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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 subejet to editorial revision.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING. The following table shows the price per find each insertion, space to be used within one year Run of Siding on Full Paper Reading Position Less than 500 inches 500 inches

For eards of thanks, resolutions of contolence and similar contributions in the nature of ad-vertising The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents Rates for Classified Advertising furnished on

SCRANTON, JANUARY 20, 1902.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

Controller -EVAN R. MORRIS

Election February 18.

Latest reports show that only oneanthracite industry is American born, All the more need, therefore, to faciliate the work of the kindergartens and night schools, which, in time, will make good Americans of all.

Disposed Of.

N ADDITION to the Panama and Nicaragua routes for an isthmian canal, a third plan is now before the senate and, according to report, is receiving some favor. Senator Hanna is mentioned as one who is favorably inclined, in case the representations of its promoters can be substantiated. Others would gladly join him on such a basis.

Briefly told, the new plan is to cut a canal at sea level across the narrowest point along the isthmus, which is from near Mendago harbor to near Pearl Island harbor, a net distance of thirty miles. This would involve the construction of a tunnel 202 feet in the clear, through a solid mountain of granite five miles long, as well as the building of an electric trolley to tow the vessels through.

The scheme is said to be practicable from an engineering standpoint; but the cost seems to be a matter of oninion. The American Isthmian Ship Canal company, an enterprise newly formed to exploit this proposition, estimates that the canal, tunnel and all, can be built for about \$100,000,000; but the canal commission figures that it would cost uearer \$300,000,000.

This matter of cost might be waived if other considerations made it advisable. But there is a great drawback to the tunnel route. Nobody has any concession for it. Until 1910 the government of Colombia cannot legally give one. That appears to dispose of the interesting proposition of the American Isthmian Ship Canal company.

On the Pacific coast in 1901 a new Young Men's Christian association building was erected for every week in the year, and \$10,000,000 was secured for endowments. Another exemplification of American expansion.

For Tax Reform.

HERE WAS held in Buffalo last spring, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, a conference of representative students of economic questions called to consider how the many inequalities now existing in taxation, especially those resulting from differing methods in different states, may best be overcome, and how extravagant and wasteful methods may be replaced by more scientific ones, The chairman of the conference, Edwin Seligman, professor of political economy and finance in Columbia university, in calling the conference to order, made it very plain that there is room for improvement in both the raising and spending of local and state evenues. For example, he said:

"The population of New York city today is about the same as that of the entire country at the beginning of the present government. Yet whereas New York spends about \$100,000,000 a year, the expenditures of the United States began at \$4,000,000, and even during the first decade of its existence under the present constitution averaged only about \$8,000,000 a year. In the federal government whereas since 1790 the population has increased twentyfold the expenditure has increased one hundred and fifty fold. In state and local finance the figures are still more striking. New York state spent in 1796 less than \$150,000; it spent in 1900 about \$25,-000,000, or 166 times as much. New York city spent in 1800, with a population of 69,000, a little over \$100,000. By 1900 Its population had increased sixty times, but its expenditures had increased one thousand times."

He went on to show how, as economic conditions have changed, methods of taxation, which seemed good and fair in the olden times, have become burdensome and often oppressive, but in many instances have not been revised. or have been unsystematically patched and botched. He pointed out that for fense of liberty regulated by law, he many decades the states have been building up independent schemes of taxation without reference to each other. until now we have a chaotic state of affairs, in which each state is fighting nearly every other state; some property is taxed two or three times and some is not taxed at all. The discussions were continued for two days and were participated in by some of our right to work as many hours as he brightest thinkers, thirty-five states having official representatives present. They culminated in the adoption of resolutions recommending that the organize, but it may not tyrannize." states recognize and enforce principles of interstate comity in taxation, among which was mentioned that the same forth in the recent manifesto of the

property should not be taxed at the same time by two state jurisdictions; that state and local revenues should be so separated as to give to counties and municipalities the largest powers of local option in taxation; and that a perpanent organization should be formed to promote these reforms.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Ralph M. Easley, secretary of the federation, we have received a printed copy of the entire proceedings of the conference, including stenographic reports of the papers and addresses; and also the information that the desired permanent organization has been effected and arcongements have been completed to be gin a vigorous and systematic campaign of education toward tax reform,

Buffalo, too, has small-pox troubles with more than 100 cases and a \$10,000 bond issue to provide a fighting fund One of the most curious facts about the present small-pox epidemic is that It is almost co-extensive with civilization. The only rational theory that we have heard to account for its wide distribution is that it is a legacy of the Philippine and South African wars, the contamination having been spread from soldier camps. The fact that it is as common in England as in this country gives a color of plausibility to this explanation.

