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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, NOVEMBER 9, 1900.

The defeat of Pettigrew, who los his precinct, his ward, his city, his county and his state, taken in connec tion with the extinction of the blatherskite Lentz, furnishes renewed incentive to national Thanksgiving. It is a priv Tillman could not have been included in the wreck.

News flade to Order.

N INSTANCE of the garbling ws characteristic of the Wanamaker syndicate of newspapers Philadelphia be cited in a Scranton dispatch to the North American, which, after quot-Ing one Lackawanna election figures adds this interesting interpolation:

The Independent Republicans waged war on Congressman Connell's branch of the Quay my chine, with the result that Charles Schadt, Democratic candidate for sheriff, was elected over the neachine nominee by a plurality of 1,516,

That Spencer's stump candidacy was In part at least a Wanamaker put-up had been suspected. The insurgent leaders pretended to be loval to the Republican national cause and in their newspaper organs argued for party regularity on president and congressmen. But their efforts for McAleer in Philadelphia and against Sibley in the Twenty-seventh district, not to speak of what they did against Beemer, Huth and doubtless others failed to square with these professions. But that they claim credit for defeating Fellows is certainly news in this section and we give them the benefit of it.

The censorship existing in the offices which carry the Wanamaker page advertisement is doing its best just now to becloud the result of the legislative fight by publishing spurious claims of anti-Quay strength. We wonder how long the common sense of the people of Pennsylvania will endure the manifest attempt to gull it by blased news made

Wall street, the business barometer has already shown signs of activity unequalled in many months. There is no question that a prosperous season is ahea

How to Cure Trust Evils.

OW THAT election is over and the public mind is in condition to consider a subject of campaign controversy judicially, it is in order to inquire in what manner the evils of large combinations in business which at times act in restraint of trade may good that is in them. This question was not extinguished by the overthrow of Bryanism, but will remain to engage the thoughts of our best public-

An idea of value was recently suggested by James B. Dill, the New York lawyer, whose eminence as an author ity on corparation law is of interna tional proportions. He sees no hope of securing unformity of state legislation in protection of business and public interests, and claims with justice that the trend is in the opposite direction-toward state warfare, with each state pitted against the others to get as many corporations as it can, and to protect its own corporations at all hazards. What power, then, is there to place the necessary check upon the states? This is Mr. Dill's reply:

"The true remedy is not to be found in an attempt on the part of congress to control existing state corporations, The remedy is to create a new class of national corporations under the control of the national government, bu: suject, as are the national banks today, to the police regulations and taxing powers of the various states. Congress should not take away from states the right to create organizations. The national banking act left in existence state banks, but the trend of public opinion has forced the great banks, with a few exceptions, under the national law. A national law permitting a national organization, subjecting the corporation to a national inspection, compelling stated reports, as in the case of national banks. will, of itself, remedy many evils which today are properly the subject of complaint.

"The demand for publicity will be met and we shall find, under such , national law, that publicity, like munichal street lighting, will encourage bustness and prevent crime. National suffervision along the lines of the national banking act would encourage the good and prevent the evil. To the suggestion that state corporations would still continue to exist, I have only to point to the fact that public opinion has largely forced out the state banks and created the national banks. If new legislation is necessary, legislation could be along the lines of the national banking legislation, which puts a tax on circulation by state banks, and thus has deprived the state banks, at least in one respect, of the ability to stand on the same footing as the national banks. The situation brings us sharply to the question of state rights as against federal government, but I am strongly of the belief that the people will eventually see that the safety of the corporation and the safety of the individual, whether he be an investor in the stock of the company or whether he be engaged in a rival business, requires that a national corporation should be controlled. regulated and inspected under and by • national government."

The Republican party is in principle

constitutional amendments are of slow growth and public opinion must ripen before one to give congress regulation of corporations can be put through.

Life, after all, has its consolations. When Richard Croker awoke on Wednesday morning he found that while he had lost on Bryan he had made it up on ice trust stock, which advanced two points in consequence of the general elation on Wall street.

The Canadian Elections.

N THE RECENT Canadian parliament the Liberals, led by Sir Wilfred Laurier, had a net working majority of 57. Wednesday's elections throughout the dominion show that the new parliament will be equally under Sir Wilfred's control. Sir Charles Tupper, leader of the Conservatives, and his left bower, George Foster, former minister of finance, are both retired, the former for the first time in his prolonged career. The Liberals hold their own in Quebec, win a majority of seats in the maritime provinces, break even in the West and are counting on from 45 to 50 majority in parliament.

