### The Scranton Tribune Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Trib-

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYXBEE, Business Manager.

New York office: 150 Nasaus St., N. VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., Second Class Mail Matter.

Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

THE FLAT RAT	shows	the price	per inch
DISPLAY. Less than 500 inches 500 inches 1000 "	Run of	Siding on	Full
	Paper	Reading	Position
	.23	.275	.50
	.30	.22	.24
	.16	.175	.10
	.155	.17	.185
	.15	.163	.18

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condoland similar contributions in the nature of advertising The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cent Rates for Classified Advertising furnished c

SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 4, 1902.

### REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

Controller-EVAN R. MORRIS

Election February 18.

If congress is afraid to raise the salaries of its members it might form a union and strike.

### Mrs. Soffel.

HE COLUMNS of moralizing elicited by the case of Mrs. Soffel are going to waste. No good purpose is served by them. No change in human nature will be wrought by them. Women are of two kinds-always were and always will be One kind is good-very little lower than the angels, when at their best; the other kind is mainly congenitally bad, and you can do little toward changing them. The weak sister may be given an appearance of strength by separation from temptation; but the moment she is left to her own resources she falls.

In Mrs. Soffel's case it is fair to presume that temptation was slow in coming and that the weakness which of succumbed to it was previously unsuspected. So much, at least, appears on opened field of electrical progress. Says the surface. What is under the surface the public does not know, and we dare say it is fortunate that it doesn't But the fact remains that no amount of moralizing on her case will have any influence in arresting the waywardness of the next weak sister who prefers crime tinged with romance to the plainer and more prosaic affections, duties and pleasures of a well the ground without the use of a conordered home life.

but no shirking of plain duty to Cuba. graphy. Such seems to be the practically unanimous wish of the country.

### Irrigation.

gation of the arid lands, so strongly recommended by attention of congress, is developing stationed above the surface of the curious opposition. This is well voiced in a speech delivered in the house of chanism employed consists of small increased, during the same period, from 120 to zinc-wire screens, which are buried in 363 Krag-Jorgonson rifles. representatives on January 21 by Representative Sibley, copies of which are now being circulated. It has for its text this question:

"What justification can we urge to those farmers who already bear so great a burden of taxation when we invite still further competition against them and compel them to pay their proportionate burden of the cost of inaugurating that competition?" Mr. Sibley concedes all that the advocates of irrigation say as to its effectiveness in converting now useless waste land into fertile garden spots, but that very ployed, fact makes him hostile to the proposition of this time.

"The farmer who thirty years ago was of all Americans the most independent sovereign has," says Mr. Sibley, "during the last generation witnessed a decline in the value of his farm lands southern states to at least 50 per cent, with a corresponding decline in the value of all the products of his skill. He labors on his farm sixteen hours a day, and hardly understands why we legislate for an eight-hour day, with four weeks' vacation and four weeks' sick leave each year with pay, for all engaged in the government service, ples of the earth. and yet seldom propose legislation which will lighten his burdens in life or add to the sum of his happiness.

"He has seen a great government give to every citizen who would enter the lists of competition against him a farm of 160 acres of the richest land the sun ever shown upon. He has seen under that competition his broad acres pinch and narrow and the comforts of his fireside diminish He has seen competition in his calling so stimulated that the low-priced surplus of products of agriculture has determined the value the mortgage slowly but surely eating up his farm and has voiced no protest, or voiced that protest in such faint and feeble tones that by the time of the firm the mortgage arms, and the conditions and the conditions and commission of the firm the mandatory longuage used as impossing the opinion that much of the farai filmess is due to homesickness is due to homesickness and other depressing influences. The entire arms impossible to check the squalling of the few was entired back before the receipt of the imagined they were going into a suppose of the linear transfer. and feeble tones that by the time it reached the seat of government it was drowned in the babel and din of noise of others, who loudly clamored for ad-

vantage. "If it were to be announced to-morrow that the government would give each man in the nation a well-stocked grocery or a well-equipped tannery for making leather, or a factory for making shoes, what a chorus of protests would arise from every grocer, every tanner, and every shoemaker in Amer Yet in effect this was precisely what happened to the American farmer. You now propose to open up in advance of demand hundreds of millions of acres more to place in competition against the over-burdened farmer. Give the farmer and farmer's boy some opportunity to share in the general prosperity now enjoyed by the people. So long as we have a large exportable surplus of agricultural products, let not seem to have been characterized the farmer meet, as others must, pri- by loops or bowknots.