The Ethics of Labor.

N AN address delivered last week before the pupils in Franklin and Marshall college at Lancaster. President George F. Baer. of the Reading and Jersey Central fifth of the mine labor employed in the Railroad companies and Temple Iron company, set forth clearly his views on the labor question. His remarks have interest in themselves as being the carefully thought out conclusions of a prominent and successful director of labor; and they are also interesting in so far as they may foreshadow the attitude of the coal carrying corporations toward the United Mine Workers and the demands which the latter have decided to present in the spring.

His subject was, "Work Is Worship," and he developed it by laying down and elaborating certain propositions which he called fundamental truths, to wit: "All men, as laborers, are not equal; every man should receive his own reward according to his own labor: the owner of property has a right to control its lawful use; and the most society can do is to give every man an equal chance of developing and using his powers, and to secure him in his reward according to his work." The first of these propositions is so self-evident that it hardly seems necessary to consider it here. The second will be disputed only by socialists and unwise leaders of labor who teach still better. that efficient workmen should be held back in order to please the inefficient. It is to what Mr. Baer had to say conpropositions that we will give atten-

"Whatever changes the future may bring forth, the great law that every laborer shall be protected in his inallenable right to labor must in all time," said he, "be a well-proportioned pillar of free government. Topotism and tyranny on the earth than the power which forbids a man to work because of some other man's quarrels. The nod of the despot, causing the arrest of any man in his kingdom, represents no more arbitrary power than the edict which issues in the name of labor, whereby a workman, without a grievance, must stand with folded arms and see his family suffer for bread because he is in terror of the ostracism, if not the personal violence, which follows an attempt to

be a free man. "Is liberty regulated by law an illus lon? Is liberty to work less desirable than liberty to worship? Can the one live without the other? Are we free men in the sense of the Declaration of Independence, whose libertles are vouchsafed by the constitution, if there be any power in this broad land to control our choice of labor? Shall we be denied the right to work in the lawful vocations of man because we do not belong to a particular labor or

ganization?

"Let it be said once for all, that it is as it ought to be, lawful for laborers to organize; to use all lawful means to obtain higher wages and better con ditions, and to quit work singly or in a body. This is their liberty. But has not every man a similar liberty of action? If he chooses to work at any vocation, and on any terms, is not this his liberty? And what moral or legal right has a labor organization to deprive him of his inalienable liberty to work? Yet, it is being done every day Men are driven from work, threatened abused, called all manner of harsh names, their wives and children are insulted, and a social ostravism is established, which compels good, hones workmen to bear the pangs of hunger rather than endure the threats and gibes of their fellow workmen. In some trades, employers are not per mitted to employ workmen without labor organization cards. Union mer will not work with non-union men Was ever greater tyranny practiced by one set of men over their fellowmen?

After showing the fallacy of the out ery occasionally heard against govern ment by injunction, a form of government which had its origin, Mr. Baer pointed out, when the Almighty enjoined the children of Israel through Moses and the Ten Commandments; and praising the American judiciary for the courage it has steadily shown in the face of mob outery, in its de-

continued: "Work will not be worship in this ountry until it is universally conceded that no man shall be deprived of his right to work, by law, by force, by threats, by social ostracism, by boycott, or by insult; no man shall be denied the right to select his own vocation; no man shall be denied the pleases, and no man shall be boycotted or injured in his business because he employs non-union labor. Labor may These sentiments, it will be perceived, differ little from those set

Citizens' Alliance, which evoked hos the expression from the United Mine Workers in their Wilkes-Barre con vention. And yet we full to see wheren they can be modified without disrediting the meaning heretofore attaching to American liberty,

New York's frightful tunnel acciient has already borne good fruit. Charles T. Yerkes, the American who s to build electrical underground rallroads in London, announces that he vill use fire-proof cars, so that, if there should be a collision, those in it will not be burned to death. And George Westinghouse, to whom Scrantonians are looking for some important local developments in electrical travel and construction, says it is entirely feasible, and in the end economical, to use fire-proof cars and electric power in all urban and suburban transportation. It seems sad that such lessons have to be learned through bloodshed, but history teaches that there is no other way.

