

Bicycle Boots

A little something of interest to wheelwomen. To liven trade for the next few days we cut the price on the new bicycle boots, the Victoria and Road King, black or brown vici kid, with flexible soles on the famous silver last. Cut to

\$2.50.

The best boot for the money we've ever seen or sold.

SCHANK & SPENCER,
410 SPRUCE STREET.

WILLIAMS

Linen Slip Covers made for parlor furniture.

AND

Visit our Drapery Department, the largest and most complete in this part of the state.

McANULTY.

Base Ball today, Wilkes-Barre vs. Scranton at 3.45 Admission, 25c.

To insure publication in this paper, volunteered communications of a controversial character MUST BE SIGNED FOR PUBLICATION by the writer's true name. To this rule we cannot hereafter make exception.

CITY NOTES.

A man was arrested on Washington avenue last night for discharging a revolver on the street. His name is unknown.

There will be a general meeting of the Homeopathic Hospital association at 19 o'clock Wednesday morning at the Alhambra library. An attendance is desired of all persons interested in the movement.

The funeral of Mrs. Charles R. Fuller took place yesterday morning at the residence, 535 Madison avenue. The brief and simple services were conducted by Rev. Dr. C. E. Robinson, of the Second Presbyterian church. The interment was private.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Under this heading short letters of interest will be published when accompanied, for publication, by the writer's name. The Tribune will not be held responsible for opinions here expressed.

Mr. Crossley's Pup.

Editor of The Tribune:—In your issue of last Saturday I find my name connected with owning a dog which had bitten one "Patch," and also saying that I had refused to let the dog be killed. I believe that statement was given by that man "Patch." The man did not see me from the night the dog scratched him until last Saturday, for I was out of the city and did not get back until Friday night at 11:30 o'clock. The dog was offered him, and he refused to either take the dog or have it killed when he was at my house on the evening he was pinched by the pup, which is only nine months old.

Yours respectfully,
H. J. CROSSLEY,
628 Gibson Street,
Scranton, Pa., July 5.

Mr. Bunnell's Statement.

Scranton, Pa., July 5, 1897.
Editor of The Tribune,
Sir:—With your permission, I will use your valuable paper to again find fault with the West Side correspondence of the Elmira Telegram. The article which appeared in Sunday's issue of the Telegram referring to me, reminded me of the snapping of a kicked cur.
If the West Side correspondent intends to write up the characters of street car conductors he should begin at home and tell us why he was discharged by the Scranton Traction company. Hoping "George" will refrain from a further exposure of his ignorance, I remain
Yours respectfully,
S. L. Bunnell.

WILL

Unpack big stock of fine CONFECTIONERY Today.
THE SCRANTON CASH STORE,
F. P. PRICE, Agent.

OLD FASHIONED TIME OUT IN GREEN RIDGE

Flag Raising and a Fourth of July Oration at St. Paul's.

HON. T. V. POWDERLY THE SPEAKER

Parade of Catholic Societies, Followed by the Flag Raising and a Picnic—Queen Victoria's Jubilee and the Annual Jubilee of the United States Contrasted—Mr. Powderly is Not Throwing Up His Hat for "Victoria, the Good."

The only real, genuine, old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration was out at Green Ridge where the Phil Sheridan council, Y. M. C. I., raised a flag in front of St. Paul's Parochial school, to the accompaniment of exercises by the school children, an oration by Hon. T. V. Powderly and speeches of presentation and acceptance respectively by President James Roach, of the Young Men's Institute, and Rev. P. J. McManus, pastor of St. Paul's church.

The exercises began at 10 o'clock a. m., when a large membership of local Catholic societies braved the heat and dust and paraded through the principal streets of Green Ridge, headed by the Forest band. There was first a line of carriages containing the speakers, visiting clergymen and representatives of the societies participating.

Then came the Father Matthew societies, Ancient Order of Hibernians and councils of the Young Men's Institute, the St. Aloysius society of the South Side and the Dunmore and John Boyce O'Reilly councils of the Young Men's Institute having the best representation.

