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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Issued Every Saturday, Contains Twelve Handsome Pages, with an Abundance of News, Fiction, and Well-Edited Miscellany. For Those Who Cannot Take THE DAILY TRIBUNE, the Weekly is Recommended as the Best Bargain Going. Only $1 a Year, in Advance.

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UNION LABEL

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 22, 1895.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Judges of the Superior Court:
CHARLES E. RICE, of Luzerne.
E. N. WILLARD, of Lackawanna.
HOWARD J. REEDER, of Northampton.
JAMES A. BEAVER, of Center.
JOHN J. WICKHAM, of BEAVER.
GEORGE B. ORLADY, of Huntingdon.

For State Treasurer:
BENJAMIN J. HAYWOOD, of Mercer.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Coroner.
SAMUEL P. LONGSTREET, M. D., of Scranton.

For Surveyor.
EDMUND A. BARTL, of Scranton.

Election day, Nov. 5.

By a rousing majority the people of Lackawanna county will next month reaffirm their belief in the eminent fitness of E. N. Willard for the Superior court bench; and along with that, they will vote for his five Republican confreres.

Get Out the Vote.

Politicians, as a rule, figure the falling off in the vote of the majority party on "off years" at from 20 to 40 per cent. With a state ticket which includes the name of an eminent and deservedly popular resident of Lackawanna county, Judge Willard; a county ticket composed of men of established character and ability; and with a presidential contest so near that any present loss of party advantage might then prove embarrassing, if not disastrous, it would seem that there ought to be good reasons for expecting the full Republican vote to be polled next month.

To vote in time of national excitement involves little heroism and deserves small if any credit. It is the "off year" vote which affords a test of party loyalty and supplies the true key to party interest. For well-known reasons, the eye of the state is upon Lackawanna county in this campaign. The Republicans of other parts of the commonwealth are watching the manner in which Lackawanna Republicans harmonize after their recent domestic difference and rally to the support of the distinguished gentleman who represents their county upon the bench of the new Superior court. Shall this scrutiny discover symptoms of lukewarmness and indifference, or shall it see an united party in vigorous condition, both for the battle which ends Nov. 5 and for the larger battle of the coming year, which will decide the election of a congress and a president?

We desire to repeat what was briefly said yesterday—that the Republicans of this county especially, and members of other political parties in perhaps a smaller degree, owe to Judge Willard the compliment of a large and enthusiastic support. He was their unanimous choice when the judges of the Superior court were first appointed; he remained their choice when a factional controversy divided their opinions on other issues; and now that he bears the indorsement of the Republicans of the whole state, his friends and neighbors should extend to him the final courtesy of an overwhelming home plurality.

Get out the vote.

In the elections of last autumn the Republicans of Pennsylvania gave a hint of what they thought concerning Democratic incapacity as revealed at Washington during this administration. Two weeks from today they will go to the polls and renew that remark with, let us hope, increased emphasis.

Fiction for the Masses.

The Kipling story which will be printed complete in next Saturday's Tribune is one of this master novelist's best efforts—and his admirers do not need to be told what that means. The appearance of such a story in a daily newspaper would, several years ago, have occasioned almost universal surprise. Apart from the cost of securing the manuscript from an author of Kipling's reputation—for Kipling charges at the rate of 33 1-3 cents a word for his short stories and is not anxious to sell them even at that almost fabulous price—the experiment of publishing really high-class literature in the daily newspapers is comparatively a recent one, entered upon, at the beginning, with many misgivings.

There was a time, and that not long ago, when it was regarded by leading authors as "undignified" to be represented in the columns of ephemeral prints like the newspapers. Their productions were reserved for the more "respectable" magazines, where the lack of numbers in the audience was supposed to be counterbalanced by its higher quality. But the popularization of the daily press has since changed all that, and it today gives to the millions what was wont to be confined to the tens. It will be remembered by constant readers of The Tribune that in these columns, during the past year, have appeared some of the very best literature of the period, written by men whose names will live in history alongside those of Sir Walter Scott, Lord Lytton, Thackeray and Dickens. And the field thus entered will soon be explored with even larger and better results.

We take pleasure in announcing the appearance, beginning early next month, of a new series of stories better than any yet printed. Consider the names of the authors to be represented, and be convinced. Among them are: A. Conan Doyle, Jerome K. Jerome, Rudyard Kipling, George R. Sims, Eugene Field, Opie Read, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward, Grant Allen, Anthony Hope, Stanley J. Weyman, John Strange Winter, J. M. Barrie, Florence Marryat, S. Baring Gould, Howard Fielding and several others equally as prominent. The first of these short serials will be printed within a fortnight.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Free Press, must be mistaken when it predicts that may be Burke's petard will yet bring down both Herring and Colquitt. We might be able to worry along without our Herring; but what would this great government do without its Colquitt?

Do We Need More Land?

Chicago's Union League club was recently the forum of an interesting and instructive debate concerning the question, "Shall the policy of the United States be to extend its dominion?" The ability of the speakers equaled the importance of the theme, and made way for national attention. The first speaker was Azel F. Hatch; and the essence of his argument is contained in the following excerpt:

> Not every extension of territory is wise any more than it is prudent to buy everything in sight without respect to our necessities or profit. But consider, if you please, the commanding and impregnable position of the United States if our dominion could extend from the Gulf of Mexico to the arctic seas, thus sweeping from the North American continent the last vestige of British rule. What the American people need today is a market. Not a market sustained by restricted production. Not a market upheld by combinations and trusts. Not a market which is a succession of gluts and famines, but a broad, steady, universal market—the market of the world. If our people are to be employed we must furnish a place to sell the goods which they produce. If we are to have a foreign market adequate to our needs we must have a great foreign commerce, and that commerce must be protected. The rights of the American citizen abroad must be protected. He must not only be secure, but he must feel secure, that however remote his situation and however humble his lot his cry will be heard in every case of aggression and wrong and the whole power of the nation will support him in his rights. The name of England is to many American politicians a byword to curse by and a party cry to arouse the ignorant vote, but her policy has been to succeed and protect at any cost her foreign trade. Her policy has made her capital the treasury of the world. Her flag is respected on every sea and the rights of her citizens protected in every land. We have borrowed from her our language, our laws, our institutions and our habits of life. May we not also learn wisdom from her business methods and her foreign policy?

The next speaker was Mr. Edward D. Cooke. After showing how the downfall of nearly every nation of antiquity could be traced to the craze for territorial acquisition, he said:

> It seems altogether wise and justifiable for the United States to acquire such islands and such territory as may be directly necessary or available for its defense in time of war or directly useful to its citizens under a wise, economic policy; but beyond such limits it should not go in acquiring dominion. The hunger for territorial gain becomes a colossal crime when it brings together masses of people who, through differences of race, language, religion and ideas of civilization, cannot live together as a happy, contented and well-governed nation. Should it be our policy to go forward now, in particular, to seek and acquire new possessions in Canada, Mexico, Cuba or Hawaii? As to Mexico, I should, in my humble judgment, answer no. The people of Mexico and Central America are not of our race, habits, history, customs or legal traditions. They are Indo-Spaniards, foreign to our system of civilization; are not fitted to assimilate with our people, and should not be taken into the American union. As to Canada, I should also answer no. What do we want of Canada? is a pertinent question. What does Canada want of us that she cannot acquire for herself in her own way and in her own good time? If she wishes an independent, republican form of government, let her assume it whenever she is ready to do so; and in that we would wish her Godspeed. She will be our neighbor and our friend, either in apron strings or running alone—whichever course she may choose to adopt. As to the more distant lands, the islands of the sea, circumstances should largely determine whether we shall ever acquire them or a protectorate over them. The character of their population seems a great drawback to our acquirement of them. But should their people strongly desire to come under the protection of the United States, or to be admitted as territories of the United States, and the way be honorably and practically opened therefor, they are so limited in area that our power and strength are, perhaps, amply sufficient to shield them or admit them, without detriment to our own people or to theirs.

Somewhat different is the belief expressed by Harry Rubens, who said:

> Will anybody at this day dispute that the accession of Canada would not be of the highest benefit to the United States? Its population is to an overwhelming degree composed of people of our blood, of our religion, of our customs, trained in the arts of husbandry and of manufacturing, skilled in commerce and trade and navigation, accustomed to self-government, peaceable, law-abiding and enjoying even to a higher degree than our own the blessings of civil reform and of an impartial and swift execution of the laws of the land. As there can be no annexation of Canada except with the consent of its people, the problem is rendered difficult because of the political wisdom of the British government. But difficult and in the far distance as the solution of the problem of Canadian annexation may appear, the day will come when the Stars and Stripes shall float from every housetop of the Canadian dominion.
>
> Still more improbable and far removed, and to many undesirable, will the accession of Mexico appear at the present time. And yet, as illustrious a statesman as Lucas Alaman in his great work on the history of the Mexican republic speaks of his country as "A land of prosperity, but it will not be for the races who now inhabit it," and prophetically points to "another race" as destined to supplant it. Will not and should not Mexico share the fate of the Floridas, of Louisiana, of Texas and of California, and will not he, who now shakes his head in dissent, in years to come prove to have been as much mistaken as Daniel Webster and Thomas Jefferson were with reference to the land kissed by the blue waves of the Pacific ocean?
>
> A problem of annexation much more pressing upon the attention of patriotic Americans relates to the pearl of the Antilles—the island of Cuba. I do not underrate the difficulties, diplomatic and otherwise, which still have to be overcome before the Stars and Strips will float on the public buildings of Havana, nor do I underrate the difficulties, perhaps still greater, of dealing with the new member of our political family after its admission. But a people which conceived and carried out the problem of American independence, which devised our constitution, which suppressed rebellion and managed the problem of reconstruction, which enlarged its original territory by almost three millions of square miles in less than a hundred years and successfully amalgamated with it large populations of Spanish and French and Indian origin, which built the Pacific railroad and invented the cotton gin, and the electric telegraph and the telephone, and, last but not least, conceived and carried out the miracle of the world's fair at Chicago, will not fail in the solution of the problem how to deal with and make contented a million and a half of Cubans.

The final speaker, Congressman Mason, resembled certain contemporary operas in that the gem of his address lay in the overture. In that he said:

> I am opposed to the extension of our dominion, especially at the present time, and until we can show better ability to govern our present dominion. In one of the glorious states of the Union a minority of its citizens are in constitutional convention trying to devise some legal way to disfranchise a majority of its citizens because they are black. Our government at Washington is being run by gentlemen so busy worshiping at the shrine of Izaak Walton that they have not time to maintain the settled doctrines of the nation or prevent or stay the vast increasing deficiency in our public treasury. The doctrine of reciprocity, coming from the genius of Blaine, the greatest of American statesmen, has been torn from the statute books by the hands of ignorance and prejudice. We have violated every treaty entered into by our government with the nations of the world—from Germany to China—leaving the executive officer of the government without power of commercial retaliation, even if he had the nerve to indulge in it. We have been passing laws to stimulate industries in other countries and enforce idleness here. The credit of the government is at the mercy of a syndicate of American and foreign bankers, and in the hour of peace and plenty Uncle Sam stands on the street corner like a mendicant seeking to borrow the price of a supper and a night's lodging. It will be time enough to talk about renting a larger house when we are able to sweep, garnish and pay rent for the house we now occupy. But inasmuch as we have been able to sweep and garnish several of our rooms, notably Illinois, Iowa and Ohio, and sincerely believing we can clean out the kitchen, dining room and parlor in the District of Columbia a year from now, it may be well to discuss some of the suggestions as a basis for future actions.

Although of these four educated speakers no two assumed precisely the same attitude, there is a fortunate mutuality of opinion with reference to certain salient facts. It is, for example, agreed that the mere passion of land-grabbing is beneath us; that the acquisition of new soil must be dictated by broad considerations of public benefit. It is likewise conceded that the dignity of American citizenship is worth maintaining, at any hazard, that pusillanimity in diplomacy has shamed us long enough. With these facts fearlessly emphasized, and vitally inwrought into the texture of our laws, it will relatively matter little how many square miles of domain figure in the returns of the American census-taker.

The "calling off" of the threatened Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight is a striking testimonial to one official's strong backbone. The American public lifts its hat to Governor Culberson, of Texas.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

A. B. Lewis, an observant Washington correspondent, confides this opinion to the Post: "There is no doubt about it; Reed is far and away in the lead for the Republican nomination. He over-tops McKinley, Sherman, Harrison or Allison. And aside from what may transpire not now foreseen, or foreseeable, Reed will win the nomination. Many profess a fear that Reed, as speaker, will injure himself. They need lose no sleep over it. The man's too wise, too strong. Unless betrayed by some renegade of his own party, unless treason practice against him to a success, Reed will handle the house like a coach and six. And he'll drive it to a nomination for himself in the next convention. Reed knows more than he did six years ago; he has grown wider between the political eyes; he is more sagacious. With the house forging the issues and picking out the battle-ground for '96; with a set of rules which place house action in the hollow of his hand; with a rules committee devoted to his back and nod; with an array of chairmen of committees with but one purpose, and that the success of Reed; with his own indomitable self in the chair, it will be difficult to destroy Reed by any house complication. Reed will organize the house with direct aim at the presidency. Added to his own, he will have the best wisdom of his party whispering in his ears when he does it. Cameron, Platt, Quay, Clarkson, every gray old fox of party will be giving him counsel; and what Reed doesn't know they do. The house will be organized as never was house before. And across the capitol a Republican majority in the senate will foster and pet and coaxe it; and all for what? To secure Reed the nomination for the presidency. And when the convention sits in June, that house so organized will be in session; Reed will be in the chair; he will have the center of the stage, the best advertised candidate, with the most merit, of any who will be named to the convention. Now, how are they going to beat him? They can't do it in front, at noon in fair battle. If he fails and falls it will be as the victim of treason; some hand which should have been his friend must strike him down. This last is not unlikely, and if the stars say aught of a Republican future, they foretell th selection of Reed."

Senator Brice tells William E. Curtis, the Chicago Record correspondent, that he wrote over 12,000 letters to his constituents in Ohio during the three months previous to the recent Democratic convention in the state. Before he wrote this correspondence the Democracy was almost unanimous concerning free coinage. When the convention met three-fourths of the delegates were opposed to that proposition. It was a personal campaign. Instead of using printed arguments and making speeches he appealed directly to men of influence and intelligence in every school district in the state by personal letters—over his own signature—and set them at work to correct the views of their neighbors. "It is not probable," says Mr. Curtis, "that a more thorough campaign was ever made in the United States or public opinion reversed in a more radical manner."

For some reason or another Senator Quay has arranged with a press-clipping agency in New York to search the files of the newspapers and make a series of scrap-books containing all the mean things that have ever been published about him. They are to go back as far as they can and make the collection as complete as possible. No explanation is made of this singular fancy. The collection is not likely to be a small one.

It is noted as a coincidence that those Philadelphia newspapers—especially the Ledger—which have not offered much encouragement to the Wanamaker senatorial boom are likewise the ones in which the Wanamaker advertisements are invisible or small. It is not known which is cause and which, effect.

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

The Issue in New York.

New York Evening Post: "What is 'Rooseveltism' in fact? Simply this: Here are excise laws which forbid the sale of liquor on Sundays. Those laws were passed by a Tammany legislature and signed by a Tammany governor. They had been used as a basis for blackmail on the liquor trade, and that blackmail had demoralized utterly the police force of the city. The police board was put in office to reform the police force and to enforce the laws. Any reform of the force was impossible so long as blackmailing was allowed. There could be no discipline maintained over men who got more money by allowing the laws to be violated than they received in salaries from the city. The only way to stop blackmailing was to enforce the law honestly and fearlessly, as the members of the police board were bound by their official oaths to do."

Stand Up for Principle.

Chicago Times-Herald: "It has always been supposed that the Republican party stood for law and order. The audacious effrontery of certain party leaders in various states who are trying to trim the party sails to fit every fluttering local breeze, regardless of the time-honored traditions and principles of the party, need to be speedily suppressed or the people will soon be disabused of the idea that the party of Lincoln is still the repository of the moral stamina of the country."

Campaign Money Often Wasted.

Chicago Times-Herald: "As for campaign 'literature,' no swindle is more palpable than the subsidies paid to obscure and impecunious journals for professed service during a canvass. It may seriously be doubted that a dollar thus invested has ever brought any actual return in ballots. Newspapers that the loyal electorate care too little for to support them are not of sufficient weight in any community or in any part of the country to justify throwing away party funds no their unread columns."

Senator and Governor.

Philadelphia Times: "There is every reason to believe that there are no irreconcilable differences between Governor Hastings and Senator Quay. Their political lines run in different directions, and both need and certainly desire the cordial support of the whole party. Between them there could be unity with entire consistency, and it is in the air that should another factional conflict be forced by the lobby interests of the state which seek the control of the Republican party, the governor would wisely stand aside and let the mere factionists fight out their battle to their hearts' content."

A Joke on Senator Quay.

Eugene Field, in the Chicago Record: "Matt Quay seems to have gone before the public on some such platform as that implied by the Irishman when he said: 'For larnin' Oi have me annals, but for honesty and intigrity Oi can bate the divvle!'"

It Needs Fortifying.

Washington Star: "If the Monroe doctrine is to stand at all, the time is rapidly approaching when it must be put on a firm foundation. There is not, and never was, any reason to suppose that England would be satisfied with her own side of the earth."

Has Enemies to Spare.

Cleveland World: "If President Cleveland is still loved for the enemies he has made, he has won the affections of the American people as no other president ever did."

Trust Not the Wild Report.

Washington Post: "The man who places his trust in a flying rumor frequently gets lifted off his feet."

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 3.11 a. m., for Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1895.

A child born on this day will not make a first-class detective unless he is able to spot his quarry without the aid of the traditional strawberry mark.

A detective, to be up-to-date, should always catch something in any event and let the courts do the rest.

Now that Scranton has furnished the iron fence for an enclosure there is no danger of Liberty Bell escaping from the Atlanta exposition.

It is said that a man's life cannot be placed in jeopardy the second time by the courts for the same crime; but when one tackles bigamy he takes chances.

Ajacchus' Advice.

Become stone blind when a crime is committed in your locality, or you may get behind the bars indefinitely as a witness.

Do not look cold-blooded. You may be identified.

"THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA"—Read The Tribune early in November.

FURNITURE.

FALL OF 1895.

Hill & Connell

MAKERS AND DEALERS,

131 AND 133 W. WASHINGTON AVENUE.

The Largest Stock of Fine and Medium Furniture ever displayed in Scranton; all arranged on our Seven Floors, so as to be easily inspected.

Our method is to sell every article at a small profit, and one price, all goods being marked in plain figures, thus making our establishment a safe place for purchasers.

All Are Cordially Invited to Visit Our Warerooms.

HILL & CONNELL,

131 AND 133 W. WASHINGTON AVE.

Fine Stationery

Blank Books,

Office Supplies.

EDISON'S MIMEOGRAPH And Supplies.

TYPE WRITERS' SUPPLIES

STEEL AND COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

REYNOLDS BROS.,

Stationers and Engravers,

317 LACKAWANNA AVE.

THAT WONDERFUL

WEBER

Tone is found only in the WEBER

PIANOS

Call and see these Pianos, and some fine second-hand Pianos we have taken in exchange for them.

GUERNSEY BROTHERS, 224 Wyo. Ave.

GOLDSMITH'S G.B. BAZAAR.

Great Reorganization Sale.

WHAT WE MEAN by this is that we must realize both room and money, notwithstanding that Carpets cost more to make today than they did three months ago, on account of the increased cost of the raw material and labor. We will sell them for the next thirty days cheaper than ever before. Visit all fake andso advertised bargain sales, but don't buy until you see our stock and get our prices. The room we must have, because on or about Oct. 25th we convert a great portion of our Carpet Floor to the display of Holiday Goods. We have made the prices and those who want the Carpets will make the room.

A fair quality of Ingrain Carpets, formerly 25c., now 17c.
Quarter Wool Ingrain Carpets, formerly 40c., now 29c.
Best Half Wool Ingrain Carpets, formerly 50c., now 39c.
Best All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, formerly 65c., now 49c., and some lower.
Tapestry Carpets, Body Brussels, formerly 65c., now 45c.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, formerly 75c., now 59c.
Good 5-frame Body Brussels Carpets, formerly $1.00, now 75c.
Best quality 5-frame Body Brussels Carpets, formerly $1.25, now $1.00.
Moquettes, Velvets and Axminsters just as cheap.
Oil Cloths and Linoleums proportionately low.

Lace Curtains, Shades and Upholstery Goods, best assortment and lowest prices in the city. **Curtain Poles and Fixtures free with every pair of Lace Curtains at $1.25 and upwards.** Owing to the very low prices prevailing in the Carpet and Drapery Departments, all sales will be strictly for cash.

JUST THINK OF IT!

A HAVILAND CHINA

113 piece decorated dinner set for

$25.00.

These are special sets which cannot be duplicated and are rare bargains.

Lamps, Chandeliers, Tables in Onyx Top and French Inlaid Wood.

See the goods and get prices.

CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO., [LIMITED.]

422 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

NEW LINE OF

FOOT BALLS

Also Big Stock of

Guns, Revolvers and Ammunition.

C. M. FLOREY

222 Wyoming Ave.

Ypsilanti Union Suits, The New Underwear. Also a Complete Line of Fleece Lined Goods at

CONRAD'S, 305 Lacka. Avenue

HORSE - SHOEING REMOVED.

DR. JOHN HAMLIN,

The Acknowledged Expert in Horseshoeing and Dentistry, is Now Permanently Located on West Lackawanna Ave., Near the Bridge.

THE SCRANTON VITRIFIED BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURING CO., MAKERS OF SHALE PAVING BRICK AND BUILDING BRICK

Office: 320 Washington Avenue.
Works: Nay-Aug, Pa., E. & W. V. R. R.

M. H. DALE,

General Sales Agent, Scranton, Pa

ELECTRIC, VAPOR AND MEDICATED BATHS AND MASSAGE

Given from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. at the

Green Ridge Sanitarium,

720 Marion St., Green Ridge.

For Ladies Suffering from Nervous Diseases, Catarrhal and Rheumatic Complaints special attention is given.

MISS A. E. JORDAN,

(Graduate of the Boston Hospital Training School for Nurses). Superintendent.

WILLIAM S. MILLAR,

Alderman 8th Ward, Scranton.

ROOMS 4 AND 5,
Gas and Water Co. Building,
CORNER WYOMING AVE. AND CENTER ST.

OFFICE HOURS from 7:30 a. m. to 9 p. m.; (1 hour intermission for dinner and supper.)

Particular Attention Given to Collections

Prompt Settlement Guaranteed.

YOUR BUSINESS IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

Telephone No. 134.

NEW LONDON TOE.

An Important Question Truthfully Answered.

WHY The J. S. TURNER CO.'S High Grade Shoes for Gent's wear are superior to all other makes. They are made from the very choicest materials obtainable, either in this country or in Europe. They are put together by the most skilled workmen that capital will employ. They fit every line of the foot properly and embrace all the improvements known to scientific shoemaking. They are stylish, sightly and substantial, and are sold to the best trade in every state in the union. Our guarantee goes with every pair. Special orders carefully taken.

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The Lackawanna Store Association, LIMITED.

CORNER LACKA. AND JEFFERSON AVES.

JAMES & KELLY

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS.

LATE OF PITTSBURG.

FIRST-CLASS LIVERY IN CONNECTION

523 Spruce St., Scranton.

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Majestic Ranges are made of steel and maleable iron, riveted together, making them perfectly air-tight, gas-tight and ash-proof. The ovens cannot warp, being riveted to a solid malable angle iron, both in front and back, the body of the Range being riveted to the same.

Remember

This is the only Range in the world in the hands of the dealer made this way. For durability, economy of fuel, quick and perfect baking, the Majestic Steel Range has no equal. To this 150,000 of the best houses in America can testify.

Now on sale and being exhibited at our store.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO.

119 WASHINGTON AVENUE.