A record of published contributions n excess of \$5,000 aplece given by Americans for philanthropic purposes has been complied since 1893. It shows that in the four Democratic years, 1892-96, inclusive, the contributions amounted to \$121,000,000, or an average of \$39,250,000 a year. But during the ensuing five Republican years the total was \$267,000,000, and the yearly average, \$53,400,000. This is simply one measure of the difference in efficiency between the two forms of public administration. The desire to give to worthy causes existed without change during both periods; but the ability to give differed widely.

The little strip of grape-growing country between Buffalo and Cleveland, not more than two or three counties in extent, last season produced more than 200 train-loads of grapes, to say nothing of more than a million and a half gallons of wine. No wonder it is called, and not irreverently, "God's country."

According to statistics compiled by an eminent French savant, the United States now stands first among the nations in the average savings bank deposit account of its inhabitants. That s one reason why the Democratic leaders at Washington are looking for

Last year 199 industrial companies increased their capital by \$612,000,000; while railroad and traction companies to the number of 54 increased their capital by \$473,000,000. But for vain strikes, the showing might have been

A musician in New York earning \$300 week, who, by gross cruelty had cerning the third and fourth of his driven his wife into a separation, has just been ordered by court to pay her \$3.50 a week for maintenance. That judge is evidently an economist.

Last year's output of pig iron in the United States exceeded that of England and Germany combined: while day there is no greater absolute des- our output of coal broke the record. That explains why we have become a

> The parties who bought South African stocks in anticipation of the end of the Boer war, are liable to soon experience the feelings of a shorn lamb of Wall street.

> Santos-Dumont, the air-ship man, has promised to come to the St. Louis show and win the big prize for a really truly flying machine. Will Americans let him?

> A little learning is truly a dangerous thing. In Russia twenty cities are in state of siege because of the fear of lisorder by the students.

Fusion in Philadelphia seems to have bumped against a snag in the distribution of the epaulettes.

THE LAND OF THE HUSHABY KING.

Oh, safely atteat in a wonderful hout, From over the Sandown Sea, When the tide swings slow and the breeze chants

There cometh, there cometh the Husbaby King And dreams are the cives that creep Close, close by his side on the Sundown tide, As he singeth my babe to sleep:--

By, oh!-by, by,-we shall go sailing, sailing Swing low, swing high, over the Dream Sea trail With elves of the Dreamland about us a-wing," This is the sang of the Hushaby King.

Of the Dreamland are strangely aglow, And the moon is the queen of a farryland scene, To watch o'er the children below;

And your beat, 'mid the Islands, awings faxily Where the mermaids in happiness thre And, down where they dwell, 'neath the surge and the swell,

They are singing a fullaby song:-Sleep, dear; sleep, sleep, recked on the rest tide billows; While near creep, creep, elves to thy downy pil-

You shall be soothed by the flatter of wings,"

This is the song that the mermaids sings, Oh, the far-away strand of the Hushaby Land Your little white teet shall press, And the birds of the air shall/welcome you there To hilses no mortal may guess. In wonderful trees shall the condy-frait grow; Plum-cake to the bushes shall cling:

no one shall c(y) "Don't town them) For the dream-fairies ever will singt-

Yours all, yours, dear; all to be had for the taking; Babes small, babes querr, just give the trees a good shaking: For comby in Dreamland's a very good thing," This is the song that the white fairles sing.

Oh, far-away stramfof the Hushaby Land, if I could but go, could go Where my baby doth float in the Ladlaby-bost; If I could ber rapture know As she laughs in a dream that the night.

A dream of the cline at play?

But she drifteth from me o'er the Hadashy Sea, And age to myself I say:= By, old-by, by,-bale who is drifting, drift-

Swing low, awing high, safe on the sleep-tide Swing low,
shifting."

And my heart doth reply, though closed I cling:

"She is safe in the arms of the Husbaby King."

- Alfred J. Waterhouse, in Success.

THE UNITED STATES LEADS IN NATURAL TREASURE

special Correspondence of The Tribune.

STIMATES of the mineral products of the United States, which have just reached the treasury human. Washington, Jan. 19.

STIMATES of the mineral products of the United States, which have just reached the treasury bureau of statistics indicates and the those of other countries. The London Daily Mail they exceed in mearly every particular those of any preceding year. No: only will they exceed those of any preceding year, but exceed in mearly every case those of every case those of every case those of every case those of every case they attend they country. In gold, in silver, in iron, in atecl, in copper, in coal, and in mineral cill the products of the United States in 1991 exceed minimals the lead in the production of all these articles is shown by a comparison of the 1900 figures of other countries. The London Daily Mail Year-Book puls the pig iron output of 1900 at: United States, 13,789,242 tens; United Kingdom, \$008,770 tons; Germany, \$494,852 tons; Russla, \$2,821,000 tons; France, 2,699,403 tons; Russla, but exceed in nearly every case those of every country. In gold, in silver, in iron, in atecl, in copper, in coal, and in mineral cill the products of the United States in 1901 exceed minimals the lead in iron production of the 1900 figures of other countries. The London Daily Mail Year-Book puls the pig iron output of 1900 at: United States, 13,789,242 tens; United Kingdom, \$2,821,000 tons; France, 2,699,403 tons; Russla, \$2,821,000 tons; France, 2,699,404,852 tons; Russla, \$2,821,000 tons; France, 2,699,403 tons; Russla, \$2, those of any other country, and in every in-stance except possibly copper surpass her own 1991 will surpass that of any other country is

year the figures exceeded those of any preceding i duction. 1000, the year of highest production herofore, Of petroisum the production is estimated at 65, 000,600 barrels, or 2,772,000,600 gallons, against 2,661,235,568 gallons in 1900, the year of largest production heretofore. Of copper the production is estimated at 505,000,000 pounds, or 205,025 long tons, or about 5,000 tons below the figures of 1990, copper thus being the only item in the entire list which shows for 1901 a smaller figure of

That these agures clearly put the United States in the lead in the production of all these ar-

freerd in any preceding year. The estimate of evident from a statement of the above authority, gold and silver production are from the mint burreau and those of pig iron, copper, coal and mineral oil from the Engineering and Mining Jour-nal. years outstripped us as a coal-producing country in 1900 the United States' total output was 245, These estimates put the gold production of 1901 422,000 (metric) tons; that of the United King-These estimates put the gold production of 1901 422,000 (metric) tons; that of the United Kingdom, 225,181,000 tons; Germany, 109,225,000 tons;
was the highest record in gold production that
the United States had ever made. They put the
silver production of 1901 at 59,057,788 ounces,
against 57,047,090 ounces in 1900. The pig iron
against 13,789,242 long tons in 1900, in which
production is estimated at 15,800,000 long tons,
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against 182,000 tons; Hart of the United States' production in 1901
against 57,047,000 tons; Belgium, 23,632,000 tons;
This statement, coupled with the fact that the
against 13,789,242 long tons in 1900.

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purpose of the United States' production in 1901
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against 13,789,242 long tons in 1900, in which

car. The coal production is estimated at 267. As to the precious metals, the estimate of the 50,000 long tons, against 240,985,917 long tons in mint bureau is that the United States' product As to the precious metals, the estimate of the of both gold and silver exceeds in 1901 that of

As to petroleum, while the Russian figures last year alightly exceeded these of the United States, it is probable that the enormous total of 66,000,000 barrels, or 2,772,000,000 gallons es timate for the year 1901 places the United States again in the lead in the production of that acticle, these figures showing an increase of 119, 000,000 gallons as compared with 1900.

OUTLINE STUDIES OF HUMAN NATURE

A Husband's Advice.

Mrs. Witherby-Dear, the men have come t ut in the telephore. Witherby-All right. Let 'em put it in

Mrs. Witherby-But where do you think it could better go?
Witherby-I don't care. Anywhere to suit you.

the best place? Witherby (carefully going over the whole muter in his mind, after a moment's thought)-I hould put it back of these stairs, in the ball, Mrs. Witherby-Oh, dear, no. That would never do. Why, suppose barglars-Witherby-You weren't thinking of putting p-stairs, were you?
Mrs. Witherby-Well, it would be so handy

ere, and then if burglars Witherby-Nonsense! Mrs. Witherby-Then why don't you suggest

Witherby (drily)-1 have.

Mrs. Witherby—But a decent place.
Witherby—Look here; you settle this matter
yourself. I don't care where you put that telephone. You can hang it on the roof, put is in he laundry or on the front door, if you want to Mps. Witherby (haughtily)-There! I knew that's the way you would act. I have to decide every single thing about this house, and I'm sick and tired of having such a helpiess man as ou are for a husband,

Witherby-You ought to have married an electrician or a house-decorator. Haven't I told you what I thought? Mrs. Witherby-Well, why don't you think o ome other place, instead of standing round like

Witherby (getting angry)-You are a wonder First I told you to decide the matter for your-self, and then, when you insisted on my advice, gave it to you at once. Now you are abusing ne just because I've got strength of mind enough o tsick by what I said. Mrs. Witherby-I don't care. You are perfectly