A number of local and transitory issues entered into the canvass, but the principal theme of outery was the alleged corruption of the government Five years ago the Conservatives were arraigned for crooked practices and upon proof presented were ejected from power. This time they tried to return the compliment, but although very animated in their accusations had nothing substantial to offer in way of evidence. Canadian politics does not differ greatly from the Yankee article in the amount of lung power expended during campaign time in calling the other fellow forty-seven kinds of a liar, knave and thief; and such difference as there is points in favor of the United States, where public policies are broader and better calculated to inspire impersonal discussion.

One issue settled by Wednerday's verdict is that the dominion's longstanding worriment with reference to Newfoundland is not likely soon to cease. The logical disposition of Newfoundland is to attach it politically to the dominion, but complications over the French shore question prevent. The continuation of the Liberals in power, while not prophetic of specific immediate changes in this matter, is at least an aid to the ultimate adjustment of the Newfoundland fisheries dispute on the basis of friendly conces-

The Liberal victory means also a continuation of preferential trade relations with Great Britain, but it does not mean that Canada would be averse to entering into more liberal tariff relations with the United States. The crowning mistake of American statesmanship in the past has been its relection of all forms of reciprocity with Canada. An empire of inestimable potential richness, its surface as yet hardly scratched over. Canada could by an enlightened policy of encouraged trade interchange have been inclined imperceptibly toward ultimate and logical annexation; whereas the opposite programme has rebuffed those of her leaders of public opinion who were at one time secretly disposed to favor political amalgamation, and has set back for years all progress toward this

Sir Wilfred Laurier is what is known as an imperialist. But he favors a relationship between Canada and the British empire in which Canada shall get all the consideration that is coming to her. His imperialism is not far removed from independence. The day of Canadian nationhood is held in abeyance so long as the colonial relationship amounts practically to the same thing; but the moment friction shall arise that moment the bond of union will be severed. The extension Wednesday of Liberal rule, like the American verdict of the day before, is a triumph for the progressive and constructive elements of society and a wholesome token of public intelligence.

The task of making a majority of American citizens hate each other seems to have been too ponderous for the leaders of the parties of discontent this year.

A Creditor Nation.

ELF-CONTEMPLATION greatness is liable to generate egotism, but some information imparted by William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record to an inquiry from a college student is of such widespread interest that we deem it worthy of reproduction. After showing that during the last four fiscal years the balance of trade in merchandise in favor of the United States has been \$1,976,042,334, he proceeds to show how this balance is paid.

In part, of course, it has been paid in gold. In the last four years \$337 .-190,514 of gold has been imported and only \$141,556,286 exported, a difference of \$195,634,228 in Uncle Sam's favor. In a statement of the credit balance of the United States the movement of silver during the last four years should be taken into account, the exports of the white metal having exceeded the imports by \$102,710,446. "We thus find," says Mr. Curtis, "that the world, during the last four years, has become the debtor of the United States through the excess in exports of merchandise and silver to the amount of \$2,078,752,780, which it has partly paid in go:1 to the amount of \$195.634,228,

leaving a balance of \$1,883,118,552. "It is impossible from official records or other sources of information to calculate accurately how this vast baiance of trade is paid. The most important item entering rate its cancellation is the foreign charge paid foreign vessels in the movement of our commerce. This item, of all others, should be the easiest to ascertain, but the most trustworthy estimates of the money paid foreign vessel-owners varies from \$75,000,000 to \$200,000,000 n year. The second most important source of drain upon our credit baiance comes from Aemrican travelers abroad, and it is estimated that about \$100,000,000 annually is transferred by them from the credit to the debit side of the ledger. Before leaving the and by precedent already committed United States they obtain letters of to this general line of remedy. But credit and do not carry any note-

worthy quantity of actual cash with Outline Studies worthy quantity of actual cash with by foreign bankers out of the balance due the United States. The interest or dividends upon American securities held abroad is also a factor in reducing the balance, and it is estimated that from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 is

ransferred annually in that way. "Perhaps more important of late and even more indefinite as to amount of capital involved, has been the liquidaion of American securities by foreign holders. Instead of returning gold o pay for the merchandise sent them, foreign importers have been able to settle their accounts largely through the return of American securities. There is no doubt that an enormous mount of the indebtedness has been