At the base of the sixty-six foot pole from which the flag was floated, a platform had been erected and from this the speeches were made. The school children opened the exercises with singing. Then President James Roach, of the Phil Sheridan's, presented the flag to the school in a very neat and appropriate speech.

Rev. Father McManus accepted the gift on the part of himself and the school, thanking the Young Men's Institute in the warmest terms for their kindness and praising them for the spirit which prompted the act. "I have wanted a good big flag for the school ever since it was built," he said, "I have had a small one floating from the window on every appropriate occasion but I felt we should have a big one, that we could float above the school. It seems as if God had given this to us to show his appreciation of the patriotic teachings that I and the teachers have been instilling into our pupils."

MEANING OF THE FLAG.
He then explained to the children what the flag stood for, the significance of the stripes, stars and colors and concluded by telling them that their last drop of blood should not be denied the principles which "Old Glory" represented.

The flag was then hoisted in place while the children sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and "Columbia," with accompaniment by the band. Then three rousing cheers were given, Father McManus leading.

Owing to the excessive heat and the fact that there was no protection from the sun, either for the speakers or the audience, Mr. Powderly made his remarks very brief. His remarks in the main were a comparison of the annual jubilee of the United States and the jubilee of Queen Victoria.

It was quite remarkable, Mr. Powderly thought, that during all of her sixty years reign not one particular deed was found by her admirers that was deemed worthy of special commemoration. He ridiculed the Americans who had participated in the public celebration and said he thanked God no Irishman had been thoughtless enough to scrape and bow before one whose reign was nothing more or less than sixty years of conquest, oppression and tyranny.

Lincoln's emancipation proclamation was mentioned by way of contrast, the speaker contending that that one deed overshadowed not only all that had been accomplished for humanity by Queen Victoria but all the present crowned monarchs of the world.

There was no particular credit attaching to Queen Victoria for what progress Great Britain had made in the matter of civilization, Mr. Powderly said.

An Irishman, one time, he went on to relate, was being shown Niagara Falls by an Englishman. The Englishman grew eloquent at the sight. The Irishman didn't get a bit enthused. The Englishman chided him for his lack of appreciation, whereupon the Irishman said, "Well what's so wonderful about that, I dunno?" "Why," said the Englishman, "The water, that mighty waste of water, going over the falls!" "What the devil is to hinder it?" said the Irishman.

WHAT'S TO HINDER?
With this story he disposed of the one boast made by Victoria's admirers—that she was good. What was to hinder her? There is many a poor and lowly woman, Mr. Powderly said, who had reached Queen Victoria's years and who was also "good." "And," he added, "many of them have raised just as good and as religious boys and girls as has Victoria the Good."

In closing, Mr. Powderly took a whack at bigotry, paying particular attention to those who make Catholics and Irishmen as objects of their narrowness. One thing he would like to call to the attention of such to the fact that Lackawanna county gave two men to the Legion of Honor and that those two bore the name of Patrick DeLacy and John C. Delaney.

The exercises closed with the singing of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and spontaneous burst of applause by the assemblage.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

There is said to be \$500,000,000 invested in it in this country.

In the electric lighting field the total capital invested in the United States is given as over \$500,000,000. The number of plants, public and private, is over ten thousand, says an exchange. The number of motors in use is estimated at about five hundred thousand, and their value at about \$100,000,000. The electrical apparatus used in mining is estimated at \$100,000,000, and the value of the electric elevator industry will probably not fall short of \$15,000,000.

The most important of all the electrical industries, however, is that of electric railways. In this field the investment is very great, and in the United States is represented by a capital

of over \$700,000,000. The number of trolley cars in use is now over twelve thousand miles of track. The electric railways represent more than ninety per cent. of all the street and suburban railroads of the country. The aggregate of all the capital invested in electric lighting, electric railways and electric power is about fifteen hundred millions, and this does not include the value of establishments that manufacture the machinery and apparatus. As many of these are among the largest industrial enterprises in the world, and as nearly all are concerns of considerable magnitude, it is evident that their combined capital will run up into large figures.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN KINGS.