Witherby (resigned)-All right; I am. Here comes the telephone man. Say, where's the best place to put that machine? one Man-I should say, sir, in the hall ack of these stairs. Mrs. Witherby (calmly)-Of course that's the

best place. But I'll know better next time than to stick by what I said. Exit Witherby, whistling violently-Tom Ma

Had Often Paid to Hear It.

nes, even though the joke is upon himself and distinguished brother. It was during their The s nts at a certain hotel the brothers often praciced singing together of mornings. One day while thus engaged they were annoyed by a loud harmering on the wall of the apartment adoining theirs. Thinking their neighbors were hanging pictures they tried to sing ob. When the racket had continued with unabated

cigor for about ten minutes, however, it began to grow unendurable. The brothers paused to consider the question. Then they noticed that the noise had stopped. Instantly they recom-menced their practice, encouraged to hope for seace. In another moment, however, the sound hammering again broke in upon their singing, this time so loudly as to seriously interfere with good results. After persevering against the dis-turbance for some minutes longer Jean descended

to the office to ask if repairs could not be made at some other time.

As he approached the desk he found an irate American who in all the French he knew was astonishing the clerk with a tirade which in English would have been something like this:
"It's an outrage, those fellows bellowing next to us all day! If you don't stop it, we will, We've already used up the shovel and the tongs, and now we're beginnig on the poker. We'll have a hole blear through the wall presently."

The tenor, standing by unobserved, enjoyed the varying expressions which flitted over the American's face as the clerk, having produced the register, revealed to him the identity of his neighbors. When the complainant finally under

ond, he made but one remark:
"And to think," he said, "that I've paid aljost any price over in America just to hear Then he turned on his heet and went quieri upstales. There was no more pounding owall. The "racket" had become musical.

Governor Shaw's Mistake.

Governor Shaw, of Iowa, the recently appoint ed secretary of the terasury, tells this story personal experience while trying a case 1 lows court. A boy about 11 years old had be

slip away. Here are some of the values:

Patent Ideal Kid, Enamel and Box Calf,

regular \$5 and \$6 values, all sizes, for.

Calf. winter weight, regular \$ 3.00, \$3.50

and \$4.00 value, for

Lot 1-J. & M. and the Stetson.

Lot 2-Men's Enameled and Box

A Bargain Harvest for Shoe Buyers

Footwear. The shoes we shall offer during this sale are not old

Johnson & Murphy and The Stetson. Don't let this opportunity

Lot 3-Ladies' Box Calf, lace, winter weight,

Lot 4-Misses' and Children's Lace and Button,

It will be cheaper to buy now than it will be to wait.

LEWIS, RUDDY, DAVIES & MURPHY, Lackawanna

regular \$2.50 and \$3.00 values for.....

regular 75c and \$1.00 value, for

or shopworn; among them will be the well known makes of

We are in the midst of old-time Sacrifice Sales of Winter

put on the stand, and the opposing counsel was examining him. After the usual preliminary questions as to the witness' age, residence and the like, he then proceeded: "Have you any occupation?"

"Don't you do any work of any kind?"

"Just loaf around home?" "That's about all." "What does your father do?"

"Nothin' much."
"Doesn't he do anything to support the fam

"He does odd jobs once in a while when h can get them.' "As a matter of fact, isn't rour father a pretty worthless fellow, a dead beat and a loafer?"

"I den't know sir; you'd better ask hin He's sittin' over there on the Jury."

Balfour Repulses Reporter.

A newspaper man who desired to interview the Rt. Hon, Arthur J. Balfour was, by a servant's error, shown into Mr. Balfour's study while an other visitor was with him. With a foolish wan of tact the reporter tried to induce the leader of the house of commons to talk while this third person was still in the room.

"Will you," replied Mr. Balfour to a query of the newspaper man, in his sweetest, gentlest man ner, "be so kind as to go outside the door an

Old Enough to Vote.

Peter "Dooley" Dunne was in a New York uptown restaurant the other evening, when a very young man in the party insisted on telling stories, any one of which was old enough to vote After the party had listened for a long time to these heavy anecdotes Peter turned to an acquaintance and said: "Is it not strange that one so very young should tell stories so very eld?"

THE AMERICAN INVASION.