adjusted during our last few years of prosperity in this way. The United States is becoming the banker nation of the world. Instead of negotiating loans in London, Paris or Berlin the foreign governments are now coming to New York to float loans. Great Britain, Germany and several of the smaller kingdoms have disposed of bonds in this country recently in excess of \$100,000,000. Our capitalists and investors in purchasing these foreign securities deposit by check or in cash the amount involved, but the American financiers who float the loans for the foreigners do not find it necessary to send much gold abroad in payment. The United States has a large credit balance in Europe, which is drawn upon by them to pay for the foreign bonds. These may be regarded as the principal influences operating to prevent an enormous acumulation of gold in the United States and a corresponding drain upon the banking institutions of the foreign capitals, which would be disastrous o business and inevitably precipitate panic. There are numerous small tems affecting our credit balance, such as the undervaluation of imports, the transmission of money by foreigners who have come here to live or acumulate a comfortable income and remit to the old folks at home at requent intervals. These minor drains are partly offset by the money brought into the United States by immigrants.

"Should the wonderful foreign trade the United States be maintained for a comparatively short period this country will eclipse in wealth and actual capital any record of prosperity in ancient or modern times. Quickly absorbing our securities, which for years have been held abroad, increasing our merchant marine until our commerce is carried in our own ships, monopolizing the trade of the world by the quality and cheapness of our merchandise, the United States is destined to become the controlling induence of the world, not only in commercial but also in political affairs." Who doubts that the realization of this alluring forecast has been materially promoted by the verdict of Tuesday's poll?

Old Coneral Comez is showing un

even better in peace than in war. In declining to be considered for any office in the Cuban republic he writes 'As a revolutionist I have always understood that from the moment the revolution was ended my mission will be terminated. What remains to be done to attain the felicity of the land alry charges. Cuba now presents a great field for improvement, which must be carried out judiciously. It is field where all her children can work. My retired life and my persistent refusal of the positions that have been offered me should be sufficient proof that my determination is irrevocable. firmly believe that the highest distinction which a man who has fought so much can take with him to the grave is the esteem of all, and this can only be attained by not governing anybody or anything." There is lots of philosophy in this last sentence.

It must be admitted that the enemy exhibited marvelous staying powers in keeping up the noise until covered by the landslide.

They do not seem to be able to stop shooting long enough to count the votes down in Kentucky.

Mention of the full dinner pail hath no charms for the man whose hunger for office is unappeased.

Interviewers with an eye to 1904 have discovered that Mr. Bryan is thinking t over.

LITTLE BOY BLUE.

(Revised Version.) omposing scales beside the rails That flanked a field of corn farmer's boy with vicious joy Performed upon a horn; he vagrant airs, the fragrant airs Around that field that strayed, look flight before the flagrant airs

He played "God Save the Queen,"
'Die Wacht am Rhein," and "Auld Lang And 'Wearing of the Green," With futile toots, and brutal toots. And shrill chromatic scales, And utterly inutile toots, The while he played around him strayed

le played with care "The Maiden's Prayer;"

Some thirty-nine assorted kine, All ankle-deep in mud. They stamped about and tramped about That mud, till all the troup Made noises, as they ramped about, Like schoolboys eating soup.

They broke the fence forlorn,

The cows are in the corn!"

The field was doomed, the cows consumed Two-thirds of all the corn, And viciously, maliciously Went prancing o'er the loam. That landscape expeditiously Resembled harvest-home. Most idle ass of all your class," The farmer said with scorn;

Just see, my son, what you have done!

Oh, drat!" he said; "the brat!" he said,

The cowherd seemed to rouse; "My friend, it's word than that," he said,

The Moral lies before for eyes: When tending kine and corn Don't spand your noons in tooting tunes Upon a blatant horn; Or, scaling and assailing, and With energy immense, Your cows will take a railing and The former take offence. Guy Wetmore Carryl in "Mother Goose Grown-Ups."

of Human Nature

Forgot All About His Horses.

