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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 15, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

President-WILLIAM M'KINLEY. Vice President-GARRET A, HOBART,

Congressmen - at - Large-GALUSHA A GROW, SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT.

COUNTY. Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL.
Commissioners-S. W. ROBERTS, GILES
ROBERTS,
Auditors-A. E. KIEFER, FRED L.
WARD.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate, 21st District—COL, W. J. SCOTT. Representative, 2d District—A. T. CON-NELL; 3d District—DR, N, C. MACKEY,

The chances are that the Scranton Times will now have to concede to McKinley and Hobart the electoral . vote of at least Vermont and Maine.

Powderly to Wage-Earners.

Quoting the statement from his Cooper Union speech that "per capita circulation is a circulation which does not circulate, and no man can lay fingers on a dollar of that per capita except in one of two ways-honest or dishonest-by labor of some kind or by theft of some kind," the Chicago Times-Herald rightly says that Mr. Powderly's masterly defense of our present monetary system ought to command attention from workingmen all over the country. And it adds:

As master workman of the Knights of Labor Mr. Powderly showed himself to be a true friend of labor by steadfastly resisting the assaults of the free traders upon the bulwarks of protection. In him the faise economists who seek to degrade our labor to the Asiatic and European level found a valiant antagonist who never surrendered. While the walking delegates sought to persuade our tollers that industrial prosperity could only come through allowing European products free access to our markets, Mr. Powderly rightly maintained that every dollar paid for a product of European mills represented despoilment of American labor. Being an honest and consistent friend of Ameri-can labor, Mr. Powderly is quick to resent the imputation of dishonor and ignorance placed upon our wage-earners by the as-sumption that they can be persuaded to indorse a debased currency. After exploding the fallacy that the gold standard is in any way responsible for low prices of commodities Mr. Powderly shows the absurdity of the contention that increasing the per capita circulation with 53-cent dollars will benefit labor. The per capita circulation of honest dollar, —each worth 100 1852 the United States grew in wealth, culation of honest dollar, —each worth 100 1852 the United States grew in wealth, culation of honest dollar, —each worth 100 1852 the United States grew in wealth, culation of honest dollar, —each worth 100 1852 the United States grew in wealth, culation of honest dollar, —each worth 100 1852 the United States grew in wealth, culation of honest dollar, —each worth 100 1852 the United States grew in wealth, culation of honest dollar, and show the states are shown as the united States grew in wealth, culation of honest dollar, and show the states are shown as the united States grew in wealth, culation of honest dollars, and show the states are shown as the united States grew in wealth, culation of honest dollars, and show the shown as the united States grew in wealth, culation of honest dollars in the united States grew in wealth. dorse a debased currency. After explodcents-increased from \$18.04 in 1873 to \$22.96 in 1895, but how could this be of any bene fit to the idle laborer who was forced out of employment by a tariff policy which discriminated against American working men? Increasing the per capita circula-tion to \$100 by the free coinage of silver at any ratio would not give employment to

The plain fact is that labor can only business confidence and a general reinvestment of now scared and stagnated capital in productive industries. It wants open mills, not open mints; steady employment at good wages paid in money equal to the best in the world. Labor sees this, too, Abusing Mr. Powderly for his frank recognition no very grave difference. England has risen from 657,000,000 to 6900,000,000 in debt, of the truth will not blind the eyes of of the truth will not blind the eyes of and people wanted her bonds because the exerkingmen of the United States never in her history has she refused to

Ex-Senator Edmunds is making sound-money speeches in Philadelphia ligation entered into. No method has ever and its vicinity, and they are speeches that the undecided voter ought by all terial equivalent to the better material, means to read. The way he dissects the free coinage delusion is an intellectual curiosity.

The Theatrical Season.

While we do not know that an accurate estimate has ever been made of the amount of money spent by the American people on theatrical entertainments, the total must be something enormous. It has been estimated that in our large cities during the six cool months of the year a larger aggregate of persons attend the theater than go to church. This takes into account the fact that while there are more churches than theaters, thechurches receive only three audiences a week while the theaters seldom entertain fewer than ten. Whether this estimate is based on truth or not it certainly is true that each year witnesses a multiplication of play houses and an enlargement of the investments in the amusement business which are proceeding at a faster rate than is the growth in population, from which is drawn the inference that the stage is an augmenting factor in our social life far too big and influential to

be ignored. The vitality of the theatrical vocation is, however, less seriously in dispute than in the question of its influence upon public morals. Upon this latter point it is possible to pronounce and apparently sanction a diversity of judgments, ranging all the way from extravagant condemnation to equally extravagant praise. The truth probably lies at neither extreme, but is to be found somewhere near the conservative middle statement that while the stage is far from free of defects, it still to nearly \$2,000,000 for enterprises that is an instrumentality of public benefit. | might have failed on the unsurported It is true at this time that the stage is seemingly disposed to elevate frivolity

attack. But the philosophers reassure us by pointing out that the stage is not the only field of human activity just now disposed to put something of a premium on trifling. In politics, in society, and even, it is to be feared, in religion, are noticeable more or less fro quent manifestations of the same general phenomenon, from which, indeed, has come the locution characterizing each century end as a decade of special

In due time we shall probably grow

rational once more, even in our amuse ments. It takes billions of people to make a world and no two are alike. Therefore it follows that theatrical tastes will always cover an ample range. To one the serious drama will appeal, and to another the comedy, the burlesque or the farce. Allowance must onsequently be made for inherent differences in taste. The stage, however, should in its general teaching and influnces be harmless, if not directly and aggressively beneficial. It ought never to corrupt people. If it cannot be a strenuous force for good it ought to be at least divested of positive power for mischief. To this point it will eventually and inevitably come, in obedience to the natural law of mental and moral evolution from whose operation no

"We have nobody with us but the people," says Bryan. And he might add: "And blamed few of them."

form of artistic endeavor can be long exempt. In the meantime, the dramatic

senson of 1896-7 is now formally open

and for those who like that sort of di-

vertisement the play is again the thing.

The Result in Maine.

The returns from Maine at the hour of writing are incomplete, but they suffice to show that the home of the Popocratic nominee for vice-president is un-

The Republican expectation was 20, 000 plurality; the realization bids fair to exceed 45,000. This is the largest Republican plurality ever cast by Maine in any election. It's meaning

caution. Let Republicans beware of paign is not simply to defeat but to bury Bryanism for all time to come.

They know how to appreciate a good thing in Tom Reed's district.

Reed's Closing Speech.

The speech in which Speaker Reed closed the Maine campaign was a masterpiece of sound argument. Witness this extract:

We had every temptation to listen to the men who said to us, "Issue more greenbacks. Let us have a large currency and we will go forward." The temptation was great to many of us, but we said: "When dignity and honor, and if a nation ought to see from experience that it should be honest it should be the United States of America. Now we are again threatened with disease in a greater form. The experience of the world has shown conclusively that the attempt to issue govern-ment money every time a speculative period has set in and burst means destruction and ruin, out of which there is no way except through bankruptcy. Now prosper in this country by a return of have got to learn that it is not wise to lower the currency one-half in order to cke out a speculation. I think we shall

The Demcrats hold out two inducements to us. The first is that if we can lower our currency you and I can pay our debts at a less rate, and the second is that the gov-ernment can pay its debts at a less rate. What a nation owes if its resources are ample and sufficient, history shows, makes to the side on which their bread is but-pay what she promised she would pay and she can borrow money at a lower rate than any other country because of her honesty. Nothing stands a nation in stead like the honorable fulfilment of every obbeen discovered of keeping a material that is one-half cheaper than another maexcept by exchanging it whenever the man who has the weaker material desires it. Great as our nation is, we cannot make something out of nothing except by use of natural means, and we cannot by any possibility do more than to set the

> Judging from the returns Reed's speeches accomplished their purpose.

Brother Bryan has a clear case against Arthur Sewall for breach of

A Boston Experiment. Several months ago, when Josiah Quincy was elected mayor of Boston he invited leading mercantile associations such as the Board of Trade, the Clearing-house association and the Real estate board, to send delegates to an informal municipal council or advisory committee, which assembled for the purpose of helping him to deal with the important public questions of his office. A number of these bodies complied with his request, and the result has been that Roston today is enjoying the most successful municipal govern-

ment in its history. The committee, having been selected without regard to party, approaches its work from a non-partisan standpoint, and commands in consequence the support often of both parties. It is pointed out that this fact frequently secures for municipal projects of improvement and reform favorable consideration from councils which would not be commanded by a mayor elected by a political party. It is estimated that the Boston common council, which is Republican, has voted funds amounting recommendation of a Democratic

above serious artistic effort and conse- This experiment of an unofficial ad-

lar, no doubt; but its results are too good to be disputed. The time is com ing when all American cities will have to be governed on business principles and in closer accord with the wishes and interests of the taxpaying element. The Boston idea is only a step. It is interesting because novel. It ought not to be regarded as anything out of the ordinary in municipal government, and the fact that it is simply illustrates into what bad ways American municipal government has fallen.

We wonder that some one doesn't draw a deadly parallel on the Sunday News headed "James G. Bailey, Before and After."

What Is the Effect of Free Coinage on the Gold Miner?

Under the gold standard at \$3.00 per at 60 cents, or 5 bushels.

Under free coinage his wages are cut lown to 35 grains of gold, one-half; the would take away from each miner just half his wages. The effect would be the same on all classes of wage-earn-

Ex-Congressman Bartine of Colorado has published an open letter to Major McKinley reciting the facts as to the latter's past friendliness for siler and arraigning the sincerity of his present stand for gold. The letter discloses nothing new. Many Republians who once hoped to see silver reapproach gold in value have since surrendered that expectation and ceased to indulge in further delusions. Wise men are always willing to learn.

Commodore Singerly doesn't mince vords in his comment on the Harrisburg stultification convention. He calls it "a secretly hatched scheme of miscegenation with the strumpet of Populism,' which he "denounces, denies and despises." Brother Singerly is evidently determined to retain his self-respect.

Borrowing 100-cent dollars and then wanting to pay back in 53-cent dollars nay not be dishonest in intent but it is very clearly regarded by a majority of the American people as dishonest in effect; and the majority in this country, no matter what men may say, are everlastingly honest.

The Times points out that in China an American silver dollar isn't worth more than bullion value. Neither is an American missionary. But we were speaking, if you remember, of what are called civilized countries. We don't want to copy Chinese customs.

Senator Hill's attempt to run at the same time with the hounds and the hares is very amusing to everybody save Senator Hill. But he will have to swallow Bryan, free silver and all, or else shut up shop. The silver camp is his last hope.

The Times says those 3000 Homestead workmen were forced to visit McKinley at Canton. They were-by their convictions. That is the only force which can account for their enthusiasm Mr. Brynn is credited with the belief

that he is a man of destiny. He probably is, but his destiny this year is to get the worst trouncing since the days of Horace Greeley. Bryan, according to all accounts, is

already as good as licked; but Republicans mustn't let a little extra work stand between them and a first-class

According to the London Times Cuba's battle is as good as won. We sincerely trust that the Thunderer's present reverberation is based on fact.

A little thing like self-stultification in the matter of a money plank ought never to have been expected to feaze the Pennsylvania Democracy.

Bourke Cockran's refusal to go to congress isn't saving that he would spurn an invitation to succeed Dave Hill in the senate.

New York Republicans appear to have composed their little differences and fallen into quite a love-feast attitude. It is well.

Considering the licking that's in pickle for him, it seems to us Brother Singerly might let up a trifle on Johnny

Mr. Bryan, having voluntarily declined a second term, will soon be invited by the people to forego the first. Bryan calls the Palmer contingent "an army of generals," But an army

The Philadelphia Record is now after the splitting habit. Evidently gone are the days of Jeffersonian simplicity.

without generals is quite as ineffective.

The returns from Maine ought to prove an elixir of life to comatose bus-Sewall? Sewall? Seems to us there

once was such a name.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

An autumn day, A hill that's steep and dusty;

A wind both strong and gusty, A sudden breeze. A bloomer filled, A rise, with naught to guide her;

A soaring maid, A lonely road, wheel without a rider

What the Trouble

A few weeks ago the Emporia Gazette A lew weeks ago the Emporia Gazette, a leading Kansas paper, printed a notable article in answer to the question, "what's wrong with Kansas?" It is so fresh, rich and breezy, and withal so full of hard prairie sense, that we deem it worthy of reproduction. In reading it one should bear in mind that the troubles of Kansas are in large measure the troubles of the entire disaffected western country-that is to say, the country comprising the area of the present political and social discon-

"Today," says the Gazatte, "the Kan-sas department of agriculture sent out a statement which indicates that Kansa has gained less than 2,000 people in the last year. There are about 125,000 families in the state, and there were about 10,000 babies born in Kansas, and yet so many people have left the state that the natural increase is cut down to less than 2,000 net This has been going on for eight years If there had been a high brick wall around the state eight years ago and not a sou day the miner gets about 70 grains of had been admitted or permitted to leave gold for a day's labor. With this 70 Kansas would be half a million souls between the permitted to leave the second souls between the second so ter of than she is today. And yet the na grains of gold he can buy \$6.00 worth toon has increased in population. In five of wheat, or anything, in Mexico (5 years 10,000,000 people have been added to bushels at \$1.20), and in the United the national population, yet instead of gaining a share of this-say 500,000-Kansar States he can buy \$3.00 worth of wheat has apparently been a plague spot, and it the very garden of the world has lost population by the ten thousands every year,

"Not only has she lost population, but down to 35 grains of gold, one-half; the she has lost wealth. Every moneyed man mine-owner keeps the other half that in the state who could get out without formerly was the laborer's. Under free great loss has gone. Every month in every coinage, from this matter-of-fact state-ment it can be seen that mine-owners has been going on for eight years. Money is being drained out all the time. In towns where ten years ago there were three of four or half a dozen money lending con cerns stimulating industry by furnishing capital there is now none or one or two that are looking after the interest and principal already outstanding. No one brings any money into Kansas any more, What community knows over one or two men who have moved in with more than \$5,000 in the last three years? And what community cannot count half a score o men in that time who have left, taking all the money they could scrape together? Yet the nation has grown rich. Other states have increased in population and wealth-other neighboring states, Missouri has gained nearly two million, while Kansas has been loosing half a million. Nebraska has gained in wealth and popu lation while Kansas has gone down hill olorado has gained in every way, while Kansus has lost in every way since 1888 What is the matter with Kansas?

> "There is no substantial city in the state Every big town save one has lost in population. Yet Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Louis, Denver, Colorado Springs, Se dalia, Des Moines, the cities of the Da-kotas, St. Paul and Minneapolis—all cities and towns in the west have steadily grown. Take up the government blue book and you will see that Kansas is vurtually off the map. Two or three little stricken communities that do not aggregate \$10,000 a year is all the recognition Kansas has. Nebraska draws about \$109,-000; little old North Dakota draws \$50,000; Oklahoma doubles Kansas; Missour leaves her a thousand miles behind; Colorado is almost seven times greater than Kansas-the whole west is ahead of Kansas. Take it by any standard you please, Kansas is not in it. Go east, and you hear them laugh at Kansas, go west and they sneer at her, go south and they 'cuss' her, go north and they have forgotten her Go into any crowd of intelligent people gathered anywhere on the globe and you will find the Kansas man on the defen-sive. The newspaper columns and magazine pages, once devoted to praise of the state, to boastful facts and startling figures concerning her resources, now are filled with cartoons, gibes and Pefferian with Arkansaw and Timbuctoo, What's

"We all know; yet here we are at it is all right. There is absolutely nothing again. We have an old moss-back Jack- wrong with Kansas. Every prospect sonian, who snorts and howls because pleases and only man is vile." are running that old jay for governor. We have another shabby, wild-eyed, rat-tle-brained fanatic who has said openly in a dozen specches that 'the rights of the user are paramount to the rights of the owner;' we are running him for chief justice so that capital will come tumbling over itself to get into the state. We have raked the ash heap of human failure in the state and have found an old hoopskirt of a man who has failed as a business man, who has failed as an editor, who has failed as a preacher, and we are going to run him for congressman-at-large. He will help the looks of the Kansas delegation in Washington, Then we have discovered a kid without a law practice, and have decided to vote for him as attorney general. Then for fear some hint that the state had become respectable might percolate through the civilized portions of the nation, we have decided to send three of four harpies out lecturing, telling the people that Kansas is raising hell and letting corn go to weeds,

"Oh this is a state to be proud of! We are a people who can hold up our heads. What we need her is less money, less capital, fetter white shirts and brains, fewer men with business judgment, and more of these fellows who boast that they are just ordinary old clodhoppers, but that they know more about finance than John Sherman. We need more men who are 'posted,' who can bellow about the crime of '73, because a man believes in national honor that he is a tool of Wall street. We have had a few of them, some 150,000, but we want no more. We need several thou-sand gibbering idiots to scream about the 'Great Red Dragon' of Lombard street, We don't need population, we don't need wealth, we don't need well-dressed men on the streets, we don't need standing in the nation, we don't need cities on these fertile prairies; you bet we don't. What we are after is the money power. Because we have become poorer and ornier and meaner than a spavined, distempered mule, we, the people of Kansas, propose to kick. We don't care to build up, we wish to tear down.

'There are two ideas of government said our noble Bryan at Chicago, 'There are those who believe that if you just legislate to make the well-to-do prosperous their prosperity will leak through on those below. The democrate idea has been that if you legislate to make the masses pros-perous their prosperity will find its way up and through every class.' That's the stuff. Give the prosperous man the dick-ens. Legislate the thriftless into ease; whack the stuffing out of the creditors, and tell the debtor who borrowed money five years ago, when the money in circulation was more general than it is now, that the contraction of the currency gives him a right to repudiate. Whoop it up for the ragged trousers; put the lazy, greasy and bow down and worship him. Let the state ideal be high. What we need is not the respect of our fellow men, but a chance to get something for nothing.

"Oh, yes, Kansas is a great state. Here on, yes, Kansas is a great state. Here are people fleeing from it by the score ev-ery day, capital going out of the state by the hundreds of dollars, and every indus-try except farming paralyzed, and that Let's drive all the decent, self-respecting needs is men who can talk, who have large leisure to argue the currency ques-tion while their wives wait at home for

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matter with Kansas? Nothing under the state, to boastful facts and startling figures concerning her resources, now are filled with cartoons, gibes and Pefferian speeches. Kansas just naturally isn't in the civilized world. She has traded places with Arkansaw and Timbuctoo. What's started to raise hell, as Mrs Lease advised, with Arkansaw and Timbuctoo. What's and she seems to have an overproduction. But that doesn't matter. Kansas never did believe in diversified crops. Kansas is all right. There is absolutely nothing

ases and only man is vile. THEY DON'T DISCRIMINATE.

Speech by C. Stuart Patterson.

"The Chicago platform demands the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to when the market ratio is 31 to 1. is no magic either in silver or in the pro posed ratio. If when thirty-one our silver are equal in the markets of the world to one ounce of gold it is possible for the government of the United States of silver equal to one ounce of gold it can effect the same result if it declares one ounce of silver to be equal to one ounce of gold or it can raise the marke price of copper or lead or iron to an equal ity with gold. The fallacy which under lies all the arguments of the advocates of free silver is that they do not distin-guish between the functions of money as a medium of exchange and as a standard of value. The country has grown since 1792. There were then 3,000,000 of people; there are now 70,000,000 of people. There was then no foreign commerce: the ports of the United States are now crowded with the steamers which do the foreign business of the country. There was then no internal trade; the internal trade is now vastly greater than the foreign commerce. There were then few banks; there is now a system of national bank-ing which, in the security it affords to depositors and note-holders, excites the admiration of the civilized world. Then all of the business of the country was done by the actual handling of coin; now the business of the country is done by the use of representatives of coin. Then the function of money as a medium of ex-change was its all-important function; now, the function of money as a standard of value is the important function, and the only important thing with ref-erence to the medium of exchange is that it should be convertible at par into the

A SIMPLE STATEMENT.

From the Globe-Democrat. According to the best data available there are about \$4,000,000,000 of silver coin employed in the world. The greater part of this stock of silver has been coined at the 15½ to I ratio, and the market value of the whole is about \$2,000,000,000. The sil ver which is in the various other shapes has been estimated at between \$2,000,000,-000 and \$3,000,000,000. Placed at the lower of these figures the amount of silver in the various forms in use in the world amounts to \$4,000,000,000 at its market value. Bryan's contention involves the assertion that ree coinage of silver by the United States alone would make this \$4,000,000,000 worth \$8,000,000,000. A simple statement of what this assumption means reveals its absurdity and folly. The "70,000,000,000 of people" whom Bryan triumphantly declares the United States has is a vary large number but it is only a small part of the 1,200,000, 000 or 1,500,000,000 contained in the world.

PUT IN A NUTSHELL.

From the New York Sun

I. Fuld, who travels for a New York cloak house, was the principal speaker yesterday at the drummers' noon sound-money meeting, Broadway Prince street. "Suppose," said he, " try except farming paralyzed, and that cripled because its products have to go and every one of you had a machine in across the ocean before they can find a laboring man at work who can afford to buy them. Let's don't stop this year. market. And suppose that some one invented another machine and ciaimed i was superior to the one you were using Let's drive all the decent, self-respecting men out of the state. Let's keep the old clod-hoppers who know it all. Let's encourage the man who is 'posted.' He can talk, and what we need is not mill hands to eat our meal, nor factory hands to eat our wheat, nor cities to oppress the farmer by consuming his butter and eggs and chickens and produce; what Kansas needs is men who can talk who have a gold dollar is worth; we know that its purchasing power is the same the world over. It is not an experiment, it is an acthat nickel's worth of blueing: What's the | tual fact. We do not know what a silver 437 Spruce St., Opp. The Co mmonwealth.

dollar will be worth under a free and unimited coinage bill. Mr. Bryan wants to have us take his word that it will buy just as much as the gold dollar. Mr. Bryan an may believe that, but he ought not to expect any other sane person to join him in any such fantastic notion."

BICYCLE LOVELINESS.

 \cdots

As Mrs. Wickwire came into the din-ing room he was saying: "Tell you, old man, she was just a dandy! Every line perfect, and a better knee action I never saw in my life."

"Of whom are you talking?" asked Mrs. "Of whom? I was talking about John son's trotter. "Oh! I thought it was one of those bi-

cycle girls you'd seen going along some-where."—Indianapoils Journal. Speaking generally, nothing in this world is uglier than the knee action of a stoutish woman, in short drab skirts, on a bicycle, chewing gum.

POLITICAL ITEM.

From the Times-Herald. "What is the difference," the major asked, between puffs at his seed and Hav-ana filler with the Wisconsin wrapper-"what is the difference between Mr. Bry-an and Buffalo Bill"

"Give it up," replied the man with the winter overcoat and the tan bleyel what is the difference between Mr. Bry-

THE POOR MAN'S DOLLAR.

"Buffalo Bill," said the major, "nas

an and Buffalo Bill?

From the Times-Herald. The silver dollar is not the poor man's dollar when it is worth but 53 cents. The workingman's dollar is the dollar he earns, and it should be the best dollar there is

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