vafe, but not governmental, competi-Let us walt until the price of the products of his skill the fruits of his labor, are fixed by the demands of the home rather than a foreign market. Let us wait until the whole product shall determine the price of the fruits of his toll rather than that their value be determined by the surplus of those products. Let us wait until our increased population shall so expand that these lands shall be needed to meet the demand for a greater food supply. Let a later generation perform this labor and the burden of bear upon the shoulders of those who shall receive the blessing." In conclusion, the eloquent member from the Twenty-seventh district in-

dulged in this moving peroration: "To my mind the present proposition for the immediate reclamation of these arid lands is the pressing of the polsoned chalice to the lips of the farming classes in this nation, which, if it kill them not, will at least for another generation leave them in either torpor of misery. I am sure that no member of this body, no man who loves his party, his fellow-men, or his country, would willingly inflict injury upon any

class of citizenship, much less upon that sturdy, industrious, honest, Godfearing class who live upon American farms and have contributed their more than loyal share to our national prog-

ress and development." We are surprised that Mr. Sibley did not possess the full courage of his logic. He should introduce a bill using the treasury surplus to purchase and withdraw from cultivation enough of the land now arable to put diamonds on the man with the hoe.

With an increase in population of 104 per cent, since 1890, the total now being 140,000; with an assessed valuation of nearly \$100,000,000, and with better claims in every way than were possessed by 26 other territories at the time of their admission into the Union, New Mexico is after statehood with blood in her eye. Politics aside, we should like to see her get it,

### And Now, Wireless Telephony.

UCH has been said in the daily press about the achievements of Marconi in the line of wireless so much, that the public is in peril of forgetting that "there are others." In the February issue of Harper's magazine Waldon Fawcett tells another-an American-who is achieving things of note in this newly

Mr. Fawcett: "The very acme of achievement in seem to have been reached in the wireless telephone system which has recently been developed by Professor A. Fredly been developed by Professor A. Fred-erick Collins, an electrical engineer re-ness, and other articles of every kind in lik siding in Philadelphia. Spoken words Off with the war taxes, by all means, the Marconi system of wireless tele-

"The Collins system simply takes advantage of the fact that there are natural electrical currents in evidence slightly below the surface of the earth at any point that may be selected, and by this invention currents of this character are utilized to cause a flow of President Roosevelt to the electricity between two instruments shallow holes, one at the sending station and the other at the receiving station. Above these are tripods supporting transmitting and receiving aption in each case with the buried screen. When the electricity from a storage battery is turned on, sounds of all kinds may be sent through the transmitter, and heard, in many instances, even more distintely than were a regular overhead telephone em-

"The Collins invention in its simplest form is adapted to sending a message but one way-that is, it is not possible to utilize a receiver as a transmitter and receivers are each equipped with an annex for performing the opposite function, so that to all intents and equivalent in the castern, middle, and purposes this new telephone is not different from the instruments already

> What the development of this idea will mean to the civilization of the next half century can be readily imagined. It will literally annihilate distance and interest the separated nations and peo-

ondition of trade in this country is the register of tonnage passing through the Sault Ste Marie canal. For 1901 the record stands 28,403,069 tons, against 26,643,073 tons in 1900, a gain of 11 per cent. Another straw Indicative of American expansion.

It is a good thing that Prince Henry did not begin to read about the United States on the eve of an election. If he could see what the party organs say

In addition to the predictions of the groundhog the signing of the first player for the Scranton base ball club may be taken as one of the sure indications of the approach of spring,

According to the latest intelligence from Pekin, the Empress Dowager has displayed talents in the emotional line that would bring fame at 10, 20 and 30 cent matinees.

It is probable that, when asked to erve on the board of trustees of the Carnegle institute, it was Mr. Cleveland's busy day.

Not in years, says the weather bureau, has the groundhog proved a true prophet. We fear Professor Moore

The naval battle off Penama does

## SOME LESSONS FROM THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

The author dwells on the fact that of the first ppropriation of \$50,000,000-"for National Decase. In anticipation of war-mo part was available for offensive purposes, not even for offensive preparation, and while measures for more tive coast defense were permissible and were could be made before the declaration itely preceding the outbreak of hostillt very amenal in the country and every priva-stablishment capable of turning out guns, caa powder, miniminition, etc., was working full capacity night and day for coast de the War department could not purchas contract for any of the material so soon t needed for the new army. There were needs of reserve supplies on hand, and no in case could be made, except for the everyday reds of the army on a peace basis; so that, ader the president's interpretation of the term national defense" there could be added to the aupply, nothing in the way of equip cut, clothing, tentage, harness, commissar ores, medical and hospital supplies, camp furni

re, etc. "Dilatory and grudging legislational borne its fruit." Within a few days after the enactment of the cts of April 22d and 26th, 1838, increasing the ullifary forces, the War department was engaged at the simultaneous preparation of three large armies for operation in foreign countries separ aread from the United States by distances ranging from 100 to 7,000 miles, and, from each other, by half the circumference of the earth. All of the details of organization of the 225,225 voluntaries. ers, as well as the increase in the regular ormy to about \$1,000, are interestingly dealt with. In referring to the transportation to the outhern camps of mobilization, the author says:

"Our soldiers did not travel during the war with Spain as they did during the Civil war. In all contracts with the railroads, it was express stipulated that in the day coaches, each soldiand have an entire seat for Mimself and his dipment, and for over 24 hours of travel, the ops should occupy sleeping cars-Pullman's or -three men to a section. Few veterans of the Civil war can recall having travelled, dur ng the sixties, in any but box, cattle or that irs. Even the horses and mules, in the war ith Spain, were nearly all shipped in patent lace stock cars."

With empty military storehouses, the suppl

partments set to work equipping practically 59,000 men. Many of the articles required were if special manuscence, not to be had in open market. Congress had repeatedly denied requests to equip the arsenals with special reserve emergency, so that specially designed appar-itus for the arsenals had to be manufactured and talled, before work could be commenced on iese articles of equipment. Notwithstanding the ect that there were but 57 efficers of the quarter aster's department, which requires sp en manufactured or purchased and issued 510 28 blankers, 550,775 blouses, 525,263 tros 470,705 campaign hats, 155,107 canvas field uni-forms, 782,303 shoes, 588,800 leggins, 622,211 flanthe transiplission of messages would nel chirts, 1,257,002 undershirts, 1,210,682 drawers feel axes, 4.883 trumpets, 34,344 camp kettles 58,662 mess pans, 65,680 various kinds of tents, 372,879 shelter tent halves, 16,618 horses, 20,189

are transmitted great distances through the ground without the use of a con-"The arrival of the volunteers from their senecting wire, and in accordance with a plan totally different from that of the Moreont system of missions totally different from that of the Moreont system of missions total. mental equipment of every kind. No less than 100,000 Springfield rifles and carbines were issued

clectricity between two instruments when the protocol was signed, on the 12th of latter in quantity and quality of supplies and stationed above the surface of the earth. The only underground meanth of the protocol was signed, on the 12th of latter in quantity and quality of supplies and states and hospital accommodations and treatments. The daily output of the Springfield armory was the says:

There were so many more applicants than commissions in the army to be filled, that for very man appointed, hundreds were necessarily disappointed. After referring to the misunder standing and mistepresentation as to methods of here were not a dozen commissions issued de ly personal interest. The appointments were made by the governors of the states and by the resident." Nearly one-fifth of the officers of he regular army were given volunteer comm sions creating a searchty of regimental officers in the expanded regular service, which greatly inhurrassed that army. The system and data re-iting to appointments is given at length. The ageons and assistant surgeons of volunteer regi Only 95 surgeons were appointed from civit life, which with 940 contract surgeons, were made upon the recommendation of the surgeon-general, after assurance of the candidate's professional malifications, "Not a volunteer officer commis-ioned by the president was court-martialed durog the war. Of the 87 paymasters commis-oned, 86 were appointed from civil life. Not

lar was defaulted and all accounts have en closed. In all the expenditures of every nd, aggregating upwards of \$200,000,000-no arge has been made of jobs or favoritism. mination of many camps and numerous wit-nesses, stated that "the young civillans who re-ceived staff and other appointments, in the main weld together into new communities of discharged their duties in a highly commendable

A chapter is devoted to the "Round Robin" with the communications between the Wer despartment and Shaffer. The writer points out that before the receips on August 4th of the se-called "Round Robin" as early as June 18th and repeated on July 25th, in cable dispatches, the War department had made known its fitter to bring the truops back to the Unied Shaffer, necessing the manner of the communication of the communication of the communications of the communic the United States and that on July 25th he had called Shafter, ambouncing the selection of Montaut. Point for the recuperation of his command, as soon as it could be moved. Following the text of the "Resent Robbin," as cabled and a cothe situation, the author quotes an endorseat of General Lawton on that document, define the mandatory language used as impolit Round Robbin, although, as a matter of public policy, that circumstance was not made public; so it was generally believed that the 'Round Hebbin' was responsible for the return of the 5th curps and the selection of Montauk Point,

n, as a matter of fact, it had nothing to do to a conference by General Shafter to his efficers, the author criticises severely the agencies rough which these alarming utterances were cen to the world. "The publication of the ound fichin" at that time was one of the set unfortunate and repretable incidents of the The information this startling paper made a not only brought terror and anguish to significant between the United States and testing the surface of t

THE JOURNAL of the Military Service Institution, January issue, centains a most interesting review by Colonel Edward E., Helton, acting assistant adjutant general of the Second belgade, New York National guard, of termer Secretary of War Rossell A. Algur's book, "The Spanish-American War," twently published by Harper & Brow. In the course of quantities not determinable in advance of experience. Thousand the colone institute was a sembled together for the first time since 1855. New weapons, resulting in new tactics, were qualified to the colone of experience. Thousand the entire campaign not a erience. Throughout the entire campaign not emplaint was received by the War department any officer or man of the regular arr General Lawton and General Wood, both good opes of the American regular soldier, have tes an one, greater hardships in Indian campaign han the Santiago campaign entailed." In I lays the Spanish fleet had been driven out ntiago harbor, after several severe engagements with an enemy greatly superior in force, on its own ground, well intrenched; 24,000 prisoners, over 1,000,000 rations and a large part of Cuban territory captured, without the loss of a prisoner, gun or flag; while, besides our own torces, in spite of difficult communications, there wear, tents, blankets are the communications, there wear, tents, blankets are the communications. were fed 5000 Cubans and 20,000 helpless men, comen and children thrust into our keeping by

he fortunes of war. The author says: entirely new to them, and a large portion of that General Shatter's telegram, preceding the ampaign were absolutely without foundation is

The Phillipine campaign, our relations with Aguinaldo and the Tagalog rebellion are treated in three chapters. In addition to the consideration of the Philippine operations from a politi-cal and military standpoint, the author em-phasizes the efficiency, under hard service concal and military standpoint, and service conplications, of the American forces. In speaking of the capture of Manlla, he says that "the landing was made during the season of the highest temporary and the clothing and supply conditions capature and the clothing and supply conditions of the history of cure country, as Santiago." That ratchful vigil of the flooded trenches resulted he destruction of many pairs of shoes and 20 men of General Merritt's army marched into Manila barefoot. "Conceive the remarks of the yellow press, had this incident, so common in var, occurred at Santiago, instead of at Manifal Yet there were no complaints from those sturdy

this republic, I should not dare to hope or ask to be forgiven."