Editor of The Tribune-

Sir: Americans are to build a railroad is China, beginning immediately. It is to run from Hankow to Canton, a distance of 750 miles, with spor tracks increasing the line to 900 miles. China aids with \$42,000,000 gold bonds. Most Edouard do Reszke is telling a story which he of the material will be bought of us, thus bene-ems to relish mightily, says the New York fitting numerous American industries. (Troy

The senate's approval of the Hay-Pauncefote ast season in Paris together. In their apart- treaty, and the passing in the house of the Nicaragua canal bill, each almost unanimously, are sure guarantees for a gradual, but vast, increase of our foreign busines

Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, superintendent of education for Porto Rico, is an American invader of the right sort. As the Boston Journal of Education says, "Dr. Brumbaugh would make life worth living anywhere." Russin has sent a deputation to England to study the agricultural needs of the English mar-

ket. It would pay us to do likewise in several lines of industry. Scottish Steel companies extended their Christ mus holidays to one month, because of the slackness of trade.

"The old country must wake up if she intends to maintain her old position of pre-eminence her colonial trade, against foreign competitors." (Prince of Wales.) The German Iron market is so depressed that

the Woodward Iron works of Alabama, is bringing back a shipment of 300 tons.

By securing the control as we have of 5.000 miles of English and European canals, and elec-trically equipping them, we shall soon be shipplng goods, on through bills of lading, from our lake ports to many inland cities in Great

Britain and Europe.

The Englishmon works to live; the American lives to work. That's just the difference between brilliant triumph and mediocre success.

One of our latest expansions is the project for a trolley road from Cairo to Mount Sinai, thence

o Mecca, with a branch to Damascus. Speaking of American competition in the Medit erranean, Mr. Gurney, British consul at Mar-scilles, says in a report to the British foreign office, as reported in the Edinburgh Scotsman, "The main features of the American scheme are to reduce costs by owning their land transport and their ships; to increase our fennage; reducosts of maniputation by labor saving machinery o pick up return freight at every available Schencetady, N. Y., Jan. 18,

Men's Patent Leather,

\$4 and \$4.50

\$2.50 and \$3

ALWAYS BUSY. 1902 Money Saving Sale Is now on. With every pair of our Feet and Health Saving Shoes you get a shoe shiner free.

200 pairs of Men's Double Soled; Vici Kid and Box Calf Shoes, worth \$2.00. Our 1902 Cash Price \$1.40

200 pairs of Youths' Vici Kld patent tips, worth \$1.00. Our 1902 Cash Price 50c 100 pairs of Youths' and Boys'

Leggins, mixed lots, not all sixes in every lot, but the size you need in some of the lots, worth \$1.25 Our 1902 Cash Price 50C too pairs of Men's Solid Tap Boots all sizes, worth \$1.50 to \$2.50. Our 1902 Cash Price \$1.00

100 pairs of Men's Solid Tapped Soled Shoes, lace and Blucher, worth \$1.25. Our 1902 QOC evening shades and dark Cash Price..... 100 pairs Ladies' Vici Kid button | colors, in various grades-just

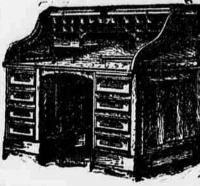
and lace Shoes worth \$1.00 to the material for Our 1902 Cash 75c Opera Capes, Price 200 pairs Misses and Children's Vici Kid School Shoes, worth 75c

to \$1.00. Our 1902 Cash Mixed lot of Ladies' Dress and Fancy Slippers, toe a little bit narrow, worth \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Our 1902 Cash Price 50C You can see by the above list that very little cash is required to pur-chase good reliable and honest foot-

Lewis & Reilly, Wyoming Avenue

Office Desks and Office Furniture



New and Complete

LARGEST FURNITURE

DEALERS IN SCRANTON We carry the greatest assortment of up-to-date Office Furniture. You are invited to examine our new line before purchasing.

Hill & Connell

121 Washington Avenue.

A Second-Class City with a First-Class Stock of

Cut Glass, Sterling Silverware Clocks, Etc.

Suitable for Wedding Gifts.

Mercereau & Connell. 132 Wyoming Aveune.

OF SCRANTON.

Capital, \$200,000

Pays 3% interest on savings accounts whether large or small.

Open Saturday evenings from 7.30 to 8.30.

Do you wish to have pretty rings? We will be pleased to show you Solitaire Diamon-Rings, Diamond and Emerald Rings, Diamond and Ruby Rings. Diamond and Opal Rings, Diamond and Supphire Rings, Dia-mond and Turquois Rings. We will mount

There is as much difference in

Diamonds as there is in human faces, and not infrequently as much hidden deception. When you wish to buy a diamond come to us. You can rely upon our judgment and representation.

Schimpff,

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