Since Alfred the Great, Two-fifths of the Time Foreigners Have Sat on the Throne Now Occupied by Victoria.

Says the London correspondent of the Sun: At the end of the longest reign in certified and verified history, the number of years that England first and Great Britain next has been ruled over by foreigners, England and Ireland and the British, as we are now known from hearing ad nauseam, never, never, never, never, never, never shall be slaves; but the reiteration of twaddle until we believe it does not prevent us from having spent as a nation two-fifths of our life under the governance of foreign kings and queens, and a consideration of the foreigners might be interesting now.

Burke's Peerage, the Bible of the wealthier families of Great Britain, traces Queen Victoria's pedigree back to Alfred, commonly called the Great. So let us also start with him. Alfred was a Saxon, the son of a Saxon, and he was succeeded by Saxons; so from 871 to 1016, when Canute the Dane succeeded him, the kingdom of England was ruled by Anglo-Saxons. Canute and his sons, Harold Harefoot and Hardcanute, ruled for twenty-six years, until 1042; then the Anglo-Saxon came back in the shape of Edward the Confessor. In 1066 Harold II. succeeded the pious Edward, to be followed by the first professionally foreign king, William the Conqueror.

A PROFESSIONAL FOREIGNER.

He was a professional foreigner because his Norman duchy was more to him than his English kingdom; before this time the foreign kings had treated England as something of an appendage. William the Conqueror had to spend some years in England to complete the conquest; but he was a Norman, a duke, and only incidentally King of England. So, too, were William the Ruddy and Henry the Scholar; nominally kings of Normandy, they warred with that brother for nearly twenty years to obtain his duchy. After Henry I. came Stephen, Count of Blois; to be followed by the Angevin Kings, the Counts of Anjou in France, who ruled from 1154 to 1409. Not all of these rulers were foreigners, however; but Stephen, 1135-1154; Henry II., 1154-1189; Richard I., 1189-1195; John, 1199-1216, were distinctly foreign. In fact, Richard I. did not spend a year all his life in England. But all the rulers of the line married French women, so that there was not English blood in any one of the list. From 1216 to 1400 the Angevins were nonnally English; they lost most of their French lands in 1213, and in 1259, in England. Then came the Lancastrians, the first really English reigning house since the Conquest. Henry IV. was the son of old John of Gaunt; his mother was English—he married an English woman; but his reigning descendants went to France for their wives.

The Yorkists were better English than the Lancastrians, but their reign was shorter, and lasted only twenty-four years. Then came the Percys, and they, too, were English. In 1485 the Tudors, in 1603, came the first of a line of foreigners, whose foreign descent still sits on the British throne. James Stuart had been King of Scotland for more than thirty years when he succeeded Elizabeth as sovereign of England. English history is almost silent as to this fact; it admits that he was King of Scotland, but then lets that fact slip, and remarks that he "began to reign" in 1603. He, like Canute and William I. was a foreign ruler. Charles I., born in Scotland, died on the scaffold in 1649.

WILLIAM OF ORANGE.

In 1688 came another foreigner, William, Prince of Orange, who ruled as William the Third until 1702. Then came Anne, the last of the English sovereigns of England, and when she died, in 1714, came the fourth foreigner, George I., Elector of Hanover, whose English subjects have misapprehended Hanover. George III., born in 1738, was indeed born in England; and the various monarchs since his time have taken care that their princely children should first see the light in England. But they are not English.

Some time ago some paper looked up the pedigree of the Prince of Wales, to determine whether he had more English than French blood in his veins. The paper decided that he had more French blood than English, inasmuch as his nearest English ancestor was Margaret, queen of James IV. of Scotland, who died in 1541; while his nearest French ancestor was Margaret of Lorraine, queen of James V. of Scotland. This was wrong, because Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, was father to James VI., and was of half English blood. But since Darnley's time the house of England has been maintained wholly by Germans.

