

The Scranton Tribune

Daily and Weekly. No Sunday Edition.

Published at Scranton, Pa., by The Tribune Publishing Co., 100 North Second St., Scranton, Pa.

E. P. RIMMOLD, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
G. H. RIMMOLD, Secy. and Treas.
LUTY S. RICHARD, Editor.
W. W. DAVID, Business Manager.
W. W. YOUNG, Asst. Manager.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, March 11, 1896.

Printed at the Scranton Tribune, 100 North Second St., Scranton, Pa.

The Tribune is published every Saturday, excepting the day after the election, when it is published on the day after the election. It is published on the day after the election, when it is published on the day after the election.

The Tribune is published at the D. L. and W. Station at Scranton.



SCRANTON, MARCH 11, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republican daily in Lackawanna County.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

To the Republican electors of Pennsylvania.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, by their duly chosen representatives, will meet in state convention Thursday, April 23, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the opera house, city of Harrisburg, for the purpose of nominating two candidates for representative-at-large in congress and thirty-two candidates for presidential electors, the selection of eight delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. By order of the state committee.

M. S. QUAY, Chairman.
Attest: J. B. RAY, Secy.

A good rallying cry for today's Reading convention would be "Home rule for cities."

The Speak-easy Problem.

Under a thorough enforcement, thoroughly sustained by an alert public sentiment, the Brooks high license law, whatever inconsistencies it may appear to have in theory, is, in practice, probably as satisfactory as any restrictive or regulatory law could be at the present time. We have visited communities in the western, central and southern parts of the state where the drink problem presents relatively few difficulties, and where, as a result of the present law's rigid and honest enforcement, illegals in connection with the sale of liquor are infrequent and minor. In the main, these have been agricultural districts, where under any system lawlessness would be small as compared with the condition of industrial and urban communities. Yet in Philadelphia, the Brooks law is enforced to a degree entirely unknown in Scranton; so much better, in fact, there than here that the president of the State Liquor League, after a tour of the state, returned to Philadelphia, surprised at the knowledge that in Scranton most of the licensed saloons kept open on Sundays.

This official estimates that there are in Pennsylvania over 15,000 "speakeasies." Probably half of this number are within the four anthracite counties. The league will therefore do well to concentrate its energies within these limits. If it can rid Luzerne, Lackawanna, Carbon and Schuylkill counties of the "speak-easy" nuisance, it will have small difficulty in breaking up similar violations of the Brooks law elsewhere. Although the licensed liquor men who form this organization are animated in their crusade against illicit selling by a purely selfish and commercial purpose, it would seem that they should have the assistance of each community's moral forces. The people of Pennsylvania, having agreed to sell for \$500 or so a year apiece, monopoly privileges in the sale of intoxicants to such men as the license courts approve, it would seem to be a moral duty of the people to try honestly to live up to their half of the bargain. The monopoly is not delivered and the license fee is therefore obtained by the commonwealth under false representations when "speak-easies" are tolerated without serious effort at their suppression.

In communities like our own, it will take every possible agency, working without cessation night and day for many years, to make much improvement in this respect. The present, therefore, is no time for superciliousness or dawdling. If the Sunday observance people and the law and order people are thoroughly in earnest in their professions of respect for law-observance, they will not throw the whole burden of prosecution on the State Liquor League; they will get to work themselves, and help make it warm for the illicit dealers. The whole question of the supremacy of law and order is to a large degree involved in this issue. It cannot be ignored without strengthening the hands of every violator of law, for law when violated in one place gradually becomes weak at all points.

The emperor of Germany wants, it is said, to race for the America's cup. He is welcome. But he must first by Dunraven's awful example.

The Salvation Army.

The article on another page reviewing the history of the Salvation army from its organization in the fertile brain of the elder Booth to the recent schism will doubtless be read with widespread interest. That the working out of Booth's idea has wrought great good to humanity cannot be doubted; but that under the law of evolution the army, by one name or another, is bound in time to lift itself up to a plane of more conventional "respectability" with corresponding sacrifice of its primitive crudities, is equally indisputable. Such has been the history of all dissenting movements, religious, political or social. The history of humanity teaches nothing more clearly than that democracy is a constant approximation unto aristocracy, and aristocracy a continual disintegration, conscious or unconscious, into democracy.

