the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 22, 1896

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET. NATIONAL.

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Senate, 21st District-Col., W. J. SCOTT. Representative. 1st District-John R. FARR; 2d District-A. T. CONNELL; 2d District-DR, N. C. MACKEY.

In this campaign the rea! workingmen are doing their own thinking. It is not being done for them by such men as Sovereign, McBride and Debs.

On Deceptive Foundations.

On Saturday at Chicago Governor Altgeld made an elaborate reply to Bourke Cockran and Carl Schurz, It is no more than fair to the governor of Ill neis to say that whatever may be his defects as a political leader, he is evidently a man of much greater intelectual ability than is generally conceded to him by the newspapers. His speech Saturday is in all fairness a remarkable production. We have read all or nearly all the great silver speeches prepared in this country during the past score of years, and we have no hesitation in saying that this speech of Altgeld, taken in connection with the ore in which, some months age, he replied to Secretary Carlisle, constitutes the most ingenious presentation of the free silver issue for average minds that has yet been made. Even the Times-Herald, of Chicago, perhaps his bitterest opponent, is moved to call it "adroit, subtle and evasive." It immeasurably outclasses the frothy cratory of Bryan.

But its interesting superstructure is builded throughout on utterly decenfoundations. Its fundamental proposition is that there is not to lay in the civilized world, money sufficient to permit a fair and coultable transact on of the business of the world. In order to Justain this sweeping assertion Governor Altgeld is compelled to official estimates of per capita circulation that publicists generally accept as sufficiently correct for all practical purposes, and to substitute in lieu thereof purely hypothetical guesses of his own. He uses his figures dexterously. One has to watch closely in order to know when they are official statistics or merely Altgeldian bazards. But once the line is drawn his conclusions tumble to pieces from sheer lack of supporting authority, and we have left simply a case of Altgold against the governments of the world. And this, after all, is about what this silver movement amounts to. It is nothing more nor less than an organized contradiction of facts, held together in hope of some form of personal gain. To the silver mine-owner it holds out the prospect of temporary and undeserved profit. To the disrembling politician it offers a gamble on the public's credulity and thus a dream of power and prominence. To the not over scrupulous debtor It means a way out of the full payment of the creditors' claims. To all others it represents rather a delirium of comnilugled innocence, delusion, demagogism and greed than a serious and sober creation of well-digested thought It cannot stand analysis.

The one argument which reconciles the public to the pardon of John Bardsley is the testimony of reputable physicians that his ill health would cause further confinement to be equivalent to taking his life. On this score clemency is perhaps defensible, but on no other. The liberation of this duly and fairly convicted felon prior to the completion of his just sentence must not be construed as an invitation to duplications of his crime.

Will Only React.

On another page we print today the text of the speech delivered Saturday night at Cleveland, O., by ex-Grand Master Workman Powderly. From copies of the Cleveland papers which disturbance mentioned in the press reports of that meeting was begun dur- tion. ing the speech of the gentleman who called the meeting to order, and continued during the entire evening. A sprinkling of hoodlums had evidently been placed in the galleries by the derign of the Democratic managers, under instructions to create a riot. The

Cleveland World says: The Democratic committee had filled the galleries with the most turbulent and anrowdles that could be found in With no call whatever they began a terrifle uproar with the sole purose of not allowing the meeting to proardly people become in their insane rage at the prospects of a great Republican How is the public to comprehend, with-success that the police were obliged to take action. One of the ringleaders was should feel in duty bound to let its terrific uproar. For a brief period it horrified feelings find angry and looked decidedly ominous. Everybody was on his feet, and angry shouts were swelling into a sea of rage. From this time on

ment, the majority of whom were on the

This turbulence began long before Mr. Powderly appeared and kept up long after he had finished speaking. It was not aimed at him personally, He cannot compete with Bryan, Altgeld and Tillman in bidding for its example, support. But it is a libel on the name of labor to associate this contingent of irresponsible loafers and hoboes with the honest, manly and decent class of men who work for a living at day's wages, and who repudiate with as much mouthed loafing element to speak in labor's behalf.

Such tactics as that employed by the will only recoil on its designers and

If you ask a business man what he thinks will "make business pick up," the chances are sixteen to one he will tell you: "The election of McKinley." Are our business men fools?

Let Quackery Alone.

It is worthy of remembrance by those the foreign trade of Great Britain, a revenue tariff country, increased 25% per cent. Between the years 1870 and States, under the Protective system, increased 62.8 per cent., a gain Great Britain of nearly 37 per cent., accomplished wholly because of the fact that under Protection our industries had been stimulated until they were able to compete with the industries of Great Britain in many cases in the latter's own natural territory.

In 1880, according to Mulhall, Great Britain commanded 27.2 per cent, of the commerce of the world; but by 1870 it had fallen to 24.5 per cent., and in 1880 it was only 21.2 per cent. Now witness the percentage figures relating to the United States. In 1830 we had only 3.7 per cent. of the world's commerce. In 1871 we had reached a place wherewe commanded 9.2 percent... and in 1880 our percentage had reached 11.5 per cent. The figures for 1890 are not at this time available, but it is certain that when compiled they will a larger ratio of gain than for any is our most formidable rival and next most prosperous nation in the world.

greatest development this country has the maintenance of Protection and of party harmony. As a result, while a on the ground that "judicious exaggerachallenge the accuracy of the various low tariff period in our history that employment with the subsidence of and a general lowering of the American standard of living. These facts stand out bodly and instructively; they ship which commands admiration. cannot be belied nor denied. They convey a meaning at this present moment which the voters of Lackawanna county, in common with their fellow citizens in other portions of the country. should not fail to take into proper account.

Mr Bryan, with glibners of tongue class prejudices, may come among us and lend the charm of his oratory to the championship of free silver just as four years ago he lent it with seductive blandishments to the championship of free trade. He may promise for his new nostrum the same curative virtues that he then predicted for his old one. But do not let him deceive you. The one experiment has been tried and has ended in distressful failure. The other will be ignored, because the people know of a remedy which is not uncertain, and possess the address of a political physician whose treatment has stood the test of time.

If the Times intends to attack every former Democrat who this year cannot swallow Bryan, it will nod to increase

Jones as an "Old Slueth."

One can imagine the overbubbling eagerness with which Chairman Jones rushed to the newspaper correspond-Cormick Harvester company had been caught distributing sound money However, it will not be long until there literature. It is evident from the mation has been spread broadcast that and then perhaps public sentiment will Chairman Jones regarded it in the stand some show. light of a momentous discovery. He could, it is assumed, scarcely contain himself until he had taken the worldat-large into the secret. And no sooner had the wires finished clicking the horrible news than Jones, we can reached us yesterday we learn that the readily suppose, must have fallen back in sheer exhaustion under the re-ac-

And yet, now that the first sudden shock of the revelation has passed away, an impulse moves us to inquire what of it? Has any law been broken? Has any wrong been done? We can scarcely suppose that Jones would have raised such a stir had the of the stoutest of Democrats, repudiliterature sent out by the Chicago firm ates Bryan and declares for sound been Bryan literature. It is improbable that in such a contingency he would have threshed himself into a passion and sought to set the universe aflame. Wherein, then, lies the appalling point? At what place are have "money to burn." we to groan and shriek and shiver? How is the public to comprehend, withshould feel in duty bound to let its vengeful vent? That is where Jones made his fatal mistake. He neglected to connect his frightful expose with

it become a battle of noise, the people in the galleries continually hissing the an explanatory key.

Bardsley was evidently speakers, who were encouraged by the Levity aside, is it not time that the having a friend at court.

applause from the more respectable ele- public took the measure of the political sagacity of a campaign which bases its hopes on such a ridiculous triviality as this?

Some persons are beginning to discuss the question "Will the Democratbut was rather designed to convey the ic .party perish?" The discussion is impression that the labor element is useless. The Democracy is immortal out of sympathy with the McKinley It has outlived a whole generation of campaign. It is possible that McKin- mischievous principles and it will surley may not capture the hoodlum vote. vive its present crisis. It is really necessary to our politics as a horrible

Why He Is Silent.

The American Protective Tariff league has undertaken an interesting investigation of the number of wage earners employed, and the amount of emphasis as can be employed by any- their earnings, during the months of body the pretensions of the loud- July 1892 and 1896, these dates being, respectively, two years after the enactment of the McKinley and Wilson tarin's. Up to the close of last week it Popocrats at Cleveland will not help had received upwards of 550 reports Bryan. It will not hurt McKinley. It from employers in 36 different states who, in July, 1892, afforded occupation bring upon them the contempt of all for 114,231 hands, whereas the same concerns could only employ 78,700

hands in July of this year. The amount of wages paid, in July, 1892, to the 114,231 hands aggregated \$3,927,200. But the pay rolls for last July, after two years of the Democratic tariff, aggregated only \$2,469,712. The monthly average rate of wages has declined from \$34.50 to \$31 among those who are at work. The number of idle who wish to see a renewal of prosper- hands, in about 550 establishments, was ity in this country that the United 35,531. The monthly loss of earnings to States, in all its history, has never been the wage earners was \$1,457,488. The so prosperous as when on a Protective decrease in employment has exceeded basis. Between the years 1870 and 1888 30 per cent. The decrease in wages earned has been 40 per cent.

No wonder Mr. Bryan doesn't care to discuss the tariff question. It will be 1889 the foreign trade of the United remembered that he helped to frame the Wilson bill.

> The Times quotes from the Salt Lake Tribune six propositions relative to the superior prosperity of silver standard over gold standard countries and claims they knock Carlisle's five propositions, quoted yesterday, "into smithereens." This claim might be admitted if the Salt Lake paper's statements were true. But they were each disproved in most emphatic manner and in convincing detail by the page article in last Saturday's Tribune which narrated from official sources the real conditions of business and labor in the silver standard countries. Anyhow, we thought the Bryanites were "bimetallists." Is their talk about bimetallism merely guff for the gullible? Are they really silver monometallists in dis-

Prince Bismarck has written a letter asserting his belief in the desirability reveal for the decade from 1880 to 1890 of international bimetallism, and intimating that as a means to that end prior decade, and possibly for the Americans ought to try the experiment whole period back to 1830. This is the of independent action. Shrewd old more significant because Great Britain prince! His counsel recalls Artemas Ward's willingness to solve the slavery | now of suggesting less than \$190,000 as the to the United States is regarded the problem if it took all his wife's relations. Bismarck is willing enough to There is not a direction in which the let other nations burn their fingers so diet came out of the jury box, and why

All accounts agree that Senator witnessed in point of material ad- Quay's utmost influences are being exvancement has been coincident with erted in Philadelphia in the interest sound money. There has never been a few marplots hold out, fearing loss of tion" may do more than exact statement. ness, curtailment of labor and wages party in that city is already a long way toward reconciliation and unity of purpose. That is the kind of leader- crowd. It is not personal malice, or even or

Opening a Detroit exchange the other day we were confronted by the conspicuous picture of a "lady" advertised as "the woman pugilist." And yet, why not? This is the new woman's era. What is sauce for the gander ought according to the new dispensation to be and small scruple in the excitement of just as appropriate sauce for the goose, Pugilism is nowadays largely a matter of gab. All hail, therefore, the woman pugilist!

> That is a fine tribute to the Republican commissioners of this county which the Democratic organ pays when it reluctantly admits that during their administration of the county finances "there have been no serious scandals." The taxpayers of Luckawanna county will be likely to retain such good servants rather than sanction the problematical experiment of a change.

With Postmaster Bogert's paper practically calling Appointer Cleveland a political traitor for not supporting Bryan, there ought soon to be a condition of interest in the Democratic politics of Luzerne. But perhaps Bogert thinks what he loses by abusing Grover he will win back by cottoning to the Boy Orator. If that be so, alas for his delusion.

The charges are multiplying so rapidly against Minister Terrell that someents with the information that the Mc- thing ought soon to be done in the direction of an official investigation. will be a decent administration in connervous manner in which this infor- trol of the American state department,

Mr. Thacher says he is forninst Mr. Bryan's theories, but is willing to do what he can toward Bryan's election, even to get the worst licking that s gubernatorial candidate ever received in New York state. This is the gist of Thacher's letter of acceptance.

It strikes us that the Scranton Times descends to small business when it abuses Mr. Scragg for having dared to follow his convictions. It will not help its cause by such tactics.

Governor O'Ferrall, of Virginia, one money. Let the good work go on.

Restore public confidence in this country and there'll be no lack of money. On the contrary, we will soon

Affairs locally having recently been a trifle dull, the advent of Bryan will be welcome, if only for variety's sake. John Thacher, too, seeems reconciled

a "golden altar." Bardsley was evidently fortunate in

Some Reflections

Penn," in Philadelphia Bulletin. Libel suits against newspapers in the midst of a political campaign are always viewed with more or less suspicion. They are part of the sheet lightning of politics. they make a flash, but seldom hit. As a rule, they fizzle out in the dust of a court docket after election, and no more is heard of them. An explanation, an apol-ogy, a private negotiation or the intermediary offices of mutual friends open the way for closing the incident. That is the conclusion which doubtless most per-sons had in mind when they heard of the suit which James L. Miles has brought against the Philadelphia Times.

Yet on the face of the facts as they are known there is a strong presumption in favor of Miles, as a plaintiff, who has apparent ground for his suit. The article of which he complains is calculated to produce in the mind of every man who eads it an impression that Miles is a downright rascal, unworthy of any honest man's respect or confidence. Now, the point may be fairly made whether any or all the facts that are known of his career can be justly construed, even from an un-friendly standpoint, so as to warrant this sweeping criticism under the privileged communications allowed to the press in discussing the fitness and deservings of a candidate for office. Miles, personally, is an agreeable, well-behaved man, with the earing of a gentleman; professionally he had a respectable standing at the bar, and politically he has been associated loyally with the organization and leadership his party the same as hundreds of excel-lent men whose fidelity is assured by satisfying their ambitions for public office, and not a corrupt greed. I have no thought of making defense or apology for any mistake or delinquency he may be charged with, either politically or officially. I am talking of him in a perfectly judicial temper. But I think that any newspaper which makes the deduction that the man is a wretched corruptionist from the very limited evidence which at present sustains the theory and then starts in to fling at him with all the vague generalities and innuendoes and devised epithets that sink like drops of poison into the public mind, is guilty of moral as-sassination, and cannot take shelter un-der the cover of legitimate discussion of a citizen in his public character.

I am one of the comparatively few who think that the famous \$45,000 verdict against the Times, now before the Supreme court, was excessive, even making all allowance for the wrong or injury that may have been done to ex-Mayor Smith. It was excessive, because it was far more than the plaintiff himself really expected; it was far more than the bitterest journalistic enemies of the paper had looked for, and it was excessive even as an exemplary admonition to libeliers. A fourth or a fifth part of the amount would have been ample from either the personal or the punitive point of view. From the standpoint of the general interest of the press it was bad as a precedent or as setting a standard for a rate of damages such as has never before been known in the history of Pennsylvania journalism. If the ex-mayor, who himself never assumed to be among the purest specimens of citizenship could obtain such damages, what mulet would be put upon a newspaper which might be haled into court by a man of really high character? As a result the veriest scamps who have a grievance against the press or the charlatans of the bar who egg on men to believe that their reputations have been ruined and that here must be reparation in a legal raid on the publishers' privy purse do not think measure of their griefs.

The chief reason why that \$45,000 verstatistician can turn that does not bring him directly to the fact that the specimen of a style of writing and com-ment and distortion that purposely aims at holding up a public character for a "scusation." This is sometimes defended it springs chiefly, however, from a half simian and half mercenary and wholly unfair notion that it "pays" to use the hot partisanship, or the temper of the common scold, so much as the instinct and practice of the showman who draws the lookers-on into his tent by provoking the well-behaved animals on the inside

> The hurtfulness of this style of discusdon to the press in general is to be found n the difficulty which is experienced in inducing legislatures to relax those features of the libel law which bear heavily or unjustly on a newspaper. A citizen of cleanness of probity like McCreary or acter built up by years of square dealing and manly citizenship derided, lampooned and dragged around in the gutters of cheap sensation is certainly quote- by dispassionate men of affairs as reasons why libel laws should be made more stringent and verdicts of damages more opessive. It was the influence of this kind of reasoning that made the opinion which justified the Bill Smith verdict, unfair as it is when applied to that particular case. Miles as a candidate for office must expect the most searching examination and discussion of his official record in the full blaze of publicity; but the practice of ssuming motives without facts or proof, and then enveloping a man in a cloud of coarse epithets is neither a manly nor legitimate exercise of the easterial privilege. On the face of the case as it stands today, it lacks justification, and this may be said fairly without regard to the gen-eral question of Miles' fitness for the ot-fice. The libel laws are hard enough without giving ground for making them worse,

ORIGIN OF POLITICAL PHRASES.

The origin of the phrase "mending his fences" is said to be as follows: Imme-diately prior to the meeting of the Repubican national convention in 1889 John Sherman, known to be an aspirant for presidential honors withdrew from the to the seclusion of his farm at Mansfield, O. It was generally believed lion for the million. The banks hold little that in this retirement he was maturing or nothing of this mortgage debt. The plans and secretly organizing movements to bring about his nomination. One day, while in a field with his brother-in-law, Colonel Moulton, engaged in replacing some rails in a fence, a reporter found him and sought some political news by inquiring what Sherman was doing. Col-onel Moulton avoided the necessity of a direct answer to so pointed a question by exclaiming: "Why, you can see for your-self; he's mending his fences."

"Log-rolling" is an American slang exthe general public. scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" and the Scotch "Caw me, v thee are approximate equivalents. In its original sense log-rolling is a sort of mutual-help ing-bees. When a backwoodsman cuts own trees his neighbors help him to roll them away, and in return he helps them with their trees. The phrase was first applied as a slang metaphor to politics. A and B, for example, congressmen and as-semblymen, each has a bill to pass. Each agrees to support and vote for the other's They are log-rolling for each other, Furthermore, neither, we will suppose has any interest or belief in either bill, but wishes to gain the help of the promo-ters for some scheme of his own. He and the promoters are log-rolling for each

In American political slang the phrase "to wave the bloody shirt." sometimes euphemized into "the ensanguined garment," means to keep up the sectional issues of the civil war by appeals to prejudice and passion. A probable origin of the phrase may be found in a Corsican custom nearly if not quite obsolete. In the days of the to the prospect of being sacrificed on fierce vendetta—the feuds which divided Corsican family from family—bloodshed

as to Libel Suits GOLDSMITH'S



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was a common occurrence. Before the burial of a murdered man the gridata was debrated. This word, which literally means a crying aloud, may be translated a "wake." The body of the victim was laid upon a plank; his useless firearms were placed near his hand and his bloodstained shirt was hung above his head. were placed near his hand and his blood-stained shirt was hung above his head. Around the rude bier sat a circle of women, waspred in their block months. stained shirt was hung above his near.

Around the rude bier sat a circle of women.

wrapped in their black mantles, who
wrapped in their black mantles, who
the standard countries

Average per capita circulation in the
United States club on a public man, and that it is rather a "smart" thing to make some one writhe and howl for the delight of the venge. Then one of the women—the wife a sharp scream would snatch the bloody shirt and, waving it aloft, begin the voce ro-the lamentation. This rhythmic dis-course was made up of alternate expres-sions of love for the dead and hatred of his enemies and its startling images and tremendous curses were echoed in the faces and mutterings of the armed m ers. It was by a not unnatural transition that the phrase "bloody shirt" became ap-

plied to demagogical utterances concern-THE MORTGAGES' OWNERS. From the Philadelphia Press.

When Mr. Bryan charged "those who hold fixed investments" as "the only po-tent force" in favor of the existing gold standard he probably had a vague idea in his ill-formed mind that they were few in number. Take real estate mort-gages. The mortgage is the symbol in the minds of many for the grasping creditor. In 1890 there were \$6,200,000,000 of such mortgages. Who owned them? The savtake banks held of these mortgages \$678 . 583,577 in trust for 4,533,217 depositors. The building associations held \$450,000,000 in trust for 1,800,000 shareholders. The life Insurance companies doing business in New York state held (Dec. 21, 1889.) \$272,-828,457 for 4,582,281 policy holders. Adding other states, in 1890, about \$200,000,000. In the three items in 1890 there were 13,-In the three items in 1899 there were 13,. To know enough?
100,000 persons holding \$1,437,000,000 of mort. He's captain of his college teamgages. This number of persons is nearly twice as numerous as the votