party four years ago and the promise has been ful-

Take no chances on a split ticket. It may forfeit a ballot when every vote should count.

A Prediction.

T HAS NOT been The Tribune's custom to indulge publicly in pre-election prophecies although the forecasts which it has made strength in the electoral college if privately have been uniformly close to the truth. In 1892 it came within one it were not for the support he counts on from states where the negro citizen state of predicting Cleveland's elecis robbed of his guaranteed right to toral strength, being fooled on Minnesota; and in 1896 it came within two of forecasting correctly the electoral majority for McKinley. But this year it is going to make its private estimate public as follows: Probable Vote in 1900.

		cKinley.	Bryan
ı	Alabama		11
	Arkansas		8
	California		
	Colorado		4
	Connecticut		
	Delaware	3	
	Florida		4
	Georgia		13
d	Idaho	**	3
	Illinois	24	
۱	Indiana	15	
	Iowa	13	
	Kansas	10	
	Kentucky		13
	Louisiana		8
	Maine		
3	Maryland		
	Massachusetts		
	Michigan		
e i	Minnesota		
	Mississippi		9
	Missouri		17
V	Montana		3
	Nebraska		
0	Nevada	()77:	3
g	New Hampshire		a
		10	
	New Jersey		
	New York		1427
	North Carolina	12	11
i	North Dakota		
ŝ	Ohio		
	Oregon	4	
Ų	Pennsylvania	32	
d	Rhode Island		200
9	South Carolina	0.5	9
ġ,	South Dakota	4	
	Tennessee	**	12
	Texas	**	15
ı	Utah		3
	Vermont		
2	Virginia		12
	Washington	4	
ĕ	West Virginia	6	
g	Wisconsin	12	
	Wyoming	3	
		****	****
(d)	Potels	000	1.50

Necessary to elect, 224. McKinley's majority, 131.

It will be noticed that we place Kentucky in the Bryan column. We be lieve firmly that a majority of the lawful votes to be cast in that com monwealth on Tuesday next will be cast for McKinley and Yerkes. But the election is held under the original Goebel law, which gives the Demo-

machinery and renders an honest count impossible save by Democratic machine consent. We do not believe that the Democratic machine in Kentucky, which Bryan has publicly recognized and indorsed, will give its consent; therefore we expect Kentucky's electoral vote to be stolen. One other state conceded to Bryan may go to McKinley, This is Colorado. years ago it gave Bryan 134,882 plurality in a total vote of 189,596. To expect nearly half the voters of the state to vote opposite in 1900 to the manner in which they voted four years ago is to expect the most extensive reversal of public opinion ever noted in American politics; but there has been a reversal most extraordinary. It may not swing the state out of the Bryan column but it will come mighty close to it. If Colorado flops, Idaho and Utah will be likely to do likewise but the chances in those states now seem

to favor Bryan. To predict on congress is made hazardous by the many local factors of uncertainty in the various districts, which only those on the ground can fully appreciate. But a careful tabulation which we have made on the basis of the best information obtainable, a tabulation on conservative lines, indicates a Republican majority of twenty over all opposing elements. This computation rests upon the supposition that in districts like our own, where efforts are being made by a few men claiming to be Republican to defeat the regular Republican nominee and turn the office over to the Democrats, the good sense and party loyalty of the Republican masses will see that the president of their choice is not exposed to the humiliating embarrassment of having his hands tied by a hostile majority in the incoming congress.

Every dollar William Connell owns is busy making work for others. He is the workingman's real friend.

Four years ago the Republican party promised good times, while the Democratic party predicted panic times. Republican promises were redeemed. Democratic prophecies were belied. Prefer the true to the false.

Candidate Conry doesn't deny that he is for free trade and free silver. The workingmen of Lackawanna want

Secession's Newest Form.

LITTLE common sense should teach every thinking man how dangerous Bryan's Philippine policy yould be if applied consistently and to its logical conclusions.

