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### SCRANTON, OCTOBER 8, 1901.

### THE REPUBLICAN TICKET. State.

Supreme Court-WILLIAM P. POTTER. Treasurer-PRANK G. HARRIS.

County. Judge-J. W. CARPENTER. Controller-E. A. JONES, Coroner-DR, J. J. ROBERTS Surveyor-GEORGE E. STEVENSON.

Election Nov. 5.

"When the Democracy went out of power in our state it left to the Republican party a lez-scy of almost \$10,000,000 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 dininistration there has been paid each year for educational purposes more than was appropriated by the Democratic party in their quarter of a century of misrule. We have increased our ap-propriations to charitable and electrosynary institutions until we can make the boast that no state between the two oceans supports these institu-tions as well as does our own. Our 7,000,000 of people a: industrious, honest, law-abiding and happy. Yet, surrounded as we are on every side with prosperous business conditions, with people happy, employed and centented, and with ever business and trade fully occupied, and with the prospect of the future brightening and growing more hopeful, the old historic party of obstruction and negation sets up a hysterical cry of false pretense, hypocrisy and insincerity for the purpose of misleading the people and regain-ing lost power."—From the Republican State

The Times wants our views of the "trolley grab." We know of no trolley grab. But if Lynett's yellow refers to the local street railway charters granted recently at Harrisburg, we can assure it that if they were operative the people of Scranton would not now have to walk.

### Branding a Slanderer.

HERE HAS never been a city government wise enough or vigilant enough to prevent entirely the practices of social vice. So long as the demand for prostitution exists among men and it is made profitable for women to sell themselves into ways of shame, the supply of evil women will continue and society, as in the past, will be able to do no more than to keep its cancer as far out of public view as possible. For Pittsburg manufacturer, and edited by a member this purpose it must maintain a close of President Recover's cabinet, meets Governo espionage upon those who traffic in it Such an espionage exists in Scranton

The assertion of the Times that our streets have as many lewd women on them as the streets of Whitechanel in London is an infamous slander. It is an insult at once to the manhood and womanhood of Scranton and a defamation of the city and of the city government that has for its only excuse the miscrable apology of a temporary partisan purpose. Our business carries us upon the principal streets at various hours in the night and we say without hesitancy that they are as free from objectionable women as are the streets of any other city with which we are familiar. In this respect a notable change has occurred within the past few months and it is due directly to the improved government had since the much maligned "ripper" law be-

came locally effective. There is work yet to be done by the police in cleansing plague spots and in breaking up practices which recruit the ranks of the depraved and abandoned. We make no claims for the present administration which are not justified. When it took office municipal affairs were sadly demoralized and it has taken time to get them readjusted. The department of public safety has by no means yet done all that it intends to do to make our city safe and clean. Every day it is making progress and perfecting plans. That it does not herald its moves conspicuously in the newspapers does not signify that it is

But on the strength of what has already been accomplished, and regardless of what may rightly be expected of the future, we brand the accusation of the Times as false, slanderous, demagegical and yellow; we affirm our belief that Lynett knew it was false when he penned it and was willing to defame Scranton and bring injury to its credit in order, as he supposed, to turn a smart trick for Newcomb and the Democratic ticket. Do you wonder that intelligent men and women are losing all respect for such yellow fournalism?

Whether the Schley court sits ; month or a year, it should get to the bottom of its task and spare nobody. The public wants the truth.

### Gold Bricked.

FFICIAL notice is given by the treasurer of the Pennsylvania Democracy that Candidate Palm is to be pulled down and his place taken by Candidate Coray, insurgent Republican. This signifies the surrender of the Democratic party to the coterie of malcontent Republicans in Philadelphia and elsewhere who, having been unable to wreck their party from within, are

now to try coalition of its enemies. There is no longer a Democratic party in Pennsylvania. It has merged appointment of Orphans' court judge

fancy the incongruous alliance are left free to vote the Republican ticket. which at least stands for straight polttics, or to remain at home on election day. In either case they would not be deserting their party for their party has deserted them.

If there is not to be a Democratic party any more; if its livery is to be used to minister to the grievances of recalcitrant Republicans, those Deniocrats who favor party regularity can find political shelter only in the regular Republican camp. They have as good a right to go to that camp as their perfidious leaders have to go to the camp of Wanamakerism. No warrant for fusion has come from the Democratic masses. It is wholly an artifice of a few Democratic politicians. Its consummation is A betraya! and the consideration, as next month's election returns will prove, is a gold

It is generally understood, and from very ellent authority, that Mr. Vosburg had the promise of the appointment as common pleajudge. - Times. Name your authority.

### Keep the Peace.

HUS FAR the conduct of the striking employes of the Scranton Railway company has been exemplary and there is no reason to believe that it will be otherwise. When they struck for better conditions a year ago they had proof that violence hurt more than it helped their cause and it will be to their interest this time, as well as in accordance with their knowledge of what is right, both to be orderly and law-abiding themselves and to use their utmost endeavors to repress signs of lawlessness by others.

In a spirit of mischief many children have formed the habit of placing obstructions on the car tracks, of throwing stones at passing cars and of jeering and annoying those who have taken the strikers' places. So far as our knowledge goes, this has not been prompted by malicious motive but has been more in the nature of a lark. It, however, is lawlessness. It is a trespass upon property rights, an injury not only to the Traction company but also to drivers of ordinary vehicles and a source of disorder which, if not checked, might grow into violence. As a rule, children are out of place playing in the streets, particularly where street cars run. They are especially out of place in the streets when committing acts of depredation and taking first lessons in lawlessness. Parents who permit this are neglectful and should reflect that if in consequence of indulgence their children should get into trouble they themselves would be primarily responsible.

At a time like this, when persons of evil inclination are prone to foment trouble, it behooves all orderly citizen to be doubly circumspect. We do not apprehend serious scenes but experience teaches that they are more likely to occur during a time of conflict between capital and labor than when all is tran quil. Consequently these who valu the city's reputation should use their best influence to discourage acts of trespass and should co-operate with the officers of the law to forestall and prevent possible breaches of the peace.

publican newspapers of the state, owned by Stone's blast, etc.-Times

The Philadelphia Press is edited by Samuel C. Wells. He is not a member of any cabinet.

### Lumbering and Water Supply.

THE GENERAL interest and even enthusiasm which scientific forestry has aroused in this country. In the last decade, has served to emphasize more than ever the close relation existing between the country's forests and its water supply. It has shown that the forest question and the water question stand together as two of the most important internal questions that the country has to face.

Recently a suggestive paper has appeared by Frederick H. Newell, chief hydrographer of the United States Geological Survey, which clearly sets forth the reasons for the beneficial effects which forests have on the flow of rivers. It explains the forests functions as great natural reservoirs, and calls attention to the absorbant effect of the forest floor in storing the rainfall, which might otherwise swell the streams in freshets, and it beneficial action by checking the rapid run off in keeping the brooks filled during time of drought. The paper accompanies and has special reference to a recent publication of the United States bureau of forestry, which describes working plan for the scientific forestry of Township No. 49 in Hamilton county N. Y. Township No. 40 lies in the heart of the Adirondacks Forest reserve, and is of particular importance to New York state interests from the standpoint of water supply, as in it lie the head waters of the Raquetta and several other important streams If the working plan for the township is adopted and carried out, an excellent opportunity will be given for a careful study of the various phases of forest influence on rivers. These results can then be used for an instructive comparison with similar observa tions on tracts of like nature which

have been denuded of their forests. "There is great need of such rec ords," says Mr. Newell, "in order to discuss intelligently the effects of forest upon river flow, for while it is generally recognized that forest preservation has a beneficial influence. the effect of this influence has never been accurately determined, and there is wide diversity of opinion as to how far-reaching it is. On hardly any phase of forestry has there been more discussion than on this, and on hardly any is there so slight a basis of known fact on which to rest the argument. It is very necessary that a definite un derstanding be reached on this point for on the available supply of water depend many of the greatest indus

tries of the country." Hon. P. M. Nichols has declined the its identity in a nondescript mongrel to succeed the rate Judge Darte. This marked that it was getting rather than on top.

poses only. Democrats who do not plains as being occasioned by the great amount of business which has accumulated since the death of the late incumbent and which needs immediate attention, which he finds it impossible to give at this time. As a candidate for election to this same office four weeks hence, Mayor Nichols does not feel that he will be doing justice either to the position or to himself by accepting the governor's appointment. He is a conscientions man and under the circumstances nothing is more significant of the wisdom Governor Stone displayed in the appointment of Mayor Nichols than the latter's declination.

> The Wanamaker type of newspape has been a fine school for the lightheaded young men who concocted the amazing scheme which has resulted thus for in kidnapping a woman and landing the kidnappers in jail, Young men who daily see their employers resort to the most dishonorable means to manufacture exaggerated news which will sell their papers, stopping at nothing from hiring people to perjure themselves, to the murder of reputations, are rather apt to have their moral senses blunted. Reporters on such papers are familiar with the spectacle of their chiefs engaging in the most questionable methods and growing rich thereby. They know that their own positions demand that they shall secure sensational news. On this occasion they have certainly risen to the emergency and have furnished the world with a crazy illustration of darng and depravity. The story of the kidnapping and robbery of Miss Goodrich is, however, no more exciting, no more criminally daring, than the methods employed every day by such news-

> The intimation that King Edward is suffering with cancer is indeed sad tidings. That the ruler of a great peode should come into his kingdom but o find himself the victim of a discase so cruel, so relentless that to think of it blanches the cheek and chills the neart, is the irony of a fate as inscrutable and pitiless as that which truck down our president and set a whole nation to mourning. With the proudest heritage on earth, with the benediction of a life like that of Queen Victoria, to follow him, and with the reasonable expectation of age as beautiful and beloved as her own, the promise of a great reign seemed foretold from the day when King Edward asended the throne. Americans will experience sincere regret that his health is thus imperiled and it will be their deepest hope that medical science will be rewarded in the effort it is to make in battling with this dreaded disease. The appeal made to the tuberculosis conference by the king a few days igo has a new and pathetic significance in the light of the news which has just been given to the world.

### Democratic Libels Sharply Dissected

THE DEMOCRATIC platform makers charge the last legislature with being corrupt, and say in their platform: "That the last leg-That all men pronounce it the most corrupt legthe Union. This Democratic convention may tion may have some evidence that is unknown to There were men in that convention e members of that legislature, and who might properly have given their information while legislature was in session, and possible help check, if there were bribery. I look with dis- the Texas," redit upon men who, themselves members of a egislative body, sit quietly by and participate i his sessions with knowledge of a wrong doing ad do not raise their voices against it, but wait ntil their denunciations may effect the fall betten and then charge their associates with bery, no matter whether they are members of Democratic state convention or disappointed office scokers in toy own party. I am willing to join this convention in the declaration that no Democratic member who received a bribe to be returned. I am willing to go further and say that any member of any legislature who takes a bribe englit not to be re-elected to that office or to any other office, no matter what his politics. We have the right to expect that such positive charges would be followed by some details with proof. But up to this date there is nothing but the general charge. I recall the fact that these general charges are usually made after each legislature adjourns. Thy are not coefficed to our legislature, but hover about others, in ther states and sometimes are heard after con-

The last legislature, like every other legislae body, must be judged by its work, not by a bills it did not pass for by the shortcomings of its individual members, but the bills that it legislature committed, in the opinion of the Democratic convention, was the re-election of erime in which the people of Pennsylvania jointly participated. It was but the ratification of an issue that was settled by the people at the last November election. It settled one thing in the Reguldican party for all time, and that is that e will of the majority shall rule it, and when opposed him as well as those who favored him

ore gial of it, and no one has questioned a ince except the Democratic convention. This remarkable platform says that the legislaare proceeded to that other and greater robbery f the railway franchises of the state worth milons to the plunderers, and stripping every city own and town-hip in the commonwealth of the coper control of its streets for tralley improveents. This is a most ridiculous statement, as all as a take one, and made with the thought

The law relating to surface aftert failways simple magnificant to the street rallway act of attributed to the witness, "She will cut down the se rigid to permit the occupation of streets that ave carbaive rights upon. The elevated and the Texas. idergreund callway law is one that became rge cities. The supreme court had decided that here was no authority to build and operate an levated railway. Both laws, however, provide at the corsent of contails must first be ob-Bur, surely these have do not "strip every ofty, colleguy, for the purpose, as he sold, of she town or township in the contin-according of the discrepancies between the statement made it

twill not discuss local laws affecting edies of Lemly to offer a statement made by Lieutenant to different classes, nor the laws succially affecting beneaths or townships. It will be found hat the representatives of the majority of the confidence and the objection. Other statements were put in evidence with many control of the research of the majority of the confidence of the confi

apported them and voted for their passage. Through with Barbers.

Griggs-4 wonder why Emperor William for the barber and raised a beard?

### HODGSON AGAIN ON THE STAND

[Concluded from Page 1.]

say, four or five laundred yards off our starboard quarter at full speed. We continued in that posi-tion until the Brooklyn's speed began to increase as we got up steam and probably drew a little farther ahead from the Oregon. She never was that close to us again, as I remember. The Occurdo very shortly tell out and went ashore. The Colon gradually drew alread and also wen "I remember very well the time that the Vis

caya blanketed her from our fire. This chase was continued in that direction until, when off Acerreaderas, the Viscaya ported her belm and ran inshore. The Colon at this time had gained speed and was inshere, I suppose some seven miles. After passing the Viscaya we steamed ahead and ceased firing. The men were allowed to come out of the turrets to get a breathing spell, although, of course, all guns were manned and everything ready, but the gaining upon the Colon was very slow; in fact, she gained apparently on us. It was about 11.15 when the Via caya stood in for Acerreaderas. The chase was continued then after the Colon. I knew it must be six or seven miles away, until we gradually began to gain. I remember keeping the stadimeter at work on her, although the 13,000 yards rould not register on the stadimeter. I rememher at one time telling Commodore Schley that it was within about 13,000 yards, and my recollectry one of her 'railroad trains.' Shots Fell Short.

"At any rate, shortly afterward the Orego fired one of her thirteen-inch shells, which fell short. Then we tried with eight-inch shells and they fell short. The Oregon was signalling to us the fall of our shot and we signalled to her the fall of her shot. We continued occasionally to fire, the Oregon her thirteen and eight-inch guns and we our eight-inch guns. I remember seeing one of the thirteen-inch shells of the Oregon fall well ahead of the Colon, and one of our eightinch shells apparently fell inshere of the Colon. At that time the Colon ported behn hard aport. Previous to this she had ported her belm once or twice, apparently seeking a soft spot on shore. She fired her lee gun and hauled down her flag. I pulled out my watch. It was exactly 1.15.

We then ceased firing and slowed down, and orders were given out to get a boat. The captair tell the terms to, the commanding officer of the Colon. On account of steam having been co off, and there being treable with the beat, we were some little time getting the boat out. In the meantime we had slowed, and as rapidly as could be accomplished, one of the cutters were finally gotten out and a crew put in. Captain think be probably had a mile and a half pull "At any rate we had our guns trained on the olon all this time, in case of treachery or any act of that kind on her part. Although as I saw her throwing breechlocks overboard, I did not supect anything of that kind."

How far was the Oregon from the Brooklyn? "From 1,000 to 1,500 yards, on the starboard

The witness said that at the beginning of the ight he had given the range at 1,100 yards, but that after the loop it was about 2,100 or 2,50 Mr. Rayner: "What was the bearing of Con-

rodore Schley during the engagement or any en "His bearing and manner, with respect to an diffeer of his rank and station in the naval ser-ice, were naturally those of a commander in chief t a naval force on that occasion."

The witness said that the commodore had occu pied a place on the platform around the conning lower during that engagement. That was a posi-tion of danger, as the commodore was there always in full view of the enemy's ships.

Mr. Rayner: "It has been said here that the

Brooklyn ran 2,000 vards away from the enemy ships in making her loop."

The Witness: "Any witness who made that statement, although he may have asserted what he thought had occurred, was absolutely mis-

"How far did she go from the enemy's vessels?"

"She must have gone about 600 yards to the outliward, as that is about the tactical diameter the Brooklyn at that speed."
"Did that interfere with the Brooklyn's ability

"It did not; she continued to fire from her afterurets."
"Did you ever see the Indiana during the en-

direction of the Indiana," At that point Mr. Rayner questioned the witness length concerning the reported colloquy with Rear Admiral Schley during the battle, in which

### The "Port Helm" Order. Mr. Rayner asked the witness if it was n

helm," The reply was that Captain Cook might have given the order to the man at the wheel.

Mr. Rayner: "Did Commodore Schley give th

order to peri the helm? The Witness: "He did."

"Was the below already aport "" "I guess so: Capitain Cook says so."

Objection was made by Capitain Lemly to the se of the word "guess," but Admiral Dewey said that the form of expression was immaterial and asked that counsel should not interrupt, Continuing his statement in response to Mr. Rayner's question, the witness said that whe his conversation with Commodore Schley occutred

on the Brooklyn the commodore was standing the platform around the conning tower and two or three feet from himself (the witness). Captain Cook, a portion of the time, stood in the door of ning tower, four or live feet distant. The captain had taken part in the conversation Mr. Rayner questioned the witness very closely regard to the language in which the colloquation was reported by the newspapers and the language used by Commander Hodgson in his correspond

ence with Rear Admiral Schley. He read the newspaper version of the commander's statement of the colloquy as follows: Soldey—"Hard aport." Hodgsen-"No I don't. We are near enough to them (the Spaniards) already."

Hodgson-"But we will cut down the Texas." Schley-"Damin the Texas; let her look out for Mr. Rayner then had the witness scrutinize to letter which he had written to Admiral Schley on June S, and drew from him the statement that

he had not then informed the admiral that he had used the expression, "Damn the Texas." As If Irritated. When the witness was asked if he thought then in constant contact with kim.

was any suggestion of such an expression be re-plied: "When I suggested to Commodore Schler that there was danger of colliding with the Texahe said: 'Damn the Texas!' He used the expression as not in any way condenning the Texas b no one would take the pains to read the being there, but as if he was irritated, as one but would take their word for it. being there about anything." Mr. Rayner asked then about the expre-

> Texas." Commander Hodg-on teplied that the was no such expression in the letter, and that he ever had said that the Brooklyn would cut down "There is a good deal in that reported college

that I did not say," he added. "The statement about cutting down was never made, but the commodere did say: 'Bann the Texas!' "
Continuing, he said that the dialogue as reported was fictitious, and that he had denied it verbal accuracy, while not denying the truth of laws, because the consent to portion of it. He said that he had told Admiral ouild must first be obtained from the people of schley be could not repudiate the entire statement and that he had not understood bim to regulate over small where the necessity for tools is disputed, but this is a question for the people explicit denial, told the admiral that he could explicit denial, told the admiral that he could intraselves to determine through their representatives in councils. The laws are wholly arolls in messager reporter additionity originally to quote ctions in councils. The laws are wholly urobs newspaper reporter anthority originally to que ctomable. The railways contemplated in many him as authority for the gist of the statement. stances may be objectionable. If a city or town At that point Mr. Rayner introduced as evidence and object to a nallway through it, that is the official report made by Captain Chadwick of transm why there about he realway laws, the examination of the witness with regard to this discrepancies between the statement made in that

> court, after a consultation, sustained the objec-tion. Other statements were put in evidence with-our objection. Contain Londy offered a letter from Captain Chadwick to the secretary of the from Captain Chadwice to the exerctary of the mays in regard to an explanation contained in a letter from Commander Hodgson, which had just been read and offered as evidence. Mr. Rayner called attention to the fact that the letter con-tained an expression of opinion, thereupon Ad-

examination and the statement made not

"We don't want it. We have not taken opin Captain Lemly said that he had only offered these documents for the purpose of making it record complete.

#### The court at this point adjourned for function. Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session of the court began with a question put to Lientenant Commander Hodgsen by Me, Hanna. He asked why he had written hi categorical denial of the newspaper report of the colloque between himself and Commodore Schle The question was objected to and Admiral Dewe-

"We have the facts. The letters were written, That is all the court wants. We want facts-facts. People are influenced by different kinds of things. We want the facts. Draw out the

Mr. Hannat "All I want to find out is the cause for writing this letter."

Admiral Dewey: "The court don't want that information. We don't need to." Mr. Hanna then changed his question and the witness said that he lad written his explicit de-

nial in response to a request from Admiral "He wanted me to write a denial of the centre versy," he continued, "I had previously written that I could not deny the statement. A letter followed asking for a denial of the colleguy. I gave him this, explaining at the same time that I had admitted the gist of the report."

"Have you anywhere denied the substantial accuracy of the facts as set forth in the report of that colloquy?"
"On the contrary, I have admitted it." Continuing, the witness said that Commodore

chiey had not said, as reported, that the Brooklyn was too near the Spaniards. Commodore Hodgson then, in response to ques-tions, told of the positions of the several ships during the battle, and other incidents which have generally been gone over before by the commodor, and other witnesses.

Captain William Folger, who communicd the cruiser New Orleans during the Spanish war, was next called. He detailed his part in the campaign, beginning with the New Orleans' arrival at Santiage as the convoy of the collier Steking. He also related how, on May 31, the New Orleans had participated in the hombardment of the Cris-tobol Colon, then lying in the mouth of Santiago harbor. He said that the shots of the New Or leans on that day had been fired at a range o rom 8,000 to 10,000 yards and that all had fallen

### As to the Damage.

"What damage was done to the enemy on caston?" asked Captain Lemly. "I don't think there was any," teplied the wit

"Was there any further effort to capture "Not to my knowledge." "Were all the vessels available engaged in that

"No; the Tevas and the Brooklyn were in the "Was the fire of the enemy's battery heavy enough to seriously endanger the attacking

ships? "I do not so consider." The court asked Captain Folger whether Com iodore Schley's blockade off the harbor of San tiago had been sufficiently effective to prevent the escape of the Spanish fleet. His reply was:

"Had the weather been persistently clear, yes; f rainy or misty, no." He said in reply to another question that the weather was generally rainy. When Captain Folger was excused Licuterant

Dyson was recalled. His testimony related to the supply of coal carried by the scout boats on May when the retrogade movement to Key West was begun. At 3.55 p. m., while Lieutenant Dyson was still on the stand, the court adjourned until tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

### Outine Studies of Human Nature

#### A Western Funeral Sermon. At an informal seidown the other night of

few professional men, one of them said: "I see that Bret Harte is coming back to the United States, and that he will visit some of the former scenes where he found his best stories. But Harte is like all Americans who go abroad to live. There comes a time when they want t get back home. They know that they can always find a hearing here. I suppose Bret Harte, however, will find some changes in the section of the country where he met the characters and saw the scenes which made his stories so well liked by all Americans. Other writers have been in the field, and if they have not told what they saw as Bret Harte would have done they have at least taken off the edge, and Bret Harte will have to draw on his imagination gives us anything original as the result of his

"I was out in the Sierras last summer, but I saw only one character whom I think Bret Harte would have enjoyed as a matter of business. He was a young man who, having touched all sides of mountain life, at last settled down, in place where the inhabitance seemed to have huddled in order to rest, as a minister. They told me he was an all-round minister, by which I was given to understand that he had no creed, I was given to understand that he had no event. One of the inhabitants explained that all they wanted a preacher for was to many the matriageable and bury the dead.

"There had been a death in the community a few weeks before, and the all-round was called

upon to officiate. It was his first funeral, Hav-ing told the manner of the taking off of the deeased, he said to the mourning ones by way of " 'His time was come and he had to go. The

Lord gives and the Lord takes away, says the good book, and the man who writ it knowed that was no use bucking, for he said right after "When I heard the story I felt sorry, for I wished that Bret Harte could have heard it first."-Chicago Tribune.

### Juarez Knew the Language.

Captain Theodore Schultz, who has just re-turned from the Philippines, tells a timey story of a native, a man of some importance in his province, who had much pride in a few words notince, who had much prine in a tow words of English that he knew. From dealing with the soldiers and changing their maney for them he had learned to say "Hef no change" and "Haf a nother." The word "good-bye" was the next in his vecabulary. From the side of a blacking box he learned to pronounce "Rickery's Is the Best."

These bis education ended, but he gloved in

There his education ended, but he gloried i that much and nited his knowledge on every possible occasion. This fact was a source of great merriment to these officers of the army also were stationed in his town and who came

One day it was aumounced that the commanding general of the district would pay a visit state to the town, with a view to inspecting the civil government and the condition of the sof lers stationed there. "Junez," one of the officers said to the Eng-ish speaking native, but talking in Spanish,

There is your chance to show the general you knowledge of English. You say ever what you know to him and he may make you the rive governor of the province, the likes to hear the Filipinos talking English." Juarez was ambitions, so the offered opnortun ity gave him great joy. He persaided for the visit with great evening and, attred in his most raiment, he, with the others, not the gen

eral, a dignified man. As soon as the introduc-tions were over duares began his English in load voice to the general.

"Ah el Heneral, good-bye, I had no change, Ricksey's is the best, but a nother."

The army officers had to explain to the general that donner was a harmless hall wit in order to save bin from being sent to prison for be-majesty. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

### He Was Put Out.

The following is related of an auctioneer why was provokingly annoyed while in the exerci-or his profession, by the hudlerons bids of fellow whose sole object seemed to be to make sport for the buyers, nather than himself to buy. At length, emaged beyond endurance, the knight of the hammer, looking round the room for a champion to average his wrong, fixed his eye upon a biped of huge dimensions, a very monuch in strangth, and cried out; "Marlow, what shall I give you to part that

PH take one sovereign

"My good friend, you go out with me and I'! "Pone: Done!" aried the fellow.
"Horral: Hurral:" shouled the audience

The auctioneer had the good sense to join to be laugh and coolly handed over the sovereign

### Why James Foreswore Humor.

James was always under the impression that I eded in convincing han to the contrary. But he has given up frying to be funny now; he has never got over the blow. He explains it in this way: He was courring a broker's daughter. One hay be called upon her, and she happened to be it home; he considered himself fortunate, as the at home; he considered himself fortunate, as a had been out every time he had called for week, and be determined to make the b her in a room busily engaged with small I of dried grosses which she had collected. "We a quantity of dried gross you have collect Miss Ritchie," he said. Then his humor be Miss Rifelite, be still, than his numer balls forth, "Nice room for a dealer to get into," "Mate yourself at home, Mr. James," she said sweetly, before he could imish the folic. He went home, and all the homer was crushed out of him forever. Scottleh-American.

### Troubles of a Lady Lecturer. A certain lady lecturer tells two good storic

"I was on tour through the provinces," sh two on tour through the provinces, and says, "One hight, as I appeared on the blatform in a small town, the chairman introduced me to my audience in the following way:

"You have heard of Mr. Gladstone, the grand elegant Dress Trimmings is old man. Let me now introduce to you grand old woman.'
"This was intended as a slucore compliment.

"This was intended as a sheere compliment, "On another occasion a bluff old farmer, who boasted of his ability to look on all sides of question, amounted me as follows: "This help's come here to talk about he rights," he said. 'She's hired the hall, and s she's got a right to be here, and if any of you don't like what she's got to say, you've got ar smal right to walk out in the middle on't,

### PAN-AMERICANISM.

Prederic Emory in the World's Work, ing demands of fashion. If our future relations with the Latin-American countries grow closer by the inter-play of forces of industry and trade the sentiments idea of pan-Americanism will be no longer a dream, but an accomplished fact, and the Great APPLIQUE TRIMMING, CHIFFON APPLIQUE. er America will be at ones the largest contributto and the most powerful guardian of the pea of the world, it will be imperialistic in appearance, but democratic in fact. It will wich enormous forces and be a dominant flaure in APPLIQUE BANDS, of home rule, of popular edgewernment, that has preserved the individuality and athendates the development of our states while mergin, them into a more perfect Union, it will seem to all parts of a vast international labric the same free play of expansive forces that ha REAL LACES, IN RUSSIAN, ARA-

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CHARLES E. COPE.

ment on its merit.

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