James VI. of Scotland married Anne of Denmark; his daughter Elizabeth married Frederick, Elector of Brandenburg. Elizabeth's daughter Sophia married the Elector of Hannover; Sophia's son, having married Sophia Dorothea of Zelle, became King of England in 1714. He reigned for thirteen years, most of which time he spent in Hanover. George II. married Caroline of Brandenburg; Frederick, Prince of Wales ("only Fred") married a princess of Saxony; George III. married Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Edward, Duke of Kent, married a princess of Saxe-Coburg; Victoria, the present queen, married a prince of Saxe-Coburg; and the Prince of Wales married a princess of Denmark, whose father, before he became a King, was Prince of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. Is it any wonder that the royal family of Great Britain speak English with a German accent? The wonder would be if they spoke without it. Even in America, where naturalization cures all defects, would you call a person an American, and, in a quarter of the cases, born there yet invariably imported Germans as wives or husbands?

There is no hope for improvement or change, either. The Prince of York, his son, married a German lady, and Prince Edward of York, the future king, has two generations more of

German and less of English blood than has the Prince of Wales. Thus since Alfred's time England has spent 600 years under English kings and 420 years under foreign kings.

THEY HAVE NO APPEAL.

English Criminal Law Does Not Provide for Any Delays.

England enjoys the strange distinction of having been until now about the only civilized country in the world that has no criminal court of appeal, says the New York Tribune. There is a court of final appeal for civil cases, in the House of Lords, over which the Lord Chancellor presides, composed of the members of the high court of judicature, known as the Lord Justices, who are not peers, and likewise of those peers who have held office in the past as Chancellor of England, or as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, as Lord Justice General of Scotland or as merely a Lord Justice. These ex-law lords take their places on the side seats, arrayed in ordinary morning dress, while the Lord Justice of Appeal, arrayed in wig and gown, occupies the cross seats, the Chancellor likewise in his robes, directing the procedure from the woodcock. But nothing of the kind exists for criminal cases and there is at the present moment no means of quashing and reversing the decision of a criminal court, except by the granting of a pardon in the Queen's name to the prisoner. In instances where the innocence of the latter has been brought to light after the conviction this is obviously a most unsatisfactory method of dealing with the affair, since the concession of the act of grace in the name of the Crown implies that a crime has really been committed which needs forgiveness and mercy.

Moreover, judges no matter how eminent and how anxious to be impartial and just, are, after all, but mortal, and just as much subject to idiosyncrasies are sometimes manifested

in an exceedingly distressing manner upon the bench, and when they take the form of the imposition of sentences which, while permitted by law, are altogether out of proportion to the gravity of the offense it stands to reason that some means should exist of repairing the wrongs thus inflicted upon an unfortunate fellow creature. Sir Robert Reid, who was the Attorney General of the last Liberal Administration, did not hesitate to declare the other day in the House of Commons, during the course of a discussion on the subject that "ferocious and cruel punishments" were sometimes inflicted from the bench, and cited the incident where a certain judge had been "guilty of the awful wickedness of increasing a prisoner's sentence by several years for impertinence to himself during the course of the trial." Moreover, the regular sessions of the various counties—tribunals which are composed of county gentlemen and territorial magnates—are renowned for the terrible severity with which they punish petty offenses against property and the game laws, while manifesting an extraordinary leniency where crimes of violence are concerned. As the matter stands now there is no means of revising these sentences, no method of appealing against them.

Still Better.
The D. L. & W. railroad now runs an elegant through day coach (as well as sleeping car) from New York to Chicago on their train No. 7, leaving New York at 7 p. m., every day, thus ensuring "no change of cars" to all passengers. It is the shortest route and has the lowest rates. Apply to your nearest D. L. & W. railroad ticket agent.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents.