Because Aguinaldo and his crowd of Tagalog intriguers have stirred up a rebellion against American authority and have been shooting down our soldiers as well as terrorizing the natives generally, Bryan says: Elect me and I will call an extra session of congress and have it send word to our army to come home as fast as possible and let Aguinaldo and his gang run things in their own way. There must not be government without the consent of the

Now suppose Bryan was elected and congress had done what he said. Our army is out of the Philippines and Aguinaldo is going it alone, the only XXII .- MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP pebble on the shore. Some smart fellow up in Alaska, noticing how Aguinaldo's trick worked, gets together a lot of Esquimaux and adventurous mining camp followers and says to them: Boys, if we stir up an insurrection and show Bryan that we don't consent to being governed by the United States but want to set up a government of our own, he will be bound to let us go as he let the Philippines go, both territory having been bought, paid for and occupied by the American army without soliciting the consent of the governed." What would Bryan do?

This is a fair comparison. The Alaska supposition is on all fours with the Philippine situation. Insurrection is insurrection wherever our flag floats. Surrender to the enemy is surrender, no matter in what language it is disguised. The logic of Bryanism in this matter would snap asunder all the bands of stable government and throw open wide the door to secession and dissolution of the Union.

Four years ago you voted for Repub lican good times and got them. Now

keep them. . As the mine workers are entitled to semi-monthly pays if they choose to demand them, and as they have unanimously agreed throughout the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys that they will present this demand, it would be a gracious thing on the part of the operators and an action that would tend to help along the pleasant, harmonious relations between operator and miner, which both sides and the general public join in hoping for, if the demand was anticipated by notices announcing that hereafter payments will be made semimonthly. We are authorized to say that Mr. Connell stands ready to comply with this request at any time it is made; and we note with pleasure the decision of the Temple Iron company to concede this point without further

Overwhelm the enemy Tuesday by voting the straight Republican ticket.

Sir Thomas Lipton set an admirable example for the American speculator in conducting his corner on pork. He was content with a profit of \$350,000 when by causing many financial wrecks he could have made much

Let well enough alone.

There is little doubt that the men who used their best endeavors to end the strike will receive greater consideration at the polls than the men who fomented disturbance for political purposes.

At the present time William Jennings Bryan seems to be several laps thead of Socialist Eugene Debs in the

dently been turning the phonograph backward for Mr. Guffey's benefit.

Four years ago William McKinley said: "Open the mills and the mints will take care of themselves." Compare his prophecy with Bryan's and see which leader is safe.

The real friend of the poor man is not the orator who would produce a condition of affairs that makes it impossible for the laborer to obtain employment.

So long as the miners are to share n the profits there will probably be little complaint over the recent advance in the price of coal.

Where is the workingman who can say that a Democratic campaign promise ever helped him to get credit or pay bills at the store?

An honest dollar and the chance to earn it by honest toll were secured by the votes cast in 1896. Vote in 1900 to keep both. Bryan in the white house means

workingmen in the soup house. No workingman can afford to No wonder the Democrats try to

is an object lesson they cannot an-Every dollar William Connell owns is busy making work for others. He is

make fun of the full dinner pail. It

the workingman's real friend. The remnants of Cuban dissatisfaction are at present exclusively of the

Pay no heed to last hour campaign fakes. Make up your mind they are all lies.

Overwhelm the enemy Tuesday by voting the straight Republican ticket.

Let well enough alone.

blatherskite order.

TOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolobe cast, 4,50 a. m., for Saturday, Nov.

A child born on this day will notice that ome people act as though civility cost money. There are times when the woman who can sew on a button is of more consequence to her husband than the one who has ability to speak five languages. The love of a man is never distasteful to any

roman, but his effort to secure a return of the passion sometimes becomes tiresome. The experience that man gets by making fool of himself generally comes too late. Most people like to be told what they al-The man who contracts debts will never be lonesome for any length of time. Fame is something that is always in sight.

It is easier to find fault than to justly criti-

Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs

IN ENGLAND.

New York, Nov. 3. ORD AVEBURY, who is the most bitter opponent of municipal ownership, or mu-nicipal trading as it is called in England. says that the United States is wiser in and generation than is the mother country, because of the tardy acceptation of municipal ownership on this side of the Atlantic. The royal commission, or which he is the leading spirit, has been investigating the subject in the most searching manner during the past year. It has been found that the investments in public utilities by city and borough councils have amounted, in the aggregate, to billions of dollars. Thus far, in the investigation, it seems to be the opinion of a majority of the commis sion that an efflictive check to what, in many instances is considered, wild investments in this direction, should be brought about by wise

In the meantime the private corporations are lending their aid as a hearty second to the efforts of Lord Avebury. Through their influence the London Chamber of Commerce has recently ssued a circular to the provincial chambers asking for information as to what local evidence can be obtained on these points: (1) Whether the rates ought to be put into com-petition with private capital; (2) whether the local authority should become traders, by providing services which are not of general use to the whole community; and (3) what the effect has been on local wage lists of the municipal-ity setting a high standard of wages for the city ployes. The answers to these questions are desired in order that a case may be prepared in the interests of private ownership.

Of the 265 municipal boroughs in England and Wales, including the London county council, 173 manage their own water works, eighty-seven their own gas works, 204 their own markets, twenty-eight their own tramways, and fifty-five their own electric light works. But what is most remarkable is that, after paying interest on loans and sinking fund, the margin of profit generally applied to the reduction of rates is only one-half per cent. Despite the fact that millions of dollars have already been invested in muncipa of the opposition there are forces at work which will make the further advancement and incursion into hitherto untried fields inevitable. For example there are reasons likely to compel action which come under the head of health and sanitation.

The public conscience feels the responsibility poorer citizens live, and the taxpayers would do anything they could to reduce the high death rate in the overcrowded parts of a city. if they only saw clearly the remedy. The redent that the overcrowding is a menace to the health of the whole community. It is not in-frequently the case that one epidemic of smallpox, scarlet fever or diphtheria costs a city tens of thousands of dollars. And for this reason the problem of the better housing of the poorest part of the population is now perplexing most of the larger city councils. These poor most of the larger city councils. These poor people, generally speaking, are as tenants the least desirable, from the point of view of the ordinary speculative builder. And the question arises, how can the builder meet the demand for low rentals and at the same time make a dividend in accordance with his risks? While the builder hesitates there are a number of large cities in England now considering the plan to put up municipal tenements for the plan to put up municipal tenements for the benefit of those who can pay only a low rental. Edinburgh and Glasgow already have such a

cheme in operation.

Municipal fire insurance is now under consider. eration in several English cities, and the city of Bradford has been creating a fund for sev-eral years which it proposes to utilize for the purpose of organizing a municipal fire insurance company. Other cities are sure to follow since the fire insurance companies have formed a com-bination and fixed upon a tariff rate which to most municipalities seems a very heavy charge. "The charge for insurance against fire on a silk mill in Zurich," said the mayor of Bradford, "is race for the favor of American discontent.

Chairman Guffey insists that the outlook is bright for Democracy in

ance go into the pockets of the general share-holder. The county councils, the county bor-oughs and the non-county boroughs in England and Wales have paid in the last twenty years to fire insurance companies \$2,002,350 more in premiums for insuring their buildings against fire than they have received from those compa-nies for losses by fires. In Bradford our corpora-tion would have saved \$41,250 in twenty years if we had not insured our corporation buildings at all; and however much we may spend on pro-moting the efficiency of our fire brigade to pre-vent the devastations of fire, it is worth not-

whose dividends we help to increase by our effi-

cient fire-extinguishing appliances."

The mayor of Bradford also proposes to push along a plan of his for the organization and op-eration of a municipal telephone system, in or-der that the city administration may have a der that the city administration may have a lower rate and also that the citizens in general may enjoy that privilege. He writes: "In the course of the next twelve months I propose to have a telephone system owned and operated by the city, which will be able to put an instrument into residences at the rate of \$10 a year and into business houses from \$15 to \$25 per year, and, if my estimates are correct, we shall be able to make a profile or that having over be able to make a profit on that basis, over and above all legitimate charges for its operation, including interest on invested capital, etc.
"The charge of the National Telephone com-"The charge of the National Telephone com-pany for the use of their instruments in Brad-ford is \$50 per year, while at a small town like Trondheim, in Norway, with 30,000 inhabitants, the subscriber way. the subscriber pays for a municipal telephone about \$17 per year, a charge which affords a surplus, after paying interest on capital, a re serve of 5 per cent, per year on the capital, and the insurance of the employes against death, accident and sickness. The Bradford corporation surveyor has recently estimated the complete cost of establishing a municipal telephone exchange in this city, based on the present number of subscribers on the books of the National Telephone company, at \$200 per subscriber, in-cluding all buildings, wires and instruments, so that it is not unreasonable to conclude that the

company. It is never to the public conveni-ence that two authorities should have power to nterfere with the streets. Glasgow, the pioneer city in municipal owner-ship, has already been considering muncipal banking. But in Berlin and other large German able istitution. In Berlin there are more that 400,000 depositors, with about eighty or more receiving offices, and a total of deposits of 150,000,000 marks. In Paris the municipal pawnbroking establishment was started in 1777, and loans each year, upon the average, twenty-five francs to every man, woman and child in Paris.

city council is offering-about \$25 per year per

pany, and the municipality cannot grant pow

instrument. Now that the newer syst

than it can grant powers to a private

THE YANKEE YOUNG MAN.

From the Utica Press. The apostle of discontent industriously endeavthat unless he is elected they will be ground to powder by tyrannous but prosperous corporapossess but moderate means or none at all will never have any chance to advance in life or mprove their station. This is indeed a gloomy outlook. The only hope the Nebraskan holds out is his election, and as that is highly improbable, his statement, if true, practically closes the gates against a multitude of worthy people. What pleasure there can be in pessim ism no one has ever discovered for sure. If this picture is painted merely as a bugaboo to righten somebody till after election, then it is seneath the dignity of a presidential aspirant. But allowing that Mr. Bryan really thinks it, there any reason or justification for that no tion? Do the facts warrant the assertion tha the sons of the poor in this country are hin-dered and hampered by existing conditions?

There is no other nation under the sun where a poor boy has such unlimited possibilities, nor is there any other which furnishes such numerous and splendid examples of improved oppor-tunities. Begin at the top and note how many presidents were rich men's sons. The picture house where McKinley was born indicate that it was a very modest structure, not all devoted to residence uses. Cleveland's fa-ther was never accused of being wealthy. Every-body knows that Garfield when a lad drove on the canal, that Grant was a tanner and that Lincoln achieved early distinction as a rail plitter. In finance, take the richest men of re cent years-Gould, Huntington and the like. The great majority of them, so Mr. Wetmore said the other night, commenced at \$5 a week or less, and made their own fortunes. The milionaires of today were for the most part bright, but poor young men. There are excep-tions, where the money was inherited, like the Vanderbilts and Astors, but they are the excep-tion, not the rule. There is no limit and there can be none to the success an energetic, live neaded, plucky American can achieve.

But the great prophet of evil and manufacturer of hobgoblins says the great corporations kill ambition, thwart industry and block the way of a young man's progress. The fact about it is there never was a time in the history of this country when there were so many attrac tive opportunities and openings for a young man of industry, brains and energy as there are today. These same wicked corporations are looking for them at good salaries and promoting them upon their merits, will make them, or some of them, the millionaires of the future. It is the survival of the fittest, and the one best entitled to it will win the highest and richest reward, and that wholly irrespective of his parentage. The market for brains was never more active and the ruling prives never higher than today. The outlook instead of be-ing gloomy, as the Nebraskan paints it, is exceeding bright. The young man who can de things and do them well is never looking for a job; the jobs are looking for him. Better excite the ambition than the jealous envy those who are second or third in the race. The best man always wins and there should est rivalry to be the best. There are chances innumerable for young men who have the right stuff in them, and the coming years will multiply rather than diminish these opportunities.

REPUBLICAN OBJECT LESSONS. City of Minneapolis. National

State and Private 6,426 Total Amount of Deposits. 1894.\$ 5,766,766 \$ 18,185,780 State and Private 436,110 Total \$ 6,202,885 \$ 14,607,005 City of San Francisco.

1,107 4,863 110,335 State and Private 133,949 116,305

Increase in No. of depositors.. 26,267 Amount of Deposits. 26,267 1894. National\$ 1,778,505 \$ 5,002,915 State and Private 12,527,179 21,248,323 Savings 89,004,316 103,412,928 Total\$103,910,000 \$129,664,166 Increase in deposits\$25,754,166

Wyoming.
Depositors.
1899.

.....\$ 1,253,636 \$ 3,152,000

M'KINLEYISMS.

to my countrymen. I do not prophesy. The present is all-absorbing to me. But I cannot bound my vision by the blood-stained trenches around Manila—where every red drop, whether from the veins of an American soldier of a misguided Filipino, is anguish to my heart—but by the broad range of future years, when that group of islands, under the impulse of the year just past, shall have become the gems and glories of those tropical seas—a land of plenty and of increasing possibilities; a people redeemed from savage indolence and habits, devoted to the vent the devastations of fire, it is worth not-ing that we get no contributions toward that expense from the wealthy insurance companies arts of peace, in touch with the commerce and trade of all nations, enjoying the blessings of freedom, of civil and religious liberty, of edu-cation and of homes, and whose children and children's children shall for ages hence bless the American republic because it emancipated and redeemed their fatherland, and set them in the pathway of the world's best civilization

> under which right action and deliberate judg-ment are possible. It is not a good time for the liberator to submit important questions concerning liberty and government to the liberated while they are engaged in shooting down their

> "It is sometimes hard to determine what i best to do, and the best thing to do is often-times the hardest. The prophet of evil would do nothing because he flinches at sacrifice and effort, and to do nothing is easiest and involves the least cost."

"Always perils, and always after them safety always darknes and clouds, but always shining through them the light and the sunshine; always cost and sacrifice, but always after them the ruition of liberty, education and civilization.'

"We must guard this restored Union with realous and sacred care." "I know of no better or safer human tribunal

than the people." THE DANGEROUS MAN.

lay the telephone wires underground, the streets must be interfered with by the telephone com-We've foes within and foes without rs to do this to a private company any more To hold back progress beyond doubt; But of the reckless frauds we meet The generalizer's hard to beat,

> To his crude, careless, dismal mind No woman good, no children-well, The race is doomed by menace fell.

All food is bad, all trains are late, There's not an honest candidate For public office, and he's sure Our government will not endure

All trusts are wrong, all schemes of man Are founded on a grasping plan; The world's a fizzle. Oh! for grace To scourge this nuisance into space.

—Chicago Record.



Man wants but little here below,
And soon he'll want no more,
But while he's here he wants the best;
That's why he likes our store,

Shoes for all the walks of life.

Shoes for all seasons of the year for ever member of the family.

Ladies, in our Glove-fitting Melba \$3 Sho wish to live forever, they are so delightful.

Lewis&Reilly

Merc**er**eau & Connell

Now open for business at our newstore, 132 Wyoming avenue.

We are proud of our store now, and feel justified in doing a little talking, but we prefer to have our friends do the talking for us,

A cordial invitation is extended to all to call and see us.

MERCEREAU & CONNELL

Jewelers and Silversmiths.

A new purchase of seventy-five pieces Fancy Silks---New designs and colorings---which we have divided into three lots, viz:

> 75c, 95c and \$1.25.

Actual value being at least one-third more than the price asked.

Goods now open for inspection.

510-512

LACKAWANNA AVENUE



"Don't Swear"

If you haven't the proper office supe plies. Come in and give us a trial, We have the largest and most complete line of office supplies in Northeastern Pennsylvania. If it's a good thing, we have it. We make a specialty of visiting cards and monogram stationery.

ReynoldsBros

Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building.



I will divide this dollar bottle of Ripans Tabules and give you half. I find them an excellent remedy for stomach and liver trouble