

All the news of the strike in THE TRIBUNE.

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SCRANTON, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1894.

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

THE STRIKE AT CHICAGO ABOUT OVER

Master Workman Sovereign Fails to Paralyze All Industries.

GENERAL TIE-UP A FAILURE

Trains Are Moving and Business Is Booming at the Stock Yards.

TELLING WORK OF THE GRAND JURY

Indictments Brought Against Riotous Strikers—It is Hinted That Actions of the Railway Managers' Association Will Also Be Investigated.

Quiet Reigns About the City, and Troops Have Little to Do—Citizens Display Patriotic Emblems and Places of Business Are Gaily Decorated—The Limited Response to Sovereign's Manifesto is Taken as an Indication That the Crisis Has Been Passed—Encouraging Reports Elsewhere.

CHICAGO, July 11.

The most important developments in the labor situation during the past twenty-four hours is the announcement made tonight from the headquarters of the American Railway Union that a determined effort is to be made to invoke the federal laws against the members of the General Managers' Association, and that, with this end in view, a conference will be held tomorrow at the residence of W. W. Irwin, of Minneapolis, the principal counsel for the men arrested for participation in the Homestead riots, and a number of local attorneys who have made the laws of the United States relative to a legal combination and conspiracy a special study.

Mr. Irwin, so it is authoritatively stated, is now on his way to Chicago in company with a prominent member of the Knights of Labor who was sent from this city in order to enlist his services in behalf of the union. This move on behalf of the striking element receives additional weight from the general impression that prevailed around the federal court section of the government building today, and which was tentatively endorsed by Judge Grosscup and District Attorney Mitchell, that Justice would be meted out impartially to all violators of the federal statutes, whether they were railroad presidents or railroad brakemen.

A JUDICIAL HINT.

When Judge Grosscup was asked today whether the special grand jury was impeded simply to inquire into the general impression that prevailed, it was within its scope to inquire into probable violations of the law by railroad managers, Judge Grosscup significantly replied that he had no doubt that when the body should have finished the particular matter it is now investigating, it would turn its attention to other matters who may have violated the law, and that it would so widen the scope of its inquiry as to include all persons who may have interfered with or obstructed state commerce or the United States mails in any way or by any means. This reply is regarded as a diplomatic hint framed as not to violate the judicial dignity of the grand jury who only commenced its work and that it may be sealed to consider the question as to whether or not railroad managers have committed any offense bringing them within the pale of the statutes that have been invoked against the leaders of the strike. It is known, moreover, that this question was vigorously debated in the session of the grand jury yesterday that preceded the return of the true bills against Debs and his associates, and that at least two of the body insisted vigorously that George M. Pullman himself should be included in the indictment. Counsel for the strikers, as well as Mr. Debs and his colleagues, are secret concerning the actual grounds upon which process will be sought against those whom they characterize as their "opponents" in a general way, however, the claim is made that the obstruction of the United States mails and the interruption to interstate commerce has been done, quite as much to the general managers, as to the men responsible for the ordering of the strike, and that while it is true that the boycott was ordered, it is also true that the general managers agreed among themselves that no trains should be run on any of the roads until all had gained the points in dispute, and that, as a consequence, many roads that were inclined to deal direct with their employees, and thus bring about a resumption of the traffic on their own lines, were whipped into the track.

MANAGERS COURT INVESTIGATION.

The indictments returned yesterday against the union men, were, it is understood, based almost entirely upon the contents of certain telegrams that a telegraph company was compelled to produce, and a charge is made, and this form a portion of the statement to be made by the federal authorities in behalf of the arrested men, that another placement of a similar order will bring to light telegrams sent out by the general managers' association, that on their face points to legal methods, if any such methods have existed, as the dispatches which were produced before the grand jury yesterday. These are the straw, as they are called by the strikers' headquarters, but which have not been embodied in an official statement. The members of the general managers' association claim that they

are willing that their every action should be thoroughly and impartially investigated. They contend that they were not the aggressors, that the fight was forced.