ing the sumer of 1898, was in itself unhealthy, and that the percentage of siekness was smaller than among our troops in 1861, the British forces n South Africa, and relatively less than in any car of modern times. Yet much was prevent-ble, being due to camp pollution, the cause eing ignorance or neglect on the part of officers oupled with inexperience on the part of the sen. The precautions taken by the War depuriare shown. The Chickamauga camp sil ad been one of our camp sites for a much large ray, for a much longer period and with much ess supplies, during the Civil war. An account of the investigation of the conditions at this camp is given, of a board of surgeons, one from he regular army and two from the volunteer, er cent, of the volunteer regiments brought ty hold fever to Camp Thomas with them. Then oard 41.803 men of the 1st and 3d Army cor t Chlekanauga, among which there had de cloped 4068 cases of recognized typhoid feve

and 3802 cases, regarded as typhold from their subsequent history. Of these 9800 cases, there were 713 deaths, a rate-lower than the death or volunteers who had been supposed to be well amed. Very many arrived in camps without mitorms, accountements, tilles or anything, in act, necessary for active service, except that unusuasm which is the invariable characteristic of the American volunteer."

The author quotes at length a speech of General Boynton, in permanent charge of Chickanauga Park, delivered at a reunion of Civil war veterans, in September, 1909, in which the resident permanent charge of Chickanauga Park, delivered at a reunion of Civil war veterans, in September, 1909, in which the pain, showing the great superiority during the

he says:
"To sum up this subject the War Departmen sed 644 standard Pullmans, 1501 tourist Pull mans and 3,285 first class day coaches-all proportation of the Camp Thomas troops alone And the yellow journals insisted that the department was crowding the soldiers into cattle can paratus, such as is employed in ordin-ary telephony, a wire affording connec-fied and slandered in any other connection. Yet Dyer Field, at the close of the first day's fight, after twenty-seven hours' marching an fires when a white frost was settling down and with only a few crackers and scraps of bacor and pork, which could not be cooked because the enemy's lines were too close to admit of fires. Well, in the days which tried the souls of the semational journals in the Spanish war, just back of where you bivoucked, the commissary department had a bakery, with a capacity of 60,000 eighteen-ounce loaves, and every soldier and civilian employe in that army got a loaf of it every day, it he wanted it, and it was as

He goes on to say that fresh meat was issued

even days out of ten, as good as ever came in refrigerator cars to the cities and towns of the North, every quarter carrying a tag of government inspection, 5,100,000 pounds issued without the loss of a pound, except where it fell jato the lands of regiments whose men did not knew how to care for it in hot weather, nor the'r officers how to tell them. He speaks of the bands as the same as bought in first-class family groceries, and of the high quality and pointities of fresh vegetables. "The War de-cartment was keeping house with 274,000 board-ra." He refers to the hospitals as superior to my of the Civil war, overcrowded at times and it times a lack of nurses. "And everything did not move as smoothly as a church fair neident and the sickness prevailing in the forces no lack of supplies or attention beyond what round Sanciago, after the fall of that place, was inseparable from the rapid organization of a great camp." He notes that thirteen registers of regulars draph the field supplies for active compalgoing." After stating that the work of the War department and est degree, General Boynton goes on to say: from war conditions. But the quartermaster syrup on the spur of the moment, and so it wa impossible to check the squalling of the few who imagined they were going into a summer en-campanent and found themselves in war camps in-

stead. And the sensational journals became the willing organs of all this baby business. But the country did not then understand that these attacks had political origin, and as it was not decided expedient to make direct attacks on a war president, the scheme was devised of striking him by attempting to discredit his War de-partment and the management of the war." General Boynton further said: "The death-rate at Camp Thomas is the best test of all the sen sational stories with which the country was de served, enraged and driven well-nigh ceasy. To that the soldiers there died off like sheep. Syou will expect to hear rather startling figures. near not only brought terror and angulai to all the communities and neighborhoods in the make the communities and neighborhoods in the need domershandloo among our troops. It did death-tute at Camp Thomas, from the arrival complished even, the interruption of the peace golintions between the United States and ain." The author treats in detail the difficults in landing and forwarding of troops and collect the companion of the state of the state. With patriotic purpose, allies in the allies of the state of the state of the surgeon general of the state to consider the surgeon general of the state to constitute the state that the surgeon general of the state that the surgeon general of the state that the surgeon general of the state that the state that the surgeon general of th

told the surgeon that he was paralyzed and specimen of hospital inattention and want of accommodation, since he had been left out on the und under the trees the night before because

ground under the trees the night before because of a crowded hospital."

Camp Wikeff, at Montauk Point, is then taken up. The fact is stated that contracts for boring wells, piping water, lumber for tent floors and hospital and other supplies, were let on Aug. 2. The first alarming dispatch from Shafter, aumouncing the necessity of immediate return to avoid spread of yellow fever, was received on the 3d, whereupon immediately on that day was leasted the order for the return of the forces. issued the order for the return of the forces. The "Round Robin" was received on the 4th. General Young arrived at Montauk Point on the 5th to take command of the detention and con-valescent camp; work was pushed forward, and before a soldier from Cuba arrived 10,000 tents had been erected and supplies of all kinds were on the ground. On the 15th General Wheeler landed from Cuba, was directed to report in Washington, and at once returned to Montants to "take command of the troops, and without considering expense have the men taken care of." Then follows the account, in detail, of t vast amount of work so specifly done, and the special orders directing tames of comm

wear, tents, blankets, etc., shows 340,347 articles. The author asks, in view of these provisions to the reception of the returning troops, why ther the fortunes of war. The author says:

"Eighty nine newspaper correspondents accompanied the early states of the reception of the returning troops, why there were charges of gross negligence in providing for their care and comfort? and states that panied thereal Shafter's expedition, or about six the widespread publication of the "Round Robto a regiment of 1000 men. Not five per cent of the widespread publication of the "Round Robto a regiment of 1000 men. Not five per cent of the widespread publication of the "Round Robto a regiment of the property of the widespread publication of the "Round Robto a regiment of the property and the property of the conditions and proper treatment of the soldiers. It was not then known entirely new to them, and a large portion of the recipion of the recipion of the recipion of the recipions. read at the time with this understanding. Many of the accounts criticising the condition of that campaign were absolutely without foundation in other letter, was to the country. Nor was it then known, that within an hour after the r celpt of the alarming news respecting the co-General Shafter's cablegram and before the re-celpt of the 'Round Robin,' that army was or

wherein public sentiment smothers reason and loose opinion runs riot."

The records show that at this camp of ten days' preparation, at which 20,000 men were received sick within thirty days, but 126 died, and that predictions of the spread of a typhold

or other epidemic, were unfulfilled.

In returning to the camps of mobilization and instruction, an instance is cited of one regiment camping on the fair grounds in its own state which had in August 602 on the sick repor-Eagan Controversy," containing the author's 260 of which cases were typhout fever. With but says and position on the subject. He says in half as many volunteers as regulars in the Fifth views and position on the subject. He says in half as many volunteers as regulars in the Fifth corps with Shafter, the number of deaths from the same. The death rate per to a soldier on duty in the field under the flag of this republic. I should not dare to hope or ask to and volunteers 26.67.

One of the most interesting chapters in this book is that on "Camps and Disease." It is maintained that no national camp occupied during the sumer of 1898, was in itself unlikely. ropeans into the tropics, in times past, and closes as follows: "Despite the total lack of preparation; despite the failure of the militia to meet expectations in the matter of equipment; despite the inertia of the supply bureaus of the War department, resulting from thirty-three years of peace; despite the necessity of embarkantic and Pacific, with no provisions at the outset for doing so,-notwithstanding these great and new problems, the line and staff of the regular army, and the eage any other nation on the face of the earth, unde he same circumstances."