The mistake which the elder Booth seems to have made in his treatment of the American wing of his organization is in imagining that the conditions of individual subjection possible in congested London can be successfully maintained in the freer atmosphere of the United States. The esprit du corps which he developed in the urban centers of England came less from spiritual anticipation than from material and social despair. People who have nothing to look forward to, after the spirit of rebellion has been worn down, are usually models of meekness and resignation. These people joined the Booth crusade because they had nothing else to do; and their wills, being plastic in the droop of dejection, were moulded by General Booth as he saw fit.

In this country, however, the same tactics were out of the question. Men and women eager in emotional fervor to volunteer for incredible tasks are quick to draw back when urged forward, not by their own free initiative, but by the exterior touch of self-assumed authority. The American, whether rich or poor, can be led when he cannot be driven. General Booth, accustomed to drive at home, knowing, in fact, no distinction between driving and leading, for the reason that in his surroundings the two words are necessarily interchangeable, undertook to require his son, Ballington Booth, to use the mailed hand. Ballington, better aware of the American character and temper, refused, and from this arose the split.

The decision of the Junior Booth to head a new crusade means that the Salvation army, so far as America is concerned, will soon be put wholly upon the militia basis. It will rest on voluntary co-operation and become, in course of time, social as well as martial; congregational rather than universal, a religious democracy rather than an autocracy. Eventually, following eminent example, it will wear kid gloves, build meeting houses in approved architectural styles, and worship decorously, alongside the already conventional Christian sects.

If Spain's management of Cuban affairs can produce nothing better than revolutions and debt, isn't it time that in the interest of civilization, some outside power took a hand in the affair and notified the incompetent Spaniards to move on?

The Case in a Nutshell.

The point made by Senator Hale, Senator Morrill, the New York Evening Post, the Philadelphia Record and most of the stock speculators and timid business men of the country, in regard to the Cuban affair, is that whether it be true or false that Cubans have been misgoverned and maltreated by Spain, it is no concern of ours. If we make it our affair by mixing in the quarrel, they argue that we may get hurt.

On precisely the same principle, if a full grown man, while walking along the street, should see a young girl beset by a ruffian, he should give no heed to her cries of distress and make no effort to investigate, but should leave her to her fate lest if he should intervene in behalf of common decency, he might get a thump on the jaw.

Nations are not different from individuals in respect to the principles which should govern their conduct toward each other. The law as applied to individuals does not recognize the right of one man to maintain a nuisance, or to make of his home a pest house. Why should the law of nations safeguard Spain in perpetuating a tyranny over the long-suffering but now justly rebellious people of little Cuba?

The Wilkes-Barre Record concisely states the truth when it says that "the Republicans of this state have had their fill of factional fights and will respectfully decline to engage in another unless they have satisfactory proof that the public weal, not personal ambition or political jealousy, demands it."

How to Improve the Government of Third-Class Cities.

The convention of representatives of third-class Pennsylvania cities which will assemble today at Reading for the purpose of formulating suggestions for the betterment of legislation governing cities of this class will be watched with general interest. While its immediate purpose is to consider methods of promoting uniformity in legislation, the area of discussion will doubtless be widened to include the whole subject of structural improvement in municipal government, thus fertilizing the public mind in behalf of reforms which, although now distant, will yet eventually come.

In this connection there are a number of changes which suggest themselves as worthy to be made. In the first place, the present classification of cities needs to be amended. To require a city of 10,000 inhabitants to organize the same cumbersome machinery of government required of a city of 90,000 population is to inflict upon it gross inequity. Cities below 50,000 population should be included in a different class from cities having between 50,000 and 100,000, with corresponding simplification of the mechanism of its government. The Reading convention cannot, of course, remedy this defect of the present municipal act, but it can help to arouse sentiment in favor of an ultimate change.

A second needed reform is in the organization of the municipal legislature. Experience has conclusively proved, in our opinion, that the double council idea is cumbersome, expensive and inefficient. A single council, limited in membership to one member for every 1,000 qualified electors, and elected, two-thirds from districts and one-third at large, would do all the work now performed by double councils, in one-half the time and at one-half the cost of the present system; and also do it more carefully, systematically and thoroughly. These councilmen should be paid good salaries, and should not be eligible to election unless bona fide property holders.

There should also be a readjustment of the powers, duties and responsibilities of the mayor. His magisterial function should be committed to a police justice, elected for a term of years and paid a stated salary. The mayor should be left free to devote his whole time to the execution of municipal laws, and should, for that purpose, have the power of appointment and removal over all heads of executive departments, such as the police, fire, health, street cleaning, etc., without reference to the council. Council should, however, have the power of impeachment of any city official by a two-thirds vote.

The police, fire and other departments employing any considerable number of men should be placed under civil service rules and kept out of politics. Political assessments should not be made on any office-holder, nor should political service be required of any. The municipal funds should draw public interest and the compensation of the city treasurer should be by salary only. The disbursement of funds for street repairs should be placed in the discretion of the street commissioner, who should be made to give bond for a proper accounting. Equalization of assessments should be facilitated; the whole question of tax collection, drainage and sanitation, counting of streets and laying of sewers should be done over carefully, with a view to securing greater expedition, uniformity and economy; and finally, the municipal ownership of all public franchises should be affirmed and held subject to conditional lease to private or corporate operators.

Were these changes made, the government of third-class cities would be reduced to something like a senate. As it is, that government is more often a matter of hap hazard.

Hereafter, if a bill lately passed by the senate shall receive the approval of the senate and the executive, quarterly pension payments will be made by registered letter directed to the beneficiaries at their homes, thus doing away with the nuisance and trouble of having pensioners go to the office of pension agents for their checks. The proposed change is a sensible one, and should cheerfully be made.

"Field Marshal" Halstead, who has just returned from Cuba, repudiates the theory that the decent elements of Cubans do not want liberty. He says, however, they have so often been disappointed that many of them have at last become discouraged. This is an additional reason why the American government should send them a message of good cheer.

Pittsburg is to have a new Republican afternoon paper, the Daily News, the initial bow of which is looked for next Monday. It is a coincidence that one doesn't hear much about the starting of new Democratic papers these days.

According to Brother Clarkson, Major McKinley only drew up one tariff bill, while Senator Allison drew up three. This still, however, leaves the public in the dark on the backbone issue.

Carrying out the Napoleon simile, will St. Louis' battle against the so-called "Platt, Quay & Co." allies be McKinley's Austere or his Waterloo?

The Norristown Herald wants to know what need the mayor of Scranton has for a private secretary. If it will visit our city April 7 it will find out.

It will be a safe plan not to believe more than 99 per cent. of the political "news" sprung on the public in the boom organs between this and June.

Senator Sherman insists that we do not need any more coast defenses worth mentioning. We sincerely trust that Senator Sherman is right.

David Martin denies that he is going to run for the state senate or any other office. David thus subtracts spice from the political outlook.

The Wilkes-Barre Record concisely states the truth when it says that "the Republicans of this state have had their fill of factional fights and will respectfully decline to engage in another unless they have satisfactory proof that the public weal, not personal ambition or political jealousy, demands it."

How to Improve the Government of Third-Class Cities.

The convention of representatives of third-class Pennsylvania cities which will assemble today at Reading for the purpose of formulating suggestions for the betterment of legislation governing cities of this class will be watched with general interest. While its immediate purpose is to consider methods of promoting uniformity in legislation, the area of discussion will doubtless be widened to include the whole subject of structural improvement in municipal government, thus fertilizing the public mind in behalf of reforms which, although now distant, will yet eventually come.

In this connection there are a number of changes which suggest themselves as worthy to be made. In the first place, the present classification of cities needs to be amended. To require a city of 10,000 inhabitants to organize the same cumbersome machinery of government required of a city of 90,000 population is to inflict upon it gross inequity. Cities below 50,000 population should be included in a different class from cities having between 50,000 and 100,000, with corresponding simplification of the mechanism of its government. The Reading convention cannot, of course, remedy this defect of the present municipal act, but it can help to arouse sentiment in favor of an ultimate change.

A second needed reform is in the organization of the municipal legislature. Experience has conclusively proved, in our opinion, that the double council idea is cumbersome, expensive and inefficient. A single council, limited in membership to one member for every 1,000 qualified electors, and elected, two-thirds from districts and one-third at large, would do all the work now performed by double councils, in one-half the time and at one-half the cost of the present system; and also do it more carefully, systematically and thoroughly. These councilmen should be paid good salaries, and should not be eligible to election unless bona fide property holders.

There should also be a readjustment of the powers, duties and responsibilities of the mayor. His magisterial function should be committed to a police justice, elected for a term of years and paid a stated salary. The mayor should be left free to devote his whole time to the execution of municipal laws, and should, for that purpose, have the power of appointment and removal over all heads of executive departments, such as the police, fire, health, street cleaning, etc., without reference to the council. Council should, however, have the power of impeachment of any city official by a two-thirds vote.

The police, fire and other departments employing any considerable number of men should be placed under civil service rules and kept out of politics. Political assessments should not be made on any office-holder, nor should political service be required of any. The municipal funds should draw public interest and the compensation of the city treasurer should be by salary only. The disbursement of funds for street repairs should be placed in the discretion of the street commissioner, who should be made to give bond for a proper accounting. Equalization of assessments should be facilitated; the whole question of tax collection, drainage and sanitation, counting of streets and laying of sewers should be done over carefully, with a view to securing greater expedition, uniformity and economy; and finally, the municipal ownership of all public franchises should be affirmed and held subject to conditional lease to private or corporate operators.

Were these changes made, the government of third-class cities would be reduced to something like a senate. As it is, that government is more often a matter of hap hazard.

Hereafter, if a bill lately passed by the senate shall receive the approval of the senate and the executive, quarterly pension payments will be made by registered letter directed to the beneficiaries at their homes, thus doing away with the nuisance and trouble of having pensioners go to the office of pension agents for their checks. The proposed change is a sensible one, and should cheerfully be made.

"Field Marshal" Halstead, who has just returned from Cuba, repudiates the theory that the decent elements of Cubans do not want liberty. He says, however, they have so often been disappointed that many of them have at last become discouraged. This is an additional reason why the American government should send them a message of good cheer.

Pittsburg is to have a new Republican afternoon paper, the Daily News, the initial bow of which is looked for next Monday. It is a coincidence that one doesn't hear much about the starting of new Democratic papers these days.

According to Brother Clarkson, Major McKinley only drew up one tariff bill, while Senator Allison drew up three. This still, however, leaves the public in the dark on the backbone issue.

Carrying out the Napoleon simile, will St. Louis' battle against the so-called "Platt, Quay & Co." allies be McKinley's Austere or his Waterloo?

The Norristown Herald wants to know what need the mayor of Scranton has for a private secretary. If it will visit our city April 7 it will find out.

It will be a safe plan not to believe more than 99 per cent. of the political "news" sprung on the public in the boom organs between this and June.

Senator Sherman insists that we do not need any more coast defenses worth mentioning. We sincerely trust that Senator Sherman is right.

David Martin denies that he is going to run for the state senate or any other office. David thus subtracts spice from the political outlook.

The Williamsport Times has enlarged to eight pages, but its price is continued at one cent. The Times is worth double the money.

Senator Cullom is a poor man; and, moreover, he is doggedly determined that the whole world shall know it.

If Mayor Bailey can turn Ferber out by a stroke of his pen, April 6, why make so much fuss about it?

Editor James Coon, of the Nanticoke News, makes no claim as a saint, yet James occasionally hits the bullseye at long range. In speaking of remarks made in some of the Scranton papers about girls of questionable character, who have "imposed" upon generous ladies by begging food, Editor Coon says: "Questions of no unquestionable character the girls have to eat and sleep just the same. And if really in want, it ought not to make much difference to the truly charitable giver, so that a hungry stomach has been satisfied or a weary head has been laid to rest. And what good would be accomplished by the police arresting the poverty-stricken girl of questionable habits?" Editor Coon's remarks furnish food for reflection. Real charity should not draw the lines too finely. It is to be hoped that the parties in charge of the distribution of alms to the suffering in Scranton will not lose sight of the object in view. Force of perfection does not always go hand in hand and the unfortunate may err and still be human. Many persons who are interested in charity no doubt would be pleased to hear more explicit explanations as to "worthy" and "unworthy" people who ask assistance of the poor board or the Board of Associated Charities.

One of the most amusing features of the Burke-Herring row, which lights up occasionally like the veritable volcano, is the recent defense of Collector Herring offered in all seriousness by Deputy Collector Dicky Brundage, of Wilkes-Barre. Brundage, the son of a well-known Luzerne Democratic politician, is enjoying his fourteenth year in the service of the government as a deputy collector in the twelfth district of the internal revenue department. He was appointed under President Cleveland's first administration and was the oldest Democrat on the list to walk the plank when Mayor Penman was made collector. By the way, Congressman Scranton and Dicky's father, Attorney Aa Brundage, are warm friends. Brundage dislikes any trouble that disturbs the equality of the position upon which he seems to have a life lease, and has hastened to inform the public through the Wilkes-Barre papers that there is nothing in the wild talk of Mr. Burke. The certificate of

character given by Deputy Brundage will doubtless afford relief to Collector Herring's friends. Dicky should have spoken before.

As we have not heard much about olive oil for several days past, a new one is offered. A party who claims to know states that the pure olive oil used by good housewives of Scranton is pressed from menhaden, a small fish captured along the Atlantic coast. The oil is taken from the fish pressed in casks to New York where it is refined, bottled and placed upon the market as genuine olive oil. The oil is of a pale green color and can only be detected by chemical analysis. How does this strike you?

I see that Wilkes-Barre has recently had a mad dog scare that has resulted disastrously for numerous curs in Luzerne's capital. The roving canine that cannot be accounted for down at that city these days is put out of misery in short order, and while the hydrophobia scare is not pleasant to contemplate, it may in the end prove a blessing if the victims of the supposed mad dog escape. A mad dog acting along the Atlantic coast, it is not upon the truth in preparing a Wilkes-Barre "special."

Speaking of Wilkes-Barre, I am informed that New York dailies and press associations will no longer accept news from that city, unless from known correspondents. They fear that a strange error might accidentally be made upon the truth in preparing a Wilkes-Barre "special."

THE BRITISH WAY.

From the Times-Herald.

Nothing could better illustrate the commendable severity of the English election laws than the recent unseating of Tankerville Chamberlayne, conservative M. P. for Southampton.

The substance of the charge against Mr. Chamberlayne was that his agent had paid a voter's railway fare amounting to two shillings. That was all, yet the justice of the high court, while insisting upon the point that the candidate was not aware of his agent's act, refused to consider the circumstance as trivial or pardonable. They agreed that the election had been rendered void and so decided.

We don't often go to England for patterns, but to American can read of the application of English election disputes and retain satisfaction with our methods.

WE HAVE GOOD CLAIMS.

From the Elmira Advertiser.

Pennsylvania has claims to recognition in a Republican national convention which should be reported in May. Quay she presents a candidate of complete equipment in the way of qualifications—character, ability, experience in public affairs, patriotism, statesmanship and leadership. If nominated he would be elected and would give the country an administration illustrative of the best policies for the United States in its domestic affairs and also in its relations with foreign powers.

A SIBILANT SONG.

Sudden swallows swiftly skimming, Sunset's slowly spreading shade, Silvery songsters sweetly singing, Summer's soothing serenade.

Susan Simpson strolled sedately, Stiffing ribs, suppressing sighs, Seeing Stephen Slocum steadily, Stopped she, showing some surprise.

"Say," said Stephen, "sweetest slither, Say, shall Stephen spouseless stay?" Susan, seeming somewhat shy, Showed submissiveness straightaway.

Summer's season slowly stretches, Susan Simpson Slocum she, So she signed some simple sketches, Soul sought soul successfully.

Six Septembers Susan swelters; Six sharp seasons snow supplies; Sixteen wains soft whetters, Six small Slocums size by size. —Philadelphia Times.

GOLDSMITH'S BAZAAR.

More Beautiful Than Ever

Are the Wash Dress Novelties for this spring. Our collection is now complete, and we will be glad to show them to you.

It Consists in Part of

French Organdies, Plain and Printed Linen Batistes, Plain, Striped and Dotted Dimities, American, French and Scotch Ginghams of every grade to the finest. Embroidered and Plain Piques, Printed Lappets, Silk Mulls, Jaconet Duchesse, Grenadine du Suisse, Printed Percales, etc., etc.

To see these goods is a revelation.

'TIS MUSIC IN THEIR EARS.

THE JINGLE OF THE DOLLAR SAVED.

A LOT OF PEOPLE ARE THE BETTER SHOD FOR OUR

GREAT SHOE SALE

All good things must have an end though, and our sale is near its close. On Monday, March 23d, we close to make the necessary improvements. Promptness on your part means money saved. It means a \$2.00 Shoe for \$1.38. A \$4.00 Shoe for \$2.48, and similar savings in all kinds of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes.

DON'T MISS THE NEXT TWO WEEKS OF OUR GREAT SHOE SALE.

BANISTER'S, Lackawanna and Wyoming Avenues.

CORNER OF

HILL & CONNELL, Builders and Makers

OF FURNITURE, OFFICE SUPPLIES, Stationery

That Isn't Stationary.

Nothing stands still at our establishment. It very rarely happens that we raise prices, but as to lowering them—well, just call around and see us, and we think we can interest you. We are now located in the

HOTEL JERMYN BUILD'G WYOMING AVENUE.

REYNOLDS BROS., Stationers and Engravers.

OYSTERS

We are Headquarters for Oysters and are handling the

Celebrated Duck Rivers, Lynn Havens, Keyports, Mill Ponds; also Shawsbury, Rockaways, Maurice River Coves, Western Shores and Blue Points.

We make a specialty of delivering Blue Points on half shell in carriers.

PIERCE'S MARKET, PENN AVE

\$25,000 WORTH OF PIANOS AND ORGANS

Must be sold in thirty days. Call and see our prices.

BEIDLEMAN, THE BOOKMAN, 437 Spruce St., Opp. "The Commonwealth."

GILMANS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO., 422 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT "A LADY OF QUALITY" JUST ISSUED.

THE HYPNOTIZED REPORTER.

Editor James Coon, of the Nanticoke News, makes no claim as a saint, yet James occasionally hits the bullseye at long range. In speaking of remarks made in some of the Scranton papers about girls of questionable character, who have "imposed" upon generous ladies by begging food, Editor Coon says: "Questions of no unquestionable character the girls have to eat and sleep just the same. And if really in want, it ought not to make much difference to the truly charitable giver, so that a hungry stomach has been satisfied or a weary head has been laid to rest. And what good would be accomplished by the police arresting the poverty-stricken girl of questionable habits?" Editor Coon's remarks furnish food for reflection. Real charity should not draw the lines too finely. It is to be hoped that the parties in charge of the distribution of alms to the suffering in Scranton will not lose sight of the object in view. Force of perfection does not always go hand in hand and the unfortunate may err and still be human. Many persons who are interested in charity no doubt would be pleased to hear more explicit explanations as to "worthy" and "unworthy" people who ask assistance of the poor board or the Board of Associated Charities.

One of the most amusing features of the Burke-Herring row, which lights up occasionally like the veritable volcano, is the recent defense of Collector Herring offered in all seriousness by Deputy Collector Dicky Brundage, of Wilkes-Barre. Brundage, the son of a well-known Luzerne Democratic politician, is enjoying his fourteenth year in the service of the government as a deputy collector in the twelfth district of the internal revenue department. He was appointed under President Cleveland's first administration and was the oldest Democrat on the list to walk the plank when Mayor Penman was made collector. By the way, Congressman Scranton and Dicky's father, Attorney Aa Brundage, are warm friends. Brundage dislikes any trouble that disturbs the equality of the position upon which he seems to have a life lease, and has hastened to inform the public through the Wilkes-Barre papers that there is nothing in the wild talk of Mr. Burke. The certificate of

Cleveland Bicycles NEVER BREAK.

Buy One

And you don't have to spend good money getting it repaired. Come and see it.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO. 119 WASHINGTON AVENUE.

Do You See As Well As You Would Like? IF NOT

Consult our Optician, Mr. O. P. Adams, who will fit your eyes perfectly by scientific methods charging nothing for fitting, furnishing Spectacles and Eyeglasses in modern styles and best qualities at low prices.

MERCEREAU & CONNELL 307 LACKAWANNA AVE.

After April 1 at No. 132 Wyoming Avenue, Coal Exchange.

ON THE LINE OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y

are located the finest dining and hotel grounds in the world. Descriptive book on application. Tickets to all points in Maine, Canada and Maritime Provinces, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Canadian and United States Harbors, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Ore., San Francisco.

First-Class Sleeping and Dining Cars attached to all through trains. Tourists are fully fitted with bedding, curtains and up to fully adapted to wants of families may be had with second-class tickets. Rates always less than via other lines. For full information, time tables, etc., on application to

E. V. SKINNER, G. E. A. 363 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GOLDSMITH'S BAZAAR.

More Beautiful Than Ever

Are the Wash Dress Novelties for this spring. Our collection is now complete, and we will be glad to show them to you.

It Consists in Part of

French Organdies, Plain and Printed Linen Batistes, Plain, Striped and Dotted Dimities, American, French and Scotch Ginghams of every grade to the finest. Embroidered and Plain Piques, Printed Lappets, Silk Mulls, Jaconet Duchesse, Grenadine du Suisse, Printed Percales, etc., etc.

To see these goods is a revelation.

'TIS MUSIC IN THEIR EARS. THE JINGLE OF THE DOLLAR SAVED.

A LOT OF PEOPLE ARE THE BETTER SHOD FOR OUR GREAT SHOE SALE

All good things must have an end though, and our sale is near its close. On Monday, March 23d, we close to make the necessary improvements. Promptness on your part means money saved. It means a \$2.00 Shoe for \$1.38. A \$4.00 Shoe for \$2.48, and similar savings in all kinds of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes.

DON'T MISS THE NEXT TWO WEEKS OF OUR GREAT SHOE SALE. BANISTER'S, Lackawanna and Wyoming Avenues.



THIS IS ONE OF CONRAD'S SPRING STYLES.

305 LACKAWANNA AVE.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF ULSTERS AND OVERCOATS

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS

Greatly Reduced Prices.

111 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

Corner Franklin Avenue.

PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING CO.

326 Washington Ave., SCRANTON, PA.

TELEPHONE 553.

MERCHANT TAILORING

Spring and Summer, from \$20 up. Trousering and Overcoats, foreign and domestic fabrics, made to order to suit the most fastidious in price, fit and workmanship.

D. BECK, 337 Adams Ave.



THIS IS ONE OF CONRAD'S SPRING STYLES.

305 LACKAWANNA AVE.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF ULSTERS AND OVERCOATS

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS

Greatly Reduced Prices.

111 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

Corner Franklin Avenue.

PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING CO.

326 Washington Ave., SCRANTON, PA.

TELEPHONE 553.