It is on them and not by them, and that they have done nothing more than to protect to the best of their ability the property over which they have control. They have neither violated the statutes relating to the transportation of United States mails or those governing interstate commerce, but from beginning to end they have simply acted on the defensive with the aid and succor that has been afforded by the United States government.

QUIET REIGNS ABOUT THE CITY.

Peace and quiet were maintained throughout the city today. It was a welcome relief from the tension of yesterday, and especially in view of the fears that had been entered that the general tie-up ordered by the various trades might result in filling the streets with sympathetic strikers and serious disorders being possibly provoked. There were fewer white ribbons to be seen today and less than many patriotic emblems. Many banks and other institutions and buildings, not content with hoisting the Stars and Stripes on their fronts, decorated their ground floor fronts with monster flags. The military encampments on the lake front and at the government building attracted large crowds, but they were eminently good natured and chatted socially and with heartiness with the regulars that were off duty and mixed with them.

At the stock yards the blockades were effectively broken. Business was resumed on every road and all was bustle and haste in the miles of pens along the tracks. The first incoming cattle train in two weeks steamed into the yards at daybreak and by 4 o'clock sixty-nine cars of live stock were brought in by the Burlington, forty by the Northwestern and fifty by the Santa Fe. The military was on guard at every important point, but there was no need of its services.

For the twenty-four hours ending this evening not a single fire or police alarm was turned in from the district and Police Captain O'Neill, who is in command of the district, officially returned to the police area in full command of the situation, and that there appears to be no further use for the troops. At the same time any attempt to withdraw the latter will be met by the general opposition of the packers and other business interests and until present conditions should continue for several days to come, it will be regarded as necessary to hold the military in reserve.

SOVEREIGN'S TIE UP A FAILURE.

The anticipated tie-up of business, a result of the sympathetic strike order issued by the representatives of the allied trades and the appeal of the Knights of Labor of Mr. Sovereign did not materialize to any visible extent. The most radical reports keep the total that has so far responded within 15,000, while conservative estimates do not go much behind that number. It is claimed, however, that many of the unions are so situated that they cannot shut down at a day or an hour's notice and that the full effect of the tie-up will not be apparent before the end of the week.

Considerable discouragement was expressed over the reports from other large cities that Mr. Sovereign's appeal had met with but a limited response and fears were expressed that this might induce President Gompers and the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor who will assemble here tomorrow, to take a more conservative course than has been expected at their hands.

THE GRAND JURY'S WORK.

When the federal grand jury adjourned this evening, after two sessions occupying in the aggregate about six hours, District Attorney Mitchell was handed fifteen indictments that represented the work of the afternoon session. Judge Grosscup, however, had left court for the day and the indictments cannot therefore be formally returned until tomorrow. The names of the defendants were not made public, but it was stated that no prominent labor leaders were involved but that the true bills affected the men arrested at Blue Island and at points on the Pan Handle, Lake Shore and Rock Island tracks who participated in the disorders of last week. Some seventeen men concerned in the burning of cars and stoning of trains in the earlier part of the trouble were brought in by deputy marshals and escorts of military during the day, but only a few of the number were released on small bail.

LATE STATES MARCHES ARNOLD TODAY.

Late States Marches Arnold today reduced his forces by 300 men. These were withdrawn from outlying points where no further necessity exists for their services.

The situation tonight is that of an armed truce. The railroad men, by watching every move of their adversaries, say that they are satisfied with the situation and that their policy is absolutely "no surrender." The union officers and directors also profess to be equally satisfied and adopt the same motto.

THE GOVERNMENT IS JUST.

Papers and Mail Belonging to Debs Ordered Returned by General Olney.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The action of Judge Grosscup in Chicago today in directing that Debs' papers seized last night be returned him was the result of a telegram sent to Special Assistant Attorney Walker, Attorney General Olney, upon reading the United Press dispatch of the seizure, immediately indicated the action. It is known that the president at the white house and filed it himself by 11 o'clock. It reads: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11. Edwin Walker, counsel at law, Chicago: Seizure of Debs' papers, if not according to law, should be publicly disavowed and papers at once returned. Even if seizure, strictly and technically lawful, papers should be returned. The government in enforcing the law cannot afford to be itself lawless.

nor even if they be within its strict right, should measures be resorted to which are unusual and come dangerously near invasion of personal rights. The government is too strong and its cause too righteous to require anything of that nature. Please write at once what has taken place and what is done in pursuance of these instructions. (Signed) OLNEY, Attorney General.

MAPPING THE CAMPAIGN.

Grand Master Workman Sovereign Confers with the A. R. U. Officials.

CHICAGO, July 11.—American Railway union officials were busy today conferring with Grand Master Sovereign and Executive Committee members Kinney, of the Knights of Labor, and the local chiefs of the trades unions. A decisive plan of campaign was mapped out, and in substance the result of the meeting was a general and positive agreement to call out every laboring man in the city and country, if possible.

The general strike which began today was not as complete as expected in some quarters. As has been forewarned in these dispatches the action of the committee attending the meeting Sunday night, while unanimous in sentiment, was not so definite, as a number of the committees have not received the proper instructions, or the actual power to strike.

Grand Master Workman Sovereign had received no official reports from the Knights of Labor assemblies tonight of actual strikes and the majority of the messages received by him announced that meetings were to be held tonight, tomorrow night and Saturday and Sunday to take united action. Mr. Sovereign said this evening that his committee had estimated that over 500,000 men would respond to his call.

THE PEACEMAKERS FAIL.

Pullman Officials Reject the Overtures of Mayors of Fifty Cities and Refuse to Arbitrate.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The Pullman company has rejected the kindly overtures of the mayor of fifty of the leading cities of the country, and still refuses to arbitrate. At 4 o'clock this afternoon Mayor Hazen S. Pingree, of Detroit, accompanied by Mayor John S. Hopkins, of Chicago, and Eskine H. Phipps, of Boston, and other shoe firms of Philadelphia and Palmer, of this city, called at the Pullman building. Mayor Pingree carried with him telegrams from fifty mayors calling upon the Pullman company in the name of peace and good citizenship to submit its differences with its employees to arbitration and at once end the disastrous strike.

There were present at the conference on behalf of the Pullman company, Vice President Wickes, General Manager Brown and Chief Counsel John S. Rannels. Mayor Pingree presented the telegrams he had received from all parts of the country, and in a manner most earnest urged that the Pullman company accept the overtures of the people and at once submit all matters in question between itself and its employees to arbitration. He pointed out the disastrous condition which had already resulted from the strike, and the results which seemed inevitable unless it was settled.

The officials of the company, on the other hand, denied responsibility and repeated the oft-reiterated statement that there was nothing to arbitrate. They declared that the works had for a long time previous to the strike been run at a loss, and if they were again put in operation it could only be at still further loss. They declared, in conclusion, "that the question at issue, which was simply that of reopening the works and carrying on the business at a ruinous loss, was not a proper subject for arbitration."

The conference ended with that emphatic decision of the officers of the company, and the party of peacemakers withdrew.

THE COMPANY SATISFIED.

Pullman's Action in Refusing to Arbitrate Approved by Stockholders.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Henry G. Hulbert, one of the directors of the Pullman company, and a close friend of the president of that corporation, was asked today about the Chicago dispatch published this morning to the effect that the stockholders of the company were preparing to revolt against Mr. Pullman.

"I have yet to learn," said Mr. Hulbert, "of one single stockholder who is opposed to the course Mr. Pullman has pursued in this strike. From every side he has received letters commending him for his action and urging him to continue in the same way. The annual meeting of the stockholders will take place in October. Why, if such a step was contemplated it would require twenty millions worth of stock to oust Mr. Pullman, and I am certain I could in forty-eight hours rally enough votes to support Mr. Pullman in any step he may desire to take. I can say with knowledge and authority that there is no movement on foot to oust Mr. Pullman from the control of the company."

IMPEACHMENT TRIALS.

Little Hope That a Case Could Be Made Against General Olney.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Articles of impeachment against any cabinet officer for "high crimes and misdemeanors," must be adopted by a majority of the house of representatives, and it requires the affirmative vote of two thirds of the senate to convict. It is estimated that articles of impeachment against the attorney general of the United States for his course

DISTURBANCE IN CALIFORNIA

The Strikers in the Golden State Are Belligerent.

TRAIN WRECKED ON TRESTLING

The California Strikers Are Determined Not to Yield Without a Struggle—Many Sharpshooters in Their Ranks—An Engineer and Two Soldiers Killed Near Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 11.

STATE troops have been at the river bank and will probably be kept there throughout the day. They observed no signs of hostility until shortly after the regulars reached the depot, when several strikers made their appearance in the bushes on the opposite bank and began firing.

The first to reply was the First Battalion of the Third regiment, The Companies A and B of the First joined in the fire. Bullets whizzed over the heads of the militiamen. About this time several of the Third regiment saw one of the strikers fall, and it is believed that he was wounded.

The supposition is that the strikers thought the militiamen were regulars when they opened fire. Shortly after the shooting Gen. Dickinson notified Col. Graham of the presence of the strikers on the other side of the river and the latter promised to send a company of cavalry to disperse them. The belligerent strikers are said to be sharpshooters from Dunsmuir.

A TRAIN WRECKED.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 11.—A train was made up here this morning consisting of six mail cars, four express, two day coaches and four Pullmans. The start was delayed by the discovery that the air brakes had been out, but it finally pulled out at 12:05 p. m. Later reports state that it was wrecked on a trestle about two miles from here. Engineer Clark was killed and a soldier was drowned. Another soldier was dangerously injured.

The list of casualties in the bridge wreck: Killed—Privates Burns, Luberden and Clark, and Engineer Clark. Injured—Private Dunagan's arm was amputated, Private Ellis was internally injured; Private Wilson, injured about head.

It is said that martial law will be strictly enforced at 10 o'clock tonight. It is announced that no more trains will be moved today.

TO SUPPRESS DISORDER.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Again tonight the president and his advisers were in consultation at the white house over the strike situation. At 9 o'clock Mr. Cleveland returned from a drive with Secretary Lamont and Private Secretary Thurber. Postmaster General Bassett arrived at the same time, and shortly after by Secretary Groshen and Major General Schofield. Later on Secretary Herbert and Attorney General Olney came in.

There was only one exception to the general gratifying character of the news and that was the United Press dispatch about the derailing of the train and the killing of soldiers near Sacramento. It emphasized what the president and his executive officers have believed all along, that the character of the disorderly element in California is even more dangerous than that of the Chicago mobs and placed a substantial check on the hope borne of the absence of unusual events from the coast that the president's proclamation and the prompt action of the government in calling out troops to suppress the trouble in Sacramento and Oakland had had a deterring effect on would-be-violators of law and order.

But before taking action on the matter it was decided to await the official report of the occurrence from Brigadier General Ringer at San Francisco. The general tenor of the official dispatches received from Chicago and elsewhere was of a reassuring character. General Miles sent a report particularly gratifying. He said there had been no disorders during the day and he looked for better things from now on.

Many more letters and telegrams expressing approval of the course of the administration were received at the white house today. A number of these are from labor organizations. Prominent men from all parts have sent congratulations to the president for his stand, and well known business men in Chicago have sent words of praise.

VACCINATION IN SCHOOLS.

Important Decision Upon the Subject Rendered by Judge Williams.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The right of school boards and city councils to establish a rule requiring all pupils to be vaccinated was established by Judge Williams in an opinion handed down today in the supreme court. It was in the case of Andrew Duffield, appellant, against the school district of Williamsport. In 1873 the councils of Williamsport passed an ordinance providing that no pupil should be permitted to attend any public or private school in said city without a certificate of a practicing physician that such pupil has been subject to the process of vaccination.

Subsequently, smallpox existed in Williamsport, and was an epidemic in nearby towns. The board of health called the attention of the school board to it, and requested that action be taken by it. Thereupon, the school

board adopted a resolution in accordance with the ordinance of the councils, and the parents sought to secure a writ of mandamus from the lower court to compel the admission to the public school of his son, notwithstanding the resolution. The lower court refused the writ and the supreme court affirmed that refusal.

Justice Williams in his opinion, among other things says that it was a matter within the discretion of the school board. The only question was whether the regulation was a reasonable one. He held it to be so, and said that it was only in cases of abuse of discretionary powers that the court would undertake to supervise official discretion.

UNREST AT PHILLIPSBURG.

Miners Are Not Satisfied with Compromise Rates.

PHILLIPSBURG, Pa., July 11.—Several mines at which the compromise rate has been paid for a week past, suspended work this morning, and at Wighton's they mine the men went on strike until all the miners have been offered the same rate.

The situation is more complex than at any time since the beginning of the suspension. Three hundred men from Munson marched to Morrisdale, where Wighton's shaft is located, and which has been running on the compromise rate. They told the men that were working that if they did not quit and stand out with them until they were offered the same price, that they would go to work at 40 cents.

District President Bradley and W. B. Wilson will be in the region tonight and will try to better the situation. An air shaft at the Baltic mine was burned today.

THAT SUICIDE OF MRS. PAUL.

Some Statements in the First Report Which Were Inaccurate.

HONESDALE, July 11.—In last Monday's TRIBUNE appeared a conspicuous article headed, "Strange Death of Mrs. Paul," in which it was hinted that Mrs. Paul's death, which had been due to self-administration of morphine, had been influenced by the recent judgment of Rev. John W. Harrison. It charged that Mr. Harrison had declined to call assistance while Mrs. Paul was dying and that afterward he fled.

Inquiry into the facts convinces us that Mr. Harrison has been misrepresented. When Mrs. Paul was found by him in the advanced stages of morphine poisoning, he worked at her bedside for several hours trying to antidote the poison. He tried repeatedly to get strong coffee down Mrs. Paul's throat, and desisted from his efforts only when he perceived that they were hopeless. The assertion that he had fled was untrue. The press dispatch from which the earlier narrative was obtained must have been based upon ignorance or malice.

COLONEL WASHINGTON DEAD.

He Was a Great Grandson of George Washington's Elder Brother.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Colonel Thornton A. Washington, one of the direct lineal descendants of General Washington's family, died here yesterday. He was a great-grandson of Colonel Samuel Washington, the oldest brother of the Father of his Country. Colonel Washington was born near Charlottesville, W. V., was graduated from Princeton college and West Point, and after service in the regular army, resigned to join the Confederacy. He was employed in the general land office at the time of his death.

YOUNG GIRL'S SUICIDE.

She Was in Love With a Man Who Did Not Reciprocate.

SHERMAN, Tex., July 11.—Miss Addie Harden, aged 16, hanged herself to a tree six miles east of this city. She had been in love with a young man by the name of Bailey, and her last written message to her mother indicated that he had deceived her.

HEARD OVER THE CABLE.

An authentic Napoleon shirt was recently sold at the Hotel Drouot for \$30. The price asked was \$80.

Hanburt and Milligan, the Canadian militiamen, each made clean scores at the first day's shooting at Halesy, England.

Mr. Natali recently bid \$2,175 for a copy of the first impression of the folio edition of Shakespeare, of date 1603, at a London sale.

Colonel Jacques, the American claimant to the Tower estates in England, was yesterday remanded to jail on a charge of swindling the subscribers.

One of the features of the impending marriage of the Grand Duchess Xenia to her cousin, the Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch, will be a procession of court carriages.

Thousands are still being swept away by the great plague in China. Up to date 1,800 deaths are acknowledged by the Hong Kong authorities, which is about one-third the actual number of deaths.

Maria De Felice Gufrida, the 16-year-old daughter of the Italian deputy who has just been sentenced to eighteen years imprisonment for instigating the late riots in Sicily, has been condemned to exile.

The French courts have granted the Anglo-American Cable company's claim for damages against the French Cable company for breach of contract in connection with the fusion of the two companies, and have appointed experts to fix the damages.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The strike that has been pending in the Trenton potteries since Jan. 1 last, was settled here today through the intervention of Senator Smith.

The bill exempting mining claims from the present assessment work for the present year has now passed both houses of congress, and only awaits the signature of the president to make it a law.

QUIET REIGNS IN CONGRESS

Even Populist Peffer Is Powerless to Awaken Serious Strife.

APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED

The Debate on Senator Peffer's Strange Resolution Not Characterized by Excitement—An Effort to Place the Senate on Record as Condemning Pullman Company's Refusal to Arbitrate Is Opposed by Republicans—Progress Made by the Tariff Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

THREE of the annual appropriation bills were passed by the senate today. They were the domestic and consular, the invalid pension and the Military academy bills. The pension bill appropriated a round \$150,000,000.

The debate on Senator Peffer's resolution declaratory of Populist ideas about the government control of railroads and kindred subjects, and on Senator Daniels', Virginia, substitute for it, embracing and commending the course of the president and the administration dealing with the great railroad strike was short and free from any exciting incidents. Mr. Daniels proposed today in addition to his substitute declaring the admission of the senate to the principle of arbitration and its condemnation of the refusal to arbitrate, given by one of the parties to the struggle, meaning the Pullman Palace Car company.

This proposition met such warm opposition and resistance from the Republican side of the chamber, which evaded action confined to an indorsement of the executive, that Mr. Daniel withdrew it, and even modified the resolution so that it simply indorses the prompt and vigorous measures adopted to repel and regulate the interference of lawless men with the due process of the laws of the United States, with the transportation of the mails and with commerce, and declares that the action of the president and his administration has the full sympathy and support of the law-abiding masses of the people and will be supported by all the departments of the government and by the resources of the entire nation.

LAND GRANTS BILL PASSED.

Acting under the operation of an order reported from the committee on rules, the house this afternoon, after two days' debate, passed the bill introduced by Mr. McKee, (Dain, Ark.), to amend the act of Sept. 20, 1890, providing for the forfeiture of certain railroad land grants. The new measure increases the scope of the present law by including 54,000,000 acres of land within its operation.

The tariff conference adjourned for the day at 6 o'clock. Members on the part of both houses admitted that good progress had been made and that many amendments had been agreed upon. It is understood that the senate conference have yielded a little in some of the higher rates of duty on the metal and woolen schedule and that they have been warned that this policy is likely to lead to trouble. One of the house conferees said this afternoon that there would be an agreement on all matters but coal, iron ore and sugar, and that in these items a disagreement would be reported.

DECKER STILL ON EARTH.

A Supposed Victim of the Johnstown Flood Turns Up.

STROUBSBURG, Pa., July 11.—Frank Decker for several years past has been mourned as dead by his brother, Morton Decker, president of the Standard Cash Register company, of East Stroudsburg, and by friends. Decker was supposed to have perished in the flood at Johnstown, but he has been living at Wells, Minn., engaging in business.

Morton Decker received a telegram a few days ago stating that his brother was very sick, being the first intimation that he had in five years that his brother was still alive.

QUAKE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Oriental City Terrorized by Four Fresh Quakes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.—Four fresh shocks of earthquakes were felt here today. Up to the morning many houses have fallen at Stamboul.

At the grand bazaar the jeweler's quarter fell this morning, occasioning the greatest confusion. The merchants fled in terror, leaving their valuables behind them. Many shopkeepers and passers-by were buried beneath the ruins.

It is impossible as yet to give the number of people killed and injured, but it is known that over 150 people are buried beneath the debris.

COLLISION OF STEAMERS.

Azoff and the Chicago Are Injured Above Their Water Line.

ANTWERP, July 11.—The tank steamer Azoff came into a collision at 8 o'clock this morning with the United States steamer Chicago in the roadstead here. Both vessels were injured above their water line. The Chicago was anchored at the time of the collision.

It appears that the chain of the Azoff was carried away and that she drifted against the Chicago. The damage done to the cruiser is not thought to be serious.

WEATHER FORECAST.

CLEAR. WASHINGTON, July 11.—Forecast for Thursday: For Eastern Pennsylvania, fair, followed by local thunder storms during the evening, southeast winds, slightly warmer during the day in southern portion. For Western Pennsylvania, local showers, southeast winds, warmer in Southwest Pennsylvania.

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