CONGRESSMAN LITTLEFIELD, of Maine, the successor of the late Nelson Dingley in the house, who has twice distinguished himself by brilliantly taking a firm stand against the majority of his party there, was at the University club the other night, the guest of a party of New York friends, relates the New York Com-

There was little doubt of his nomination last summer by the special Republican convention that had been called, but Littlefield thought it best to look very closely after his fences. So he "shook" his office and practice for about a month in order to "nail" delegates. During month in order to "nail" delegates. During this period he was traveling over the district a good deal, and his family didn't see much of

On the evening following the adjournment of the nominating convention Littlefield was be-sieged at his home by hosts of callers, who came to congratulate him. While the punch was going around at the livellest pace and the room was blue with cigar smoke Mrs. Little-field appeared at the door. She shooks hands cordially with her husband's assembled friends and neighbors, and then, turning to the hero

"Well, Charlie, you got the nomination, did Yes. It was more than unanimous; it

overwhelming. I really needn't have fretted over the thing at all."
"You are quite sure that you are all through with politics for the present?

"Then, please, before you settle yourself in

the office again, go down to the stable and water the horses. I've been doing it myself for a month back, whenever I happened to think of it, and I'm tired of it ' was necessary to explain to the club men heard the story that there are a good many thrifty people in Maine owning elegant private "turnouts" who never dreamed of the luxury of a groom or coachman.

A Misplaced Compliment. DR. JAMES WALKER, a well-known physicia of San Francisco, in discussing the necessity

of tact in political life tells the following in

"We had a candidate one year for re-election as congressman. It was a very close fight and everything depended upon holding all our votes together. The campaign was to end with a mass meeting, where the candidate was to be the chief speaker. The committee had discovered some of our Irish voters, and warned the speakers to be extremely careful in all of their ref-crences to the Emerald Isle and its people. The congressman, when spoken to, drew himself up 'Leave it to my discretion, gentlemen,

will not offend them. I will charm them."

"On the closing night he said, almost at the beginning of his oration: 'I am glad to see so many here tonight who come from the little Moore and Father Prouty, of romance and of Americans can never be too grateful to the Irish race for what it has performed in the new world. The names of Patrick Henry and Generals Montgomery and Sheridan will go ringing down through the corridors of time. And America has tried often to express her grati-When the great famine threatened death to Ireland, she sent provisions by the shipload across the sea, and here in this our city, where American ingenuity has invented the stre sweeper which does the work of fifty Irishm ormerly performed this task, we have kindy and appropriately called it the steam paddy."
"There was a shout, a yell, a crash, and the aceting was broken up forever. I believe that the infuriated Milesians chased the candidate a mile."—Saturday Evening Post.

An Elastic Man. R ECENTLY J. Sterling Morton, secretary agriculture in the last Cleveland cabine

was asked his opinion of Mr. Stevenson, the nominee for vice president on the ticket with Bryan. This was his reply:
"I like Stevenson very much, but he is lastic. In politics he is too much like a salad and needs a good deal of oil, vinegar, salt, pep per and garlic. His adherence to flat money and greenbackism twenty years ago was no more ital-icized than his adherence to 10 to 1. If Colonel Bryan should change the ratio to 12 or to 30 to 1 meet the emergency. Stevenson reminds me of Tim Campbell, formerly a congressman from New York. When I was secretary of agriculture he came into my office one day and asked me if anybody ever tried to pry opinions out of me on politics. I told him that I had never been given nuch trouble on that score—that my opinions on politics were easily obtained. Whereupon be

aid that a political club over in his district had been asking him some ugly questons,
"'The b'ys of the nointh ward,' he said, have been afther axing me where I sthood on the money question, and likewise on the tauriff, an' I gave 'em a round answer quick. I said, 'Gintlemen of the committee of the nointh warrd," sez I, 'tell me where the b'ys of the nointh warrd are a standin' on the money and the tariff and you'll find Tim Campbell soide by soide wid 'em.' "

His Unit of Value. WHEN JAMES COOGAN, president of the bo

ough of Manhattan, was at the Democratic mal convention at Kansas City he was ac osted by a long, lean, bewhiskered individua wearing an Arkansas badge, says the New York Tribune. "Excuse me, partner," said the Ar-kansas visitor, "but I don't recollect ever seeing a hat like that before. Would you mind telling me where you got it?"

The hat in question was a fine, flexible, snow "That, my friend," said Mr. Coogan, "is no

"Inat, my friend," said Mr. Coogan, "is not an American lat; I bought it in London."

"I reckoned you did," said the Arkansas man, as he squirted a stream of tobacco into the gutter. "But would you mind telling me what a hat like that cost, brother?"

"That hat," said Mr. Coogan, as he took it off his foreigned, "cost me," recognized 10." off his forehead, "cost me 7 pounds 10."
"Seven pounds 10." said the Arkansas man "seven pounds of what? Tobacco?"

Mr. Coogan says it took him an hour to in

Only a Boss to His Workmen.

TOHN R. M'DONALD, the contractor for the proposed New York tunnel for the rapid transit railroad, is about 56 years old and has made his fortune by hard work. It is said that he can get more work out of his men without urging them than any other man in New York, unless it is John D. Crimmens, the millionaire railroad builder. One day last spring, at Jerome Park, where Mr. McDonald is doing the greatest work of his life except the tunnel contract, a visitor noticed a square man, covered with muc and built like a peg top, with wide-spreading shoulders, talking to the foreman. "Say." he asked of a lawerer, "is that Mr.

McDonald, the famous contractor who is going to build the rapid transit turnel?"
"Naw!" answered the workman. "He ain't no famous contractor, That's Jack McDonald,

Encountered a Royal Botanizer. A STORY ILLUSTRATING the democratic simplicity of the king of Sweden and Nor

way is told in the "Echo de Paris" by M. Gasto Bonnier, the botanist M. Bonnier was botanis Bonnier, the botanist. M. Bonnier was botaniz ing near Stockholm when he met a stranger sim ilarly occupied. The two fraternized, and Bonnier suggested that the; should lunch to gether at an inn. "No, come home and lunch with me, instead." No, come home and the sed the way to the palace and opened the gate. M. Bonnier was naturally astonished, but his new acquaintance

naturally astonished, but his new acquaintance was most applegetic.
"I'm sorry," he said, "but I happen to be the king of this country, and this is the only place I've got to entertain anybody in."

So they went in and lunched and talked botany together all the afternoon.

His Capacity Was Limited. A N OLD FARMER who was in the habit of cating what was set before him, asking no questions, dropped into a Memphis cafe for din-ner. The waiter gave him the menu card and explained to the old gentleman that it was the list of dishes the cafe served for dinner that day. Accordingly he began at the top of the bill of fare and ordered each thing in turn until he had covered about one-third of it. The prospect of what was still before him was too overpowering.

yet there were some things at the end that he wanted to try. He called the waiter and con-

fidntially marking off the spaces on the card with the index finger, said: "Look here, I've et frum thar to thar. Can I skip from thar to thar and eat on to the bot-

Exposed.

Mamma-Now go and say good night to your overness, like a good little girl, and give her kiss. Little Puss-Pil say good night, but I won

give her a kiss. Mamma-That's naughty. Why won't yo give her a klss?

Little Puss-Because she slaps people's faces Wuen they try to kiss her. Mamma-Now, don't talk

as you're told. Little Puss-Well, mummy, Heve me-ask papa!-Ex

Progress Made in the Philippines

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) Manila, P.L. Sept. 9. HERE is nothing visible here in the imm diate political future to presage a radical change in the status of the revolution. The conditions which require the United States to have 64,000 troops in the Islands can be main-tained by the Filipinos for a long time to come,

should they want to do so.

With the commission's advent into the field of governmental control there were hopes among the Filipines of a change of American policy and particularly of concessions to themselves. day the intentions and purposes of the civil coumission are better realized that Judge Taft will not declare the Fillpino people to be independent, and that he does not carry in his vest pocket a proclamation granting them the fulfilment of bitions. Before the commission arrived at Ma-nila, it was awaited by certain Filipino politicians with an unexpressed intention of ascer-taining how gullible the new crowd might be. Today the commission has shown itself as both hard to deceive and as a firm supporter of the Washington administration policy.

The Filipinos have been slow to learn that he commission acts in accord with the army that these two branches of governmental contro co-operate in the fulfilment of the same idea Negotiations between the army and the Filipino iring the last eighteen months can be described briefly as follows: The army has always said:
"Surrender first and then we will talk." while
the Filipinos have continually said to the army: 'Let us first talk and then maybe we'll stop fighting." With each party to the negotiation firm in its attitude, nothing could be, nor has been, accomplished. The fact that the com-mission maintains the army's position in this question of negotiations is being forced with con iction into the minds of certain ambitious native eaders, and the truth is disappointing to their cherished intrigues. They had hoped the com-mission would be amenable to their ways o doing business, and for an example of this is cited Paterno's efforts, with his "love feast" in commemoration of the amnesty proclamation, by which he tried to get the commission to lend the color of their presence to statements and conditions distinctly untrue. Paterno almost succeeded in dragging the army into this elever trap; but he learned the commission could not be easily deceived, and the knowledge has been to others of his kind. The commission's methods and ways of entering upon those duties of government clearly out-lined in its instructions from President McKinley,

have been disappointing to those Filippos and

foreigners who expected the millenium on the first of September. In the administration of Philippine civil affairs by the army there has alwaybeen noticeable the fact that the army has known its civil duties to be incidental and temporary would sooner or later be relieved from these duties by a properly constituted civil authority, and consequently the army is said to have indulged in expedient and makeshift. As an example of this, reference is made to the Philippine Municipal Code and the revision of the Criminal Code, Issued by General Otis just prior to his departure for the United States, and made law by a stroke of his pen. Both these revisions bear trace of hasty and temporary work, of being makeshifts, and it is now lent that General Otls hammered them out hast ily at the last moment in order to get on rec ord as having taken, on his own init dical steps toward the establishment of a civil nilippine government. These two codes of eneral Otis' are today being thoroughly revised Philippine government. by the commission, which is the properly con-stituted civil authority that General Otis, rep-resenting the army, knew would succeed him in civil administration. Army measures in the past, having been more or less in the nature of temporary expedient and without wise countd eration of future effect are distinctly oppose to the course of action now being pursued by the commission. The measures taken by the commission consider the eventual establishment of a central Philippine civil government, with the needed details of provincial administration, and they are as lasting as anything that can be done in these Islands until the time when con The commissioners, in taking specific action, consider its advisability and its effect upon the completed fabric of government they are instructed to creet. They build for all time and hence they build carefully and with due consideration of the effect of every stone they put into their structure; nor can they afford to indulge in expedient and makeshift. The commission became the supreme law-making power to question the propriety of the measures they adopt nor their right to enact laws. This is their beginning, and thus they have put themselves upon a firm footing for their future work By this action of Sept. 1, the commissioners have established the beginnings of government in which they are empowered to determine and settle the questions of Oriental camplexity which will constitute the good government of the Phil ippines. If the commission is to do good work, it is but right they should begin this work well; yet some people, Filipinos as well as foreigners and Americans, claim the commission has not reduced taxation and custom imposts, permitted the people of Manila to be abroad after 11 o'clock at night, or opened up some narrow street to market vendon

In a Filipino newspaper of Sept. 3 there apha a Filipino newspaper of sept. a turv appears the following: "We had all of us hoped that a commission of civilians, free from the prepossessions imposed by the very nature of military obligations, would have easily found a solution of the peace problem." And this pretty well expresses the disappointment of the Filipinos at large. They persist in seeing "grob-lems" to be solved, and they still seem to hope the United States government will treat with the men who are opposed to it by force of arms. A certain statement, remarkably clear and exact, as to what the commission purposes, has been made public; and, although the commissioners have shown a most conciliatory desire to permit the Filipines to ask for modifications, and are certain minor points, it does not appear at all likely at present that the primary condition of "aurrender first and then talk" will be departed from to any great degree.

SAID IN JEST.

Tess-I thought she was going to marry old Joss-She was, but she broke the engagement, Tess-What for? Jess-When she accepted him he told her she

had put new life in him.-Philadelphia Press. "The fortune teller told me that some power influence was standing between me and su-

cess in life." "I can't decide whether it is our baby or the cock."-Chicago Record. "Years mellow a man."

"That's so; my memory's getting so bad that when a man does me a mean trick the next time I see him I can't think what it was."-In "Does this climate agree with you?" said the

dicitous person.
"Very seldom," answered the man of seriou "I'm a professional weather prophet." Washington Star.

Tho' 'twere hopeless to rehearse All thy praises in a verse. Let this be a verse to thee— Something I could never be.

Some Features of

Buffalo, Nov. 8.

HERE is a pretty story in Grecian mythology of how young Paris, who afterward eloped with the far-famed Helen of Troy, was once with the far-famed Helen of Troy, was once confronted with a most perplexed proposition. He was forced to decide which of three handsome goddesses, Venus, Minerva or Juno, was the most beautiful. Of course in awarding the prize for beauty, the apple of discord, to the Goddess of Love, he incurred the eternal enmity of the two other fair divinities. But the task which Paris had was trifling compared with that of deciding which of the many beautiful features of the Pan American Exposition is most to be admired. One feels the difficulty of making such a decision, now that the buildings are reaching a stage of completion and their architecture, their color and their landscape setting all present feature that excite enthusiastic admiration. One feels the difficulty now that the tramework of the principal buildings has been covered with staff and the staff itself is receiving the varied tint, and brilliant hues which together with the arhitecture are to distinguish in outward appea ance this exposition of all the Americas from the beginning of a new era in exposition build

First one grows enthusiastic over the graceful towers and minarets, outlined against the sky, and the arcaded facades with overhanging caves which are reminders of those picturesque mission buildings that tell of Spanish occupancy of California and Mexico. Or one falls to admiring the colonnades and pavilions, the loggias, domes and language with their abbeautic applications. and lanterss, with their elaborate, sculptural adormnents, and the grilled windows with their richly moulded frames. All these features of the exposition architecture, speaking of Moor and Spaniard and the fantastic ideas which they originated, and artists and architects of late renerations perpetuated, greet the delighted vion now that the exposition structures are near ing completion. Surely, one thinks, this will be the great feature of the Pan-American over which the millions who come here next summ

But then you look at those beautiful towers of the machinery and transportation building which Director of Color Turner has succeeded well in pairting, or the pavilions of the same uilding where the color has been laid on with richness and beauty that it is simply in describe, and you say that if the whole exosition is to be like this, radiant in all th plors to the rainbow, this, indeed, will be the eature which will make it the most beautifu the eye of man ever gazed upon. Then next you go enthusiastic over the zeulpture, the begin sings of which are now in evidence, or the land cape effects, which are in a most remarkab tate of advancement considering that a winte s yet to intervene, and so it goes and you are bewildered by the beauty you see around you already, though the opening of the gates is yet six months away, and the finishing touch-es will add many times to the impression to be obtained from the tout ensemble Perhaps popular interest centers most just no

in the building of the great electric tower and in the development of the splendid color scheme under Mr. C. Y. Turner's masterly direction. The onstruction of the tower is a wonderful worl in engineering. As you wander down the Court of Fountains about which the main exposition buildings are grouped and which next summer will be embellished with groups of sculpture, rare owers and beautiful hydraulic effects, you strain your eyes looking up to the dizzy height where the men at work on the tower are erecting the great steel trusses of this tall structure. At a height of nearly 300 feet they walk around upon the beams as unconcernedly as if they were not ten feet above terra firms. They begin to look like fly speeks on the sky now, and the sigh reminds one of the way the workmen looked or the topmost point of the Brooklyn Bridge piers fifteen years and more ago. As yet no serious accident has occurred in connection with the construction of the electric tower, and it is to be hoped it will reach its total height of 375 feet, receive its covering and its delicate ivery sacrifice of a single human life. Every precau tion is being taken against a fatality by the the work.

From the tower the eye glances weatward transportation building, Fancy a campanile of some old Mexican cathedral rejuvenated by ma-gic, exquisitely colored by the hand of an artistic genius and thrust against a Venetian sky. It you can do this you can perhaps get a fame idea-only a faint and inadecuate one-of th cauty of the towers of this building. chitect gave Mr. Turner a splendid opportunity when he presented him with these towers in all their glery of piller and pilaster, finial and arabesque and profuse sculptural adornment and left him to add the color. And Mr. Turner nobly measured up to the requirements of the occasion and has joined with the architects and sculptor and designers to give us a creation whose dignt beauty will compare with the most splen did conceptions of artistic genius in any age and whose perishable nature is the only thing about it one has to regret. It seems almost impossible that the builder

of the exposition can give us another structure so wonderfully beautiful as this, the first to reach completion, is seen to be. Yet there are others whose charms may rival it and one waite with impatient expectancy to see how the electric tower will appear when it has received the elaborate decorations planned for its embellishments and the ivory-like hues blended with blues and greens and gold, which the staff will take on before the picture is finished, and when it is done and there is nothing to be added to complete the beauty of the tower by day, there will still remain the task of deciding whether the spectacle by day is equal in beauty an grandeur to the spectacle at night, when myriad of electric light illuminate it, from the foundtain thrust against the starry sky. And this, indeed is a task that might well stagger even a better judge of beauty than the shepherd boy Paris, whose decision between the goddesses won to him the fairest woman of her time Edward Hale Brush,

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