REXFORD'S
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These Prices Are for Today and Wednesday Only.

Odd Lot Crockery Sale.

Today starts five days of Crockery and China selling such as Scranton has never known. All of last season's open stock patterns to be closed out. All odd lots to go. All we need say is that we are now prepared to outdo ourselves in bargain selling.

Carlbad Dinner Set 101-piece set, delicate three color decorations, every piece stamped. Splendid this ware, worth \$18. Sale price \$10.90.

Cups and Saucers Over five hundred to be sold this week. English semi-porcelain, decorated in three colors, all with gold, and handled, worth 12c. Sale price 5c., cup and saucer.

Haviland Dinner Set Genuine Haviland Dinner Sets, full 142 pieces, including several large covered dishes, every piece stamped "Haviland," sold everywhere for \$50. Sale price \$29.

After Dinner Cups and Saucers Several different styles, some are Japanese ware, but all China, without regard to value they go at 3c., cup and saucer.

Moustache Cups And saucers to match. Rouses seem a little too high colored for some. Out they go for 5c., cup and saucer.

Toilet Set A lot of imported semi-porcelain toilet sets, in most elegant shapes and decorations. At regular prices they brought from \$6.50 to \$8.50, now they go at the extremely low price of \$3.38

China Mall. Something New.

Is the "Glow" Night Lamp. One pint of oil will feed it 200 hours. No smell! No smoke! No heat! Easy to regulate! Absolutely no danger! Just the thing for the sick room, bedroom, nursery, lavatory and dark corners. Get one for your summer cottage.

25c each China Mall.

Millar & Peck, 134 WYOMING AVENUE. Walk in and look around

REXFORD'S
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REXFORD'S

Some of the Lots Are Small. Come Quickly.

China Cream Pitchers With gold handle, dainty shapes, just in berry time, to go at 3c.

Dinner Sets From the celebrated pottery of J. & G. Meakin, England, three color decorations and lots of gold, would be excellent value at \$12.00. They are marked to go for \$8.90.

Fruit Saucers About two hundred thin real china dishes, with gold line and fluted, never sold less than 10c. Special price 3c.

Jardiniers. Hardly twenty-five, but they join the slaughter grid-ade today, some sold for 98c. Sale price 39c.

Tea Set Imported Tea Sets, handsome decorations, fifty-six pieces, never sold less than \$3.75 the set. Sale price \$1.98 the set.

China Sugar and Creams Several dozen real thin China, nicely flowered and pretty shapes, sold for twenty-five cents the set. Sale price 5c each.

THE GREAT 4c STORE
310 Lackawanna Ave.

FIREWORKS
Firecrackers, Torpedoes, Caps, Pistols, Roman Candles, Sky Rockets, and everything to make the eagle scream, at lowest prices.

THE GREAT 4c STORE
310 Lackawanna Ave.

THIS MATTRESS
is sold in nearly every city in the United States for \$15.00. It is built up in layers and will not mat. It is soft, clean, healthful, elastic and durable. I have made special arrangements to handle this, best of all mattresses, in Scranton and am now able to sell them for \$10.00 A PIECE.

D. I. PHILLIPS,
507 Linden Street.
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

THE KEELEY CURE
Why let your home and business be destroyed through strong drink or morphine when you can be cured in four weeks at the Keeley Institute, 28 Madison Avenue, Scranton, Pa. The Cure Will Bear Investigation.

THE REXFORD CO.,
303 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.
CLEARANCE SALE OF DRY GOODS.
Commencing July 1, we Will Cut the Price on All Spring and Summer Goods. You Can Secure Bargains in Dress Goods, Wash Goods, White Goods, Table Linens, Hosiery, Corsets, Underwear, Men's Dress Shirts, Parasols, Ladies' Shirt Waists, Tailor-Made Suits, Separate Skirts.
COME AND SEE.
MEARS & HAGEN
415 and 417 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa.