

THE TRIBUNE HAS A LARGER BONA FIDE CIRCULATION AMONG SCRANTON BUSINESS MEN THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER

TRAINS ARE AGAIN MOVING AT CHICAGO

An Improvement in the Situation from a Railroad Point of View.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

Persons Engaged in Rioting and Other Unlawful Acts Commanded to Disperse.

THOUSANDS ARE TO STRIKE TODAY

The Majority of Railroads Having Terminals in Chicago Move Their Trains on Time and So Far as the Local Situation is Concerned the Backbone of the Strike Appears to Be Broken—Master Workman Sovereign Will Wait Another Day Before Attempting to Solve the Difficult Problem—Verdict of the Jury in the Case of the Hammond Victims.

CHICAGO, July 9.—THERE were no indications within the immediate limits of the city today that the railroad strikes or boycott was in existence. On the majority of roads having their terminals in this city, through passenger as well as suburban trains were moving on time.

The freight car blockades on the Northwest, Burlington, Lake Shore and Rock Island and Pan Handle roads were also materially raised. The members of the Railroad Managers' association are claiming tonight that, so far as the local situation is concerned, the backbone of the strike has been broken and that success in the immediate future is insured.

At the headquarters of the leaders of the strikers it is admitted at a late hour that from the railroad point of view the situation has materially improved, but it is also contended among the strikers that, notwithstanding the conditions that may be brought to bear in and about the local depots, it will be impossible for trains to run with any degree of regularity, either south, west or north until a settlement with the striking employes has been effected.

The United States grand jury that has been specially empaneled to consider indictments against the leaders of the striking element will assemble at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The men arrested by United States deputy marshals at Blue Island and on the Lake Shore and Rock Island tracks at Forty-third street will be indicted for conspiracy to delay and endanger the passage of mails of the United States.

The United States regulars enjoyed a day of rest upon the lake front while the majority of the state militia took things easy in Battery Dard in a commodious warehouse on Wabash avenue that had been seized under orders of Mayor Hopkins for provisional barracks.

The majority of the roads reported that passenger trains were being run with a fairly close adherence to schedule time and that the freight blockades were being gradually lifted.

A detour of the various depots by representatives of the United Press indicated that these statements were fairly well founded.

PRESIDENT AGAIN SPEAKS.

He Warns All Persons Engaged in Unlawful Acts to Disperse.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—The president this evening followed up his proclamation last night by issuing another of the same tenor but more general in its application. The proclamation is as follows:

By the President of the United States of America: Proclamation: Whereas, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblies of persons, it has become impracticable, in the judgment of the president, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States at certain points and places within the states of North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado and California and the territories of Utah and New Mexico, and especially along the lines of such railways traversing said states and territories as are military roads and post routes and are engaged in interstate commerce and in carrying United States mails...

And, whereas, for the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the law of the United States, and protecting property belonging to the United States, or under its protection, and of preventing obstructions of the United States mails and of commerce between the states and territories, and of securing to the United States the right guaranteed by law to the use of such roads for postal, military, naval and other government service, the president has employed a part of the military forces of the United States. Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby command all persons engaged in, or in any way connected with, such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblies, to disperse and retire peacefully to their respective abodes on or before 3 o'clock in the afternoon on July 10.

four, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and eighteenth. (Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND, By the president. (Signed) W. Q. GRESHAM, Secretary of State.

The decision to issue such a proclamation was made this morning, and the past few days were given up to arranging its terms. Tonight Secretary Lamont, Attorney General Olney, Postmaster General Bissell and Major General Schofield met the president at the white house and expressed satisfaction with the scope of the proclamation by which they had a share in perfecting.

The president today received another certification from the governor of Idaho respecting the necessity for federal troops to maintain order in that state. This was supplemented by semi-official dispatches from the Idaho senators from Judge Beatty, the United States judge for the district of Idaho, and from other prominent persons in the state, requesting them to urge upon the president the need for troops in the Couer D'Alene region. Senators Shoup and Dubois took these dispatches to the white house tonight and had a talk with the secretary of war and Major General Schofield on the subject. It seems that Governor McConnell's dispatch to the president received yesterday was not quite in accord with the requirements of the constitution in such emergencies, but troops will undoubtedly be dispatched from Fort Sherman to the scene of the troubles.

The conference this evening ended shortly after 10 o'clock. General Miles telegraphed that everything was quiet and that he was going to bed, and the president and his advisers concluded to do likewise. General Miles also advised that the mass meeting of trade unionists was off for tonight. Secretary Lamont and General Schofield remained with the president for some time after Secretary Gresham, who arrived late, Attorney General Olney and Postmaster General Bissell had left. When General Schofield left the white house at 11 o'clock he said that matters looked better tonight than they had at any time since the strike began. The general said that no state troops in any state had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service, although the president had specific constitutional authority to call them out. He also said that no additional regular troops had been sent to Chicago or elsewhere.

EFFECT OF PROCLAMATION.

President Cleveland's Message Brings Good Results Along the Lines.

CHICAGO, July 9.—It is admitted on all sides tonight that the proclamation issued at midnight by President Cleveland has done much toward clearing the atmosphere and bringing the mob element to a sense of its responsibility than could have been accomplished by all the self-proposed conciliation and mediation committees in a month. The proclamation was printed in the Polish, Bohemian and English languages. The officials of the unions are expecting arrest hourly and are now prepared for it. At a legal conference held today a line of defense was mapped out.

THE STRIKE UNIVERSAL.

Knights of Labor Throughout the Country Will be Called to Join.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Grand Master Workman Sovereign and Member Martin of the executive board, attended a secret conference this afternoon at which the situation was discussed by the Knights of Labor. A final decision to strike in numbers all over the country was finally adopted. Mr. Sovereign said tonight that every Knight of Labor in the United States would go when called upon to assist the strikers. One more day of suspense and the city will either be restored to a peaceful condition or riot and anarchy will run loose in the streets.

This is the universal verdict as to the outcome of the attempt at arbitration with the Pullman company, which failed today, and the unanimous agreement of all labor organizations to strike in sympathy with the Pullman employes and the American Railway union men unless a settlement of the strike and boycott is effected before 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The wildest rumors have been flying today as to the probable action of the strikers and the authorities. It is not doubted that over 100,000 men will obey the call to strike as agreed upon at the meeting.

Only one union out of the 100 has not agreed to strike and that is the printers.

The gravity of the situation is becoming more and more apparent in Chicago and as the feeling increases the efforts on the part of disinterested parties to secure a settlement have been rebuffed.

The news spread broadcast tonight that the hundred or more anarchists in Chicago had not neglected the opportunity to inflame the excited masses with their destructive doctrines, has tended to increase the excitement and suspense.

INQUEST ON FLEISCHER

The Coroner Views the Victim of the Hammond Shooting.

HAMMOND, Ind., July 9.—Anthony Zeldner, coroner of Lake county, arrived here today and held an inquest on the body of Charles Fleischer, who was shot by a federal soldier yesterday. The mayor and members of council and a large number of citizens were present. The testimony given by three witnesses, one of them a brother-in-law of the victim, showed that the soldiers commenced the shooting without any warning on a moving train in the direction of the crowd which had thrown a rope around a Pullman car in the effort to upset it in the way of the soldiers.

PULLMAN WILL NOT ARBITRATE

Chicago Peacekeepers Are Coldly Received by Representative Wickes.

THE INTERVIEW WAS IMPRESSIVE

A Committee from the Councils Visit Vice President Wickes and Propose Arbitration—They Are Met with Firm Refusal—The Pullman Company Will Not Surrender the Principle Involved and Its Representatives Turn Deaf Ear to Pleadings of the Visitors—General Strike Today.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 9.

IT IS war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt. The powers have spoken and the most tremendous strike known to the world will be inaugurated tomorrow when the evening whistles blow, and a hundred thousand men lay down their work, not to return until the Pullman boycott is settled. Today has been the most quiet Chicago has experienced since the great Pullman boycott was declared. But it was the quiet that precedes the storm, and beneath the strange stillness the ear of the close watcher of events can catch the ominous rumblings of an industrial cyclone, threatening dread disaster and fearful destruction, a storm whose awful portents none had read and whose vast consequences none may forecast.

The strike which paralyzed traffic on the railroads for the past few weeks and wrought loss beyond computation to every interest in Chicago, will tomorrow be amplified by the practical cessation of all industry and the almost complete paralysis of commerce in and about the city. All night Sunday and until the gray hours of Monday's dawn a great meeting composed of delegates from all of the trades unions in Chicago sat in Ullrich's hall and wrestled with the problem confronting them. The question before the meeting was, Shall the trades unions of Chicago strike in sympathy with the Pullman boycott to the end that the principle of arbitration may win?

CITY COUNCIL INTERESTED.

It was a gathering of thoughtful men, and their deliberations were marked for their calm earnestness. The gravity of the situation was fully apprehended. It was determined that a last attempt be made to get the Pullman company to arbitrate its differences with its workmen, and a committee of seven was appointed to call upon the mayor with a view to securing the co-operation of the city in the strike.

This committee was composed of the council members—Aldermen McGillen, Marner, Melhoefer and Powers, and Messrs. Ederkin, Ryan and Lindholm, representing the trades unions. The sub-committee repaired at once to the office of Vice President Wickes, of the Pullman company, and requested an interview with that gentleman. It was granted, and then followed a scene which bids fair to rival in historic interest and importance any event in the history of labor. Every man present felt the extreme gravity of the hour and the silence through which the voices of speakers seemed painfully distinct was oppressive.

RECEPTION BY MR. WICKES.

"Do you come as an official of the city?" Mr. Wickes asked the spokesman. "I do," replied Mr. McGillen. "Do you represent the mayor in this matter?" inquired the Pullman official. "The mayor will endorse our action here," the spokesman replied. Alderman McGillen was the spokesman. He addressed Mr. Wickes and pleaded before him the proposition as authorized by the full committee. Once, as the spokesman said, "The company cannot recede from the position it has already held."

When the spokesman asked Alderman McGillen to be eloquently portrayed the situation in all its bearings and the inevitable consequences unless a settlement were reached. He seemed touched and attentive. He seemed touched by the appeal, and when the spokesman had concluded retired with Attorney John S. Kimmel, of the Pullman company, for consultation. The delay was of brief duration. When he returned every one present in read Vice President Wickes' stern face the fateful answer he would make. The feeling was intense and the little throng, composed of committee-men, members of the press and news associations, waited breathlessly for him to speak. Addressing Alderman McGillen Mr. Wickes said:

"The Pullman company has nothing to arbitrate." "Then there was a painful silence," Alderman McGillen seemed paralyzed for a moment. He could not believe the Pullman company would assume a responsibility so tremendously grave. "Am I to understand," he slowly said, "that the Pullman company refuses this slight request, made in so grave an hour, and upon which so much depends?" "The Pullman company has nothing to arbitrate," reiterated Vice President Wickes.

Alderman McGillen said with great emphasis: "Mr. Wickes, your company demands the police protection of the federal government, the state of Illinois, the county of Cook and the city of Chicago, and yet you utterly ignore a fair request made by the city, a request the fundamental idea of which is the preservation of peace. We have come to you as conservators of the peace and you have assumed grave responsibility in thus being urged to request we make a responsibility greater, perhaps, than ever you are aware of."

"There is a principle involved in this matter," said Mr. Wickes, "which the Pullman company will not surrender. It is that employers must be permitted to run their business in their own way and without interference from employees or from anybody else. We shall not allow any one to tell us how our business shall be conducted, and we shall not consent to arbitration. Our business is our own private affair and we want no interference from federal or state or any other government."

There was nothing more to say. One hundred thousand men will quit work tomorrow night for a indefinite period, trusting that in their contest for the principle of arbitration, they will win.

RAZORS AT SCOTSDALE.

Bloody Riot in Which Colored Miners and Citizens Generally Participate—Several Injured.

SCOTSDALE, Pa., July 9.—Three negroes employed at the Painter works of the McClure Coke company came to Scottdale this afternoon. As soon as their presence became known, strikers attacked and drove them over into Fayette county. Shots were exchanged but no one was injured. The negroes went back to the coke works where plans were made to raid this town tonight. The 150 negroes at the Painter works armed themselves and at 8 o'clock tonight marched to town and lined up on North Broadway. Two of their number were sent ahead down the street, expecting the strikers to attack them.

The two had orders to retreat back to Broadway, where the crowd remained in readiness to meet the pursuers and fire into them. The two negroes did not return, and becoming impatient the crowd marched down the street, flourishing clubs, revolvers and razors, bowling like Indians they waited in front of the Kromer House. Joseph Carter, a colored cook at one of the hotels, jumped out into the street and shouted, "Let us clear out!"

A Hungarian standing in front of the hotel was at once attacked, and before he could be rescued he was badly cut on the shoulder, side and thigh with a razor. Burgess John Robertson appeared on the scene and commanded the mob to disperse. A negro deliberately fired three shots at him and another struck him with a stone.

This was a signal for a battle and a crowd of at least 500 citizens rushed in on the negroes. The negroes retreated shooting back into the crowd and at least 500 shots were fired. The citizens secured revolvers and guns and chased the negroes through Pastime park, keeping up a hot fire. The negroes escaped through the woods to the works.

David Munday, a colored man from Pittsburg, was left behind probably fatally wounded, being shot in the back of the head by a bullet. Another negro was wounded, but his companions carried him away. A strike leader known as "Dutch Davy" had one finger cut off by a blow from a razor. Patrick McAtee was struck on the head with a brick and severely injured. It is reported that at least a dozen negroes were wounded and that one is dead.

At 9 o'clock a report reached town that the negroes in command of Sam Ford, an ex-deputy sheriff, were coming back to town and the citizens prepared for a battle. The burgess called on the sons of veterans. They appeared on the streets armed with guns and were joined by a company of sixty armed men who came up from Emerson street. Some of the hot-heads wanted to march to the works and kill all the negroes in the neighborhood.

When it became known that the negroes came on as far as Kifotown and returned to the coke works, the crowd quieted down. It is said the negroes are recruiting their forces and will return tonight to rescue those of their number who have been arrested. If they put in an appearance a bloody conflict will result.

SCHOOL TEACHERS CHOSEN.

Pittston Directors Select Guardians of the Young for Next Year.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 9.—At a meeting of the school board tonight last year's teachers, except two who had resigned and three who were not re-employed, were brought in office. The new ones are Katie Cunningham, Tillie Cooklin, Anna G. Cawley, Bessie Carroll, Blanche Lavan and Susie Gordon. William Jones was re-elected instructor of music.

CONDENSED STATE NEWS.

C. L. Magee, of Pittsburg, who has been in Europe, is expected home this week. In the Oil City Tube works John Lang was shocked to death by electricity. Government employes at federal buildings throughout the state are being urged to leave their offices, and to return to their homes. Having escaped from the Chester county authorities, J. W. Gyles, accused of selling a stolen horse, was recaptured at Chester. The tiger that escaped from Main's wrecked circus at Tyrone a year ago, is supposed to be still prowling about the mountains there. The Lewis mine at Smoke Run, at Clearfield, operated by the Cambria company, began work yesterday with old men at 45 cents per ton. The Pittsburg Leader has raised a fund of \$1000 to erect a memorial to Director Bigelow for his valuable services in securing public parks. After a prolonged wrangle between commissioners, sheriff and prison inspectors of Lehigh county, it was decided to execute Harry Johnson privately.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS

Thousands to Attend the Annual Meeting at Cleveland This Week.

GOVERNOR M'KINLEY'S WELCOME

Elaborate Preparations for Receiving and Entertaining the Guests—Halls and Meeting Places for the Accommodation of 40,000 Delegates. Celebrated Orators of the Age Are Among the Speakers—An Outline of the Convention's Work.

CLEVELAND, July 9.

EACH new year finds the Christian Endeavorers of the world, and the first and largest evidence of this lies in the number of delegates that gather at their great annual meetings. They will mass 1,000,000 strong or more Wednesday in hospitable Cleveland. The convention opens that night. No fewer than fifteen meetings have been arranged for the evening in the various churches. The speakers for these night meetings include Rev. George Dana Boardman, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, Mrs. Frances J. Barnes and Anthony Comstock of New York city; Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of Minneapolis; Bishop Rowland of Chicago; Rev. W. H. Hanlin, of Washington, D. C., and many others.

The great convention will actually open Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Governor McKinley will deliver an address of welcome on behalf of the state, and Rev. J. H. Tyler, chairman of the local committee, on behalf of the local committee and the local Christian Endeavor organizations. The response will be made by Rev. E. R. Dille, of San Francisco. The other business of the morning includes the annual report of the general secretary, John Willis Barr, and the presentation of state banners.

The afternoon will be given up to one of the singular features of the convention an interdenominational society sets aside that time for denominational rallies, of which twenty-five have already been arranged, including the Baptist, African, Methodist, Episcopal, Christian, Disciples of Christ, Friends, Lutheran, Mennonite, Methodist, Moravian, Presbyterian, Protestant, Episcopal, Reformed United Brethren, and a number of others. Leading ministers of each denomination will preside, and addresses will be made by prominent speakers.

THE HALL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The largest hall in the city, Seager's hall, seats 10,000 people. Near it an immense tent has been erected to accommodate 10,000 more. Two of the largest churches in the city, one of which has a seating capacity of 3,000, are near by, and will be used for overflow meetings. The Music hall, down town, will accommodate over 6,000, and it has also been secured, so that by means of overflow meetings it is hoped to provide for all who come, even if the number reaches 40,000.

The annual address of the president of the united society, the Rev. Francis E. Clark, who is also the father of the society, having died in Baltimore, the first Christian Endeavor society in Portland, Me., February 2, 1881, will be delivered first in Seager's hall and afterward in the tent. The other speakers at these meetings will be Rev. A. C. Dixon, L. L. D., of Brooklyn, and Rev. M. B. Babcock, D. D., of Baltimore.

Friday morning will be opened with ten prayer meetings held in churches in various parts of the city at 6:30 a. m. At 10 o'clock free parliaments will be conducted, one on "The Christian Endeavor Pledge," by Rev. G. H. Simmons, of Louisville, Ky., at Seager's hall, and the other by the Young People's Society of Christ and the Church, of Chicago, in the tent. "Christian Endeavor versus the Saloon," by John G. Woolley, of Chicago, will be delivered to both audiences, and other addresses on good citizenship, serious and practical speakers will characterize the sessions, which will have a practical bearing upon the political duties of young Christians. The afternoon will be given up to schools of practical methods in the committee work which constitutes the essential part of the training of every individual society. Conferences have also been arranged of various officers. In the evening the eloquent colored drime, Bishop B. W. Arnold, of Wilberforce, O.; Rev. J. K. Dixon, L. D., of Philadelphia, and Rev. William J. Tucker, D. D., president of the Dartmouth college, will deliver addresses.

OTHER INTERESTING FEATURES.

Saturday, after the usual prayer meetings, the morning will be devoted to interdenominational and international fellowship. The addresses and free parliaments which have been arranged will almost confuse the visitor with the multitude of good things offered. The sessions on these topics promise to be of exceptional interest as promoting closer and more harmonious relations between all denominations in the future. These Christian endeavorers are the coming generation of church leaders and the broader plans upon which they work is a certain proof of future liberality and close sympathy between all sects. The afternoon will be devoted to the junior Christian Endeavor society, the department given up to the direction of the children of the church toward an activity in it as they grow older. Addresses will be made by Rev. Cornelius Best, D. D., Jersey City; Rev. H. W. Pope, New Haven; Rev. W. W. Spooner, Camden; Mrs. I. M. Alden (Pansy), Miss Pauline Root, Madras, India, and others. In the evening a large number of receptions have been arranged for the various state, territorial and provincial delegations. Excursions on the lake have also been planned for those who prefer rest and recreation to attendance upon further meetings.

SUNDAY MORNING SERVICES WILL BE

conducted in the churches. In the afternoon the topic will be "Missions and Ministering." Rev. Hermann Warszwak, of New York, will speak on "The Movement Among the Jews Toward Christ," and it is hoped that Bishop Theobald, of India, and Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, of the China Inland Mission, will also be present. The convention sermons in the evening will be by Rev. A. J. F. Bobrens, D. D., of Brooklyn, in the Seager's hall, and by President R. F. Raymond, D. D., L. L. D., of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. Consolation meetings, led by "Father" Clark and Secretary John Willis Barr, will close the convention. This brief review of the programme will give some idea of the extent of the plans that have been made for this gathering. The growth of the Christian Endeavor society has been phenomenal. Founded in 1881, it had less than 9,000 members in 1884. In 1888 this had grown to 300,000. Two years later it was 600,000, and today it exceeds 1,500,000.

President Dubs Will Try to Clear the Blockade Path.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 9.—J. C. Manning, district secretary of the Christian Endeavor Union, has received a dispatch from the head of the various railway lines over which the excursion to Cleveland will go that the companies have been assured by Mr. Dubs of the American Railway Union, that they will render all aid possible to the transportation of the delegation going to and returning from the convention.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION.

Bill for Strengthening Uncle Sam's Fleet Passes the Senate with but Little Opposition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—The naval appropriation bill was passed in the senate today with very little friction or delay. There was one amendment offered which might have led to considerable debate, and that was for the construction of two new steel-hulled cruisers, at a cost not exceeding \$2,750,000 each. Mr. Gorman (Md.) who was in charge of the bill, requested that the amendment should be withdrawn, on the ground, first that by 1896 the thirteen cruisers now in course of construction would be completed and would furnish a very respectable navy, and second, that in the present depressed condition of business and the existing state of the treasury finances, it is desirable to keep down expenses. Mr. Daniel, Virginia, who had offered the amendment, recognized the force of the suggestions, and in accordance with Mr. Gorman's request, withdrew the amendment. The blind chaplain of the senate, in his opening prayer had invoked divine restraint on the violence of lawless men who set themselves up against the statutes of the country, and immediately afterwards Mr. Peffer, Kansas, offered resolutions which went over the top of the government control of all railroads engaged in interstate commerce, to uniformity of transportation rates for freight and passenger throughout the country, to the government of the ownership and operation of coal beds, to the supply of money by the government alone, to a uniform rate of interest, and to raising all the revenue of the government by taxes on real estate.

Mr. Blanchard, Louisiana, denied that he had played the part of conspirator in connection with the passage of the tariff bill, and contradicted the published statement to that effect.

LIVELY COUNCIL MEETING.

The President Staves Off Painful Inquiry by Application of Gas Law.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 9.—Another lively session of council was held tonight. After hearing routine committee reports, council passed to a consideration of the resolution introduced one week ago by Mr. Kearney asking for a committee to investigate charges that the president, Mr. Mangan, had solicited three passes from the Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley Traction company.

President Mangan declared Mr. Kearney out of order, because the resolution in question bore no signature. Mr. Kearney then asked Mr. Mangan to return the copy of the resolution so he (Kearney) could sign it. This the president also refused to do. By refusing to recognize the matter in any way the president officer managed to stave the investigation off for the present, but his course is strongly condemned and it is not believed that he can sustain it indefinitely.

THE MEETING DID NOT MASS.

Coke Strike Leaders Fail to Rally Ten Thousand.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 9.—The coke strike leaders were greatly disappointed at the slim attendance at today's mass meeting. Ten thousand had been expected. The number present fell far short.

FOUGHT FROM THE CABLE.

The Interdiction of the Vote of July 14, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, has been recalled.

Salvador is still in a state of anarchy. Gutierrez and Rivas, the rival revolutionary chiefs chiefs, are preparing to annihilate one another.

WEATHER FORECAST.

CLEAR. WASHINGTON, July 9.—Forecast for Tuesday: For Eastern Pennsylvania, generally fair, weather variable, with slightly warmer in interior. For Western Pennsylvania, fair, warmer, variable winds.

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