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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.

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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 24, 1901.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State.

Supreme Court WILLIAM P. POTTER. THESOMET-FRANK G. HARRIS.

Judge-J. W. CARPENTER. Centreller E. A. JONES, Corener DR. J. J. ROBERTS.

Surveyor-GEORGE E. STEVENSON.

"When the Democracy went out of power in our state it left to the Republican party a leg-act of almost \$40,000,000 of debt. This debt, by wise administration under Republican rule, has been almost entirely paid. We have increased the appropriations to the common schools until we stand at the head of the American states in support of popular education. Under Republican educational purposes more than was appropriated to the Democratic party in their quarter of a century of misrule. We have increased our appropriations to charitable and electron pary ins etween the two eccups supports these institutions as well as does our own. Our 7,000,000 of people are industrious, honest, law-abiding and happy. Yet, surrounded as we are on every side with prespereus business conditions, with people happy, employed and contented, and with every avenue of business and trade fully occupied, and with the prespect of the future brightening and growing more hopeful, the old historic rutty of obstruction and negation sets up a hysterical es of false pretense, hypotrise and insincerity for the purpose of mideading the people and regain-ing lest power."—From the Republican State Platform.

Senator Thurston's culogy of President McKinley at the new armory to night will be a burst of eloquence to be remembered.

Our Guests.

TARDENED veterans in politics have sometimes smiled at the Republican club idea. but it is a sad smile, a smile of longing. Happy would they be could they but recall the enthusiasms of their own youth, the earnest zeal with which, in their young days, they gave their energies freely to the causes of their choice. It is given to some men to carry this greenness of spirit throughout the ripeness of years and they are the old men we love. Pity the other type whose juices are evap-

Scranton today gives cordial welcome to the State League of Republican clubs. It believes in the club idea has tested it and found it not wanting. It believes in volunteers, in their courage, fervor and loyalty. It believes that inasmuch as government calls for parties the introduction into party organization of youthful enthusiasm and the wholesome volunteer spirit is a work of real patriotism, as much to be commended and as useful to the state as is the drilling of volunteer militia. in preparation for always possible war. The militia may never have to fight, but the trained partisan fights fiercely and often-if he is a whole-souled, liberal-minded man, the oftener the bet-

There is room in our politics for both volunteers and regulars. There should be harmony between them. One of the helpful influences of conventions such as the one Scranton is about to entertain is that they clear away misunderstandings, guide enthusiasm into channels of discretion and promote harmony. There are no axes to grind in the Pennsylvania Republican league. There are no enemies to punish. It is an honest auxiliary, loyal to the party cause and subject to the command of the duly accredited party generals. It takes no part in making or unmaking candidates. It leaves to others the distribution of loaves and fishes. It is in politics for its own health, for the its country.

Scranton is glad to entertain guests of this character. It wishes them success in their deliberations and pleasure in their diversions. If it is remiss in any detail of hospitality it hopes they will charge it to ignorance and not to

The interest in Czolgosz's trial is such that it will have to be reported fully, but the papers should make the assassin as little notorious as possible.

The People's Enterprise,

F IT WERE merely a matter of getting together as rapidly as possible money enough to place in our city a fitting memorial of William McKinley the task would not be difficult. There are men of wealth who would gladly assume the entire cuterprise and complete the financing of it with a few strokes of the pen.

Not in great subscriptions by those of large means but in the modest contributions of the common people, espeially those identified with manual toil, should the funds be raised for the erection of this memorial. He was not the president of the well-to-do; his concern, devotion and final martyrdom were for all the people, and for those in humble station especially. From the poor he sprung; among them he lived; by them he was elevated to positions of public usefulness and the one aim of his career was to be instrumental in enlarging their comforts and opportunities through the nurture

of a substantial prosperity. Let this, then, be the people's token

of respect and gratitude. Let every man, woman and child contribute each one dollar, the head of the family giving in the child's name and instructing the child why the gift is made and what it signifies. In this way a memorial can be erected which will constitute an invaluable legacy to future generations.

of poor memories there are at the Schley heaving.

Fleitz of Lackawanna.

SPECIAL interest attaches to the State League of Republican clubs from the faci that the presidency of that organization is

of this city. In presenting for that honorable place the name of Hon. Frederic W. Fleitz, deputy attorney general of Pennsylvania, the delegates from Scranton pay honor to one of the most energetic, recorrectul and faithful young Republicans in the country. His career has been a marvelous exemplification of the opportunities to be made and mastered by young men who have in them the right kind of energy and judgment, When Mr. Pleitz came to this city deven years ago he had hardly a dolar and but few friends. He began here literally at the bottom of the ladder. He applied himself carnestly to public affairs: studied the science of government and the details of its primary sources; with enthusiasm took hold of the practical problems of political ectivity as they presented themselves n his district, ward, city and county, and step by step worked up, unaided to a foremost place among the younger leaders of Republicanism in Pennylvania.

His rise has been capid but surfirm and in logical sequence. It rests on natural ability trained and strengthened by incorsant work. There is nothing of luck in it or about it. It is the result of merit absolutely; the kind of merit that is willing to undergo hardship and deprivation to attain an end; the kind that keeps pledges, stands by friends and never knows the meaning of the word fall. Men of this stamp rise as surely as smoke flies upward. They cannot be kept down,

We congratulate our young fellow townsman on the honor about to come apon him: but we congratulate the League more especially,

Gagging the war correspondents does not seem to have improved the tenor of Lord Kitchener's official reports.

Dr. Swallow.

DO NOT read Dr. Swallow's Pennsylvania Methodist, hence have no knowledge of what it was said in it that caused the Me-Kinley Veteran Patriotic league of Dauphin county, in a mass meeting attended, it is said, by 1,000 persons, to pass resolutions declaring that the reverend editor-reformer "deserves to be pilloried as an enemy to the United States and that his name should only be mentioned with those of Judas and Cain, Benedict Arnold, Wilkes Booth Guiteau, Czolgosz and the other trait-

of character who have blackened the pages of the world's history," Whatver it was, it must have been warm, Yet how little men like Dr. Swallov narrow, bigoted, vitriolic, often sacrilegious and scurrilous, though no doubt sincere, really accomplish in life! When they go up at all it is like a rocket and they invariably fall like the The man who is always complaining, abusing or condemning does not last. Suppose William McKinley had been such a man. Would be ever have been president? Or would a mar-

g, assassins, liars and vile tradu-

ization into grief? We don't know what Dr. Swallow vrote or said about President McKinley and we don't want to know. It makes no difference what he said. The men at Harrisburg who permit it to excite them are magnifying its importance, though their spirit of loyalty to the memory of the nation's honored dead does them credit. Dr. Swallow belongs to the past tense of American public life and his only value today, in a political sense, is as a warns ing example.

The president of the United States is very human in his mannerisms,

The Devil Will Protect His Own.

HE New York Sun is of the opinion that yellow journalism is scotched. - It thinks that the feeling among the people of detestation for the coarse health of its party, for the health of brutalities formerly printed about the president and other distinguished men in public life, which has been engendered or intensified by Mr. McKiney's death at the hands of an anarhist assassin, is strong and deepscated enough to discourage a return to them. It seems inclined to believe that the battle for decent journalism

We should be delighted could we

onestly share this confidence. We, however, do not share it. The seeds of a debased taste have, we fear, been planted too deeply and too numerously in soil well fitted for rapid growth to yield to wholesale uprooting in the twinkling of an eye. Maybe the Sun and we do not agree in what is to be meant by yellow journalism. It is well to have an early understanding on that point. If yellow journalism means simply that no more gross and villainous cartoons are to be printed depicting the most responsible official in the world as fit to be put in a padded cell, it is possible that its reign is over, though we expect ere snow flies to see cartoons in the Hearst and Wanamaker papers as abominable in teaching and suggestion as any that may have helped to mould Czolgosz's

bullet. The public forgets, But while this horrible caricaturing is a recent development in yellow journalism that has been carried to insufferable excess, it is only an offshoot from the parent stem. The insidious part, the part that germinates the seeds of anarchy and revolution, is not the garish picture, frightful in hidousness, that only the idiot will take literally. It is the subtle and deftly

phrased appeal to discontent, the invariable sly dig at those who have prospered, the adroit working upon the prejudice and envy of the multitudes who, in a crude way, feel resentful at sight or mention of persons better circumstanced in life. One drop of this poison, carefully placed, spreads throughout the veins of a certain proportion of the poorer people a It is surprising-or is it?-what a lot toxic influence that robs their minds of fairness, and causes them to see things distortedly.

Yellow journalism's main stock in trade is this very poison. It pretends at times to be intensely philanthropic the Scranton convention of and makes a great ado over its "charities" and "reforms." But this is simp'y a means of eatching the public eye and of getting close enough to the likely to be conferred upon a resident hoodwinked victim so that the knockout drops will work. Actually it cares for nothing but the sale of papers or, as in the Wanamaker case, the squaring of political accounts. Its philanthropies are but a bhiff; its loudly heralded "reforms" but a method of boorning circulation. It cares not a ran in how many homes it leaves to linger and ferment, perhaps to erupt in robbery or number, the virus of class bitterness, hatred and all uncharitableness. It does not advocate crime. Its ostensible morals are severely correct; so correct that the Pharisce of old would ween at the prints he missed. But the whole aim and trend of its literature is toward crime Inciting; toward starting the ball of anarchism rolling; toward lighting the bonfires of a new reign of terror and setting up a new guillotine. Is this victous form of newspaper

enterprise scotched because a president was shot? Not a bit of it. It puts on mourning with the best, rowds foremost among the eulogists and prays and preaches like an inspired prophet. But all the while it is planning how to resume business in the old way; what novelties to throw out to take the edge off the public's indignation; what ingenious appeals to offer to human vanity and prejudice to regain the lost ground and replenish the shriveled profits of its pandering. No cel can match it for twisting and squirming; no imp of perdition excel it in eleverness of schemes of alluring

The great, good-natured public is an asy mark for such conscienceless fakirs as are at the front of yellow journalism. It gots mad sometimes and ugly; but anger soon passes and then the pocket-picking goes on.

Majesty of Law Is Vindicated

little was brief, bringing out the fact that the ing party, but indicated them as he had

at on the day following the crime he photo-sphed the interior of the Temple of Music the destrict attorner's request. The photois, which were very large ones, were passed is detendant's connect. The latter made reand view were then passed to the juris-

Medical Testimony.

Dr. Harvey R. Gaylont, of Buffalo, who wallon called, testaffed that he performed the auheady of President McKinle cribed the location of the wounds in the Back of the stomach, he said, was a track into th I could insert the tip of my fingers. It ulted with a dark fluid mater. The search bullet was not continued after the causof death, had been ascertained. The ponerous was actionally involved. The cause of death was gunshed wound. The regans of the body other half those affected by the wounds were in a sual condition. On chose-examination by Judge Lewis, witness

ed the autopex was performed nine days after bound had been caused. The process of ling of the wounds in the stomech had be-The though beyond the stomach had been s ted by gangrene. The kidneys showed inges which could only have been caused by wound during life. While Dr. Gaylord win tyr's death for him have plunged civiltiving Judge Haight, of the court of appeals, tice Frederick W. Kruse, of the district, Jud-Frank C. Laughlin, of the New York appel-division, and Justice Edward W. Hatch, e Brooklyn appellate division of the Supreme s, entered the court room. They were given

acats directly in front of the bench. Medical Science Powerless.

The wounds in the stomach," said Dr. Gayconfinning his testimony, "were not neces-the cause of death. The fundamental cause he charges back of the scomoch. The actual was the absorption of the broken down matof the patieress. There was nothing known he progress of the changes caused by the pas-age of the build through the paneroas."
"Is it, or is it took time that authorphies are "It is not," was the answer

"Then the popular idea is not correct?"
"Not exactly! no."

Judge Lewis closely cross-examined Dr. Gaylord the question wanther antacptics were prevent inflammation. The doctor explained ation resulted from bacteria enterin scound and that autiseptics were used to kill line gerna. Judge Levis tried to get Dr. Gay-ord to say that antisopties were used to prevent inflammation, but he d-clined to admit it. On restinct examination, Dr. Gaylord ex-dained that inflammation is a popular term tich is applied to changes in the Lisages. Antia are applied to prevent these changes in tiones, which are broken by the entrance The cause of the breaking down ic muts of the pancreas in the first place was juries produced, and, secondly, the escape the secretion in the paneress. The function the paneress is to secret a fluid which passes the stomach and intestines for aid in

Operation on President Described

riot Attorney Penney questioned him closely McKinley at the exposition hospital immediately after the shooting. Dr. Mynter said the sur geons found the bullet wound in the left upper of the abdominal cavity. The president greed to an operation at once, which was seclutely increasely to save his life. Dr. Mann as selected with Dr. Mynner to perform the peration. The abdonien was opened. It was ifficult to get at the wound in the back of he stomach. The stomach was turned over and bullet hole was found in the back of the the ballet and as the president's temperature tising it was agreed by the physicians on that no further search for it was adtable at that time. The stomach was re ared and the opening closed with sutures, a the advice of the physicians, the president is removed to Mr. Milburn's house, Dr. Mynter then described the period of fa-cable symptoms shown by the patient, less use and death. Dr. Mynter gave the names I the doctors who were associated with in the case and described the result of

autopey, saying that it proved, first, that re was no inflammation of the bowels; sec-that there was no injury to the heart; third, there was a gunshot wound in the stomaci d that there was a gaugeenous spot back on atomach as large as a silver dollar. The Cause of Death.

"What was the came of death!" asked Mr "The cause was blood potenting fro gangiene, Primarily, it was the gunshot "Have you any idea that there may have

"Oh yes," was the reply, "you have them, ind so have L"
"Was the panereas broken?" asked Judge

'How could the fluid escape from the organ it was not punctured?". By deterioration of the thomes surrounding

"What caused the infection of the wound;" "I wish you could tell me," replied the doctor. Mr. Titus explained that he was not criticising is, but was questioning him as an eeet. Dr. Mynter explained that this was a ques-on that could not be determined until the re-ults of the bacteriological examination now in rogress were made known. "How tar, as you traced the line of this buldid this gangreneous substance exist?" was

existed along the whole track, as well as I Why did you not continue and locate the but when you made the autopsy

I did not make the automor "You were present and were consulted?"
Yes. Dr. Gaylord performed it. They tried for or hours to locate the bollet."

Why did they stop then?" The family of the president would not allow ten to continue any longer or to injure the orpor any more. They would not permit anyting to be removed from the body for bacter

ogical examination."
Would the X-ray have shown you the inies in the path of the wound?" Not it all; it would simply have shown where be bullet was. It would not have shown the orion of the injured risons in the slightest." What was the cause of death?"

The bullet wound that passed through both alls of the stomach and lodged in the muscles District Attorney Penney asked in re-direct ex The X-ray would have disclosed the location

'Yes, or deeper, for that matter, the witness

Dr. Mann Testifies.

Dr. Matthew D. Mann, another of the physician he attended President McKinley, was the next citness. He went ever the ground covered by br. Mynter and described the operation per-

amed at the exposition hospital. "To find the track of the bullet back of the tomach." Dr. Mann explained, "it would have bdominal cavity. The performance of that oper-tion would probably have resulted fatally, as the resident had already grown very weak as a re-

alt of the first operation. "Were you present at the autopsy?" asked Dis

'Tell us what you found.' "Raising the stomach we found a large cavity, e valls of which showed evidence of gan-In the eavity was a quantity of pan-fluid. The tissues surrounding it coverg a space as large as a silver dollar were

What caused Mr. McKinley's death?" asked restrict Attorney Penney.

The gunshot wound in the stomach, resulting from the bullet that passed through both alls of that organ and lodged in the muscles

Dr. Maun's testimony was not concluded at the hour set for adjournment. Justice White addressed the jurors, giving them the usual forinstruction as to talking about the case among themselves or allowing others to talk to them about it. Jurer Richard J. Garwood asked the court to permit an officer to go with aim to his place of business so as to prevent persons from talking about the matter in his presence, but the court declared that this was unnecessary, although the police, he said, would afford the jurymen all assistance possible. Court adjourned at 4.03 until temorrow morn

OUR EXPORT TRADE.

PORTS from the United States in the year coding Aug. 3t, 1991, were \$1,500,613,236, This is the first time in the history of our coding Aug. 31, 1901, were \$1,500,613,236, This is the first time in the history of our export trade that the figures for a twelve ment of imports and exports, issued each month, gives a total for the latest twelve months and commares it with the corresponding twelve months in preceding years, thus giving a con-venient method of not only measuring the foreign commerce, but also measuring its growth, This table shows the imports and exports in each twelve months ending with Aug. 31, from 1896 The court over-ruled the objection and the

		Imports.	Experts.
[859]	***************************************	337, 163, 827	\$ 906,400,625
1807	*************	750,673,004	1,066,600,779
1898	***************************************	023,192,020	1,236,643,923
1800		723,522,517	1,969,504,883
1990	more and the second	\$18,675,810.	1,800,000,520
1901	errorementation (513,681,300	1,500,613,336

An examination of the above table snows that the experts have, during the five-year period from Aug. 31, 1896, to Aug. 31, 1901, increased more than 50 per cent., while the imports have increased less than 15 per cent. The growth in exports during the period since 1806, in which he increase in exports has been more than 50 per cent., compared with an increase of less than 15 per cent. in imports, has, as is well known, included all great classes of products and manufactures. Agricultural products new form 62.7 per cent, of the total experts and in 1886 they formed 63.9 per cent. Manufactures now form 20 per cent. of the total exports and

in 1806 they formed 23.3 per cent.

The phenomenal growth in exports is illustrated in another form by the fact that the monthly statements have not, for more than two years, fallen below the million dellar line, while, as already indicated, they have for the first time passed the billion and a half mark for a twelve months' period. The table which follows com pares the monthly exports in each of the twelve months ending with August, 1886, and August, ed to present inflammation." was asked by curred during the intercening periods:

	1895		31000
September	58,540,063	3	115,901,722
October	87,000,97.1		164,388,511
November	87,312,581		196,702,824
December	92,529,117 1896.		145,880,865
January	\$6,670,008	8	136,325,601
February	77,701,904		112,957,014
March	75,574,184		724,473,643
	71,091,747		729,754,190
May	66,568,263		124,367,911
June	66,705,871		102,774,363
July	67,717,780		100,451,775
August	68,601,006		107, 126, 117

The fact that this wonderful prosperity wa multaneous with the re-ascendancy of the Resublican party was more than a mere co-inci-

THE PROPER END.

n a pile of growing crimson in the distant end Sinks a red and flory globule from its daily tof Gently droop the evening shadows, gently trills the night bird's note, Gently o'er the placid waters sighing lovers care

less float-She with fingers idly trailing in the ripples a they glide. He intent upon the heauty of the maiden at his

Softly falls night's darkening sable as the son

drops out of sight.

And the twain are rocking gently in the soft embrace of night. Oh, the laster that is flashing from her upon him there. Benders e'en that glorious twilight and its beauties doubly fair O'er the calm and mossilit waters on they float in golden sheen.

He with all his being singing songs of praise unto his queen. Through the seltened shades of evening comesbut why continue on Since the cud comes so abruptly that the r

He, to hear her frightened pleadings, rocked the then they fished them from the water she adulations spursed the enting of this tale can now quite easily

He rocked, they both were saved, 'tis true, but

Texas Had a Very Narrow Escape

[Concluded from Page 1.]

rendezvous would be twenty-five miles south Santiago. Commander Heilner added that while the Texa was not in the engagement with the Colon or May 31, he had seen some of the shots from the nemy which had fallen short. He was asked

escribe the battle of July 3, and said: The Battle Described. "The Texas has been heading about east who

the enemy was seen coming out of Santiagthe time, rang to go ahead full speed and pur the field hard to star-board to make a turn When I got on deck he informed me of wha ad happened. I sent him below and assume charge of the deck. The captain told me that he had eased the helm until he could find out which way the ships were going, and he also rang for full speed. I suggested full speed. He said the battery was not ready. I told him if would be ready before the ship was in position to fire, and then he said 'All right,' and rang full speed. When the second of the enemy's ships full speed. When the second of the enemy's ships full speed. When the second of the enemy's ships full speed. When the second of the enemy's ships full the Texas during the Santiago enemy to him about the Brooklyn, regarding her significant the Brooklyn, regarding her significant that day. He said they were operated on significant that day. He said they were operated on significant that the starbeard engine was reversed. the way I thought the Brooklyn was standing to the fight-very nicely. The captain said: Oo, crackie! Never mind the Brooklyn. You look versed. He thought at the time probably a out for this ship.' The Brooklyn was then about on her port beam. So I said: 'All right, cap-lain, I will look at the Brooklyn no more,' and

"After we sheered around and got to the west vard I suggested to give her a little port to belin o get closer in, and he did. Right after he gave her that belin he sang out through the sight-hole to the men at the wheel and at the engine room ndicator to slow, then stop, and I said: 'Captain, they will all get away from us.' He did not answer me, but immediately stepped back. end then I said: 'My Lord, captain, we are out of the fight.' He said: 'Look at the Brooklyn. turned around, and right ahead of us this big tray ship loomed out of the amoke. For a second thought my heart was in my mouth. We were steaming with a heavy helm and she steered by us. When I saw her she was practically ahead f us. That is the first I saw of her. She sheered off and went to sea, I should say about 2,000

ards and then on to westward. As soon as the Brooklyn cleared us we rang to go alread, and started up forced draft again. After that we imply followed on as fast as we could on a line that was just inside the line where the Oregon was engaging the ships.

Just before the Brookly turned the lows and he Oregon were both close to us on our star seard helm. We continued the chase until the Colon hauled down her flag, when the captai gave the order to stop forced draft."

Nearly Rammed

Captain Lemby-How near was the Brooklyr the Texas at the time you say you saw le om up out of the smoke? "I did not make any estimate at the time, but came to the conclusion later that she was be ween 100 and 150 yards from us, which was a much longer distance than Captain Philip thought

it was. Captain Lemly-Perhaps I should have asked ou in the first place the position of the Brooklyn relative to the Texas just before going into bat-

"She was almost astern of us. That is because we were headed almost east. She should have borne west by northwest. She was heading for the land , and I thought she was standing pretty nearly on her north course. I did not see at first any indications of turning, and I thought he was going right in." "Did the Brooklyn give any steam whistle sig nal to indicate her change of course?"
"That I do not know."

"Did you bear any?" "I did not hear any." "Do you think you would have heard it if the had been a steam whistle?"
"No, sir; we could never have heard it."

"At what time during the battle of Santian period have crossed the billion and a do you consider that the Texas was in the greater. The bureau of statistics, in its state-est danger?" asked Captain Lemly. Mr. Rayner objected, contending that such opinions were shut out by a previous ruling of he court. Mr. Hanna said there were many to time ask the opinion of witnesses. was also argued on the one side by Captain Lemly and on the other by Judge Wilson.

> "Looking back," responded the witness know that the time of the greatest danger of the Texas when the Brooklyn loomed up out the smoke right ahead of us."

Tribute to Captain Philip. He said in response to questions that he has sever sailed with a man who had quicker sight than Captain Philip, or who handled his ship to better advantage. He added that the captain had on this occasion given successive orders and that the Texas had backed "until it was dead in the water," He said that on account of this neident two or three minutes had been lost, and that fully three miles were lost to the ship. A part of this delay had, however, he said, beer caused on account of the fault of the ship's blow ers, rendering the vessel slow in getting up

Referring to Commodore Schley's blockade of Santiago harbor the witness said that during the day the distance was five or six miles out, but that in steaming across the mouth of the harbor at night the distance was gradually increased On the day when the enemy's ships were discored the flect had been closer in. He had, he said, on that day seen three cruisers inside ti Asked if the opportunity was good at that

time for observing the enemy's vessels the wit-ness replied that after the moon set, as it did early in the evening at the season, the was such that the enemy's ships could not be distinguished at any great distance. The commander was then questioned at considerable length concerning signals. He had, he said, in response to Mr. Rayner's questions, seen the Brooklyn make signals to the Texas on the day of the battle.

Mr. Rayper-What were they? "I do not know what they were. First, I re-ported a red flag hoist, which I supposed was 'Clear ship for action.' That was immediately after going on deck."

"How many of these signals do you recollect being made to the Texas?"
"I saw that one. Then shortly after I saw a second signal, which was a three-flag hoist, and that is the time I reported to Captain Philip. He said, as I said before, that I was not to look ifter the Brooklan, but the Texas."
"How many signals did the New York make

to the Texas on the day of the battle?" asked Mr. Rayner. "I do not know," was the response "Did she make any signals to the Texas."
"I saw signals from the New York, I think, at not at 9 o'clock or 9.00 o'clock.

"That I don't know. Twelve o'clock or around there. It may have been 12.30. I saw the signals in the chase of the Colon. Objection was made to that line of questioning and the question was withdrawn temporarily The court then took a recess until 2 o'clock,

Schley's Case Revealed.

Becurring to the question saked before ad-journment by Schley's counsel, but temporarily withdrawn, as to the signals seen on the Texas on the day of the battle as coming from Admiral Sampson, Mr. Rayner said that Admiral Schley wanted to prove three things. These were: First-It is maintained that the blockade as maintained by Commodore Schley was the sar

naintained by Admiral Sampson. Second—The failure to engage the Colon for ther on May 31 was in the line of Sampson's solicy as developed after his arrival on June t, when the Colon was still in sight. Third—That the Brooklyn had her place in the line of blockade assigned by Sampson when the Spanish fleet came out on July 3rd. Having made this presentation, Mr. Rayner at the suggestion of Judge Wilson, withdrew the question Judge Wilson said the subject would be brought up when there was a witness on the stand who could testify as to the

so far as distances were concerned as that

"We propose," he said, "to show that Admiral Sampson was never in the fight off Santiago at all, and that on that account Admiral Schley had the responsibility of command thrust upon him."

Mr. Hanna responded, saying there would be no objection to any proper reference to Admiral Sampson, contenting with the battle but the

-Chicago News, Sampson's connection with the battle, but that

in far all efforts were clearly outside that de

Texas Handicapped.

On re-direct examination, Commander to destrey the Spanish fertifications on shore at Cienfrieges. He said that but for the delay at Crimingon. He said that but for the delay of the Texas in the Santiago battle, caused by the Brooklyn, the Texas would have been able to get farther in and nearer the Colon and that ships that were on her bow would have been broundside on. The witness said that re-gardless of the chart, he still adhered to his epinion that the Brooklyn was only 100 or 150 tert distant from the Texas when the loo was made. He said that as a member of the board which prepared the chart he had con-sented to the distances as shown by it in order to reconcile differences on the part of mem-

ers of the board. mander Harber was recalled and Captain Commander Harrer was recaired and Captair Phillip's reports of the Santiago campaign were offered as evidence. Coursel for Admiral Schler consented to their introduction, with the under Standing that their acceptance should not be ensidered as a precedent for the acceptance of other official reports as evidence.

Mr. Rayner reas from the report of Captain

killip to arow that the Texas had been only four miles out when Commander Harber had said that the distance was seven or eight miles. Captain Harber said, however, that he did not leaire to modify his festimony. Commander Alex. B. Bates, who was chief

orpedo bust had gotten into the track of the While Commander Bates was examining the turned my back, looking on the star-board steam log of the Texas, Licatement Henry II. Ward, of the bureau of navigation, approached im and leaned over his shoulder. Parker demanded in somewhat excited tone that e be directed to go away, saying that he had no business there and his presence was not wanted. Admiral Dewey replied that Mr. Ward was there under the direction of the navy department. Lacutemant Ward did not change

The court adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Dog-Catching Diplomacy.

Parson Twine, the Chesterfieldian sanitary ficer and a dog catcher of Atchison, recently peared if she kept a deg. "No. I don't." re-spended the weman; "look for yoursell." "Ma-dam," said Parson Twine, "what sort of an ad-ministration would this be if the dog tax colector doubted the word of a lady:" The woma softly said: "I-I-I have one little dog which I will pay on if you say so."-Kansas City Jour

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