### THE OPTIMIST.

Ole Uncle Finn was a good ole chap, But he never seemed for to care a rap.
If the sun forgot To rise some day, Just like us not Ole Finn would say: "Oncommon dark, this here we're in, But 'tain't so bad as it might 'a' been,"

But a big cyclone came 'long one day, An' the town was wrecked and blowed away. When the storm has passed And thought at last Ole Finn had found The state o' things he was buried in

About as bad as it might 'a' been So we dog 'im out o' the twisted wreck And lifted a rafter off his neck. He was bruised an' cur, And a sight to see; He was ruined, but He says, says he, With a weak look 'round and a smashed-up grin,
"'Taint half so bad as it might 'a' been!"

But after all, it's the likes o' Finn Makes this world fit fer livin' in. When days are drear And skies are dark, It's good to hear Some ole cuss bark, see here, son!" with a cheerful grin, 'Tain't half so bad as it might 'a' been!"

-Newark News.

# Meldrum, Scott & Co.

126 Wyoming Ave.

Despite the snow and weather, summer influence pervades our store, its influence extending to the farthest nook of the city's limit. Why is this? Because the womanly mind planning for long months ahead, when it will be too warm to think.

## As a Result

we have brought the prettiest patterns, out of the ordinary in their make-up, from Fashion's shopping centers, and placed them at her disposal.

Beautiful Silk Swisses, entirely new, which have taken all Paris by storm, and alongside of the Dainty Dimities and Sheet Lawns. Every one, you will observe, whatever the design, has a stripe of some kind running through it.

## Shirt Waist Suits

tier, more becoming Ginghams are not shown. All the standard colors, some odd, new shades and Roman Stripes will lead during the coming season. The suits as the whole will be fashioned simply, that the wearer may secure the greatest service and comfort. Samples cheerfully furnished. Take ours with you, and note if they suffer by comparison.

## Office Desks and Office Furniture

FINITE

Clean-up

Blankets and

Comfortables

There are not a great many

of any one grade. Yet in the

whole lot we have a fairly

good assortment. We take a

big cut in prices to close out

Our Blankets at regular

prices are the best values on

the market. All are marked

figures, 95c, \$1.50, \$2.50,

We call special attention to

\$12.50 quality, marked to

Are marked down low to sell

them quick. Price, 95c to

510-512 Lackawanna Ave.

A Second-Class

City with a

First-Class Stock of

Cut Glass,

Clocks. Etc.

Suitable for

Wedding Gifts.

the \$4.88 and \$6.50 Blank-

\$3.75, \$4.88, \$6.50.

Silk Covered

Down Quilts

Comfortables

the entire lot this week.

Blankets

and shrunk.



# **New and Complete**

Assortment Being the

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.

### Always Busy down, and are here at these

A shoe that fits the eye should fit the foot-or you don't want it. There is style- ets being extra size, all wool effect of smartness in our shoes which appeals to good dressers-but more important-every pair of our gentlemen's \$5 shoes are at this time \$4, which is important to the economist.

## Lewis& Reilly

114-116 Wyoming Ave.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF SCRANTON.

Capital, \$200,000 Surplus, \$550,000 Sterling Silverware

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

Open Saturday evenings Mercereau & Connell, from 7.30 to 8.30.

132 Wyoming Aveune.

#### Are You a Lover Of the Beautiful?

Do you wish to have pretty rings? We will be pleased to show you Solitaire Diamone Rings, Diamond and Emerald Rings, Dia mond and Ruby Rings, Diamond and Opal Rings, Diamond and Sapphire Rings, Diamond and Turquois Rings. any desired combination to order

### A Difference

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 You can rely upon our judgment and representation.

E. Schimpff, E. Schimpff,

# HALF COST SALI At Crane's

To Clean House Will Sell as Follows:

\$ 20 Raglans and Newmarkets at \$6.90. All Wool 25 Raglans and Newmarkets at 9.90, All Wool 5 16 Raglans and Newmarkets at 14.90, All Wool 15 3-4 Jackets at . . . 8.90, All Wool 26 3-4 Jackets at . . . 11.90, All Wool 25 20 3-4 Jackets at . . . 13.50, All Wool

100 27-Inch Jackets from \$5.00 to \$13.00 that were \$10.00 to \$30.00. Alterations free of charge.

## 324 Lackawanna Avenue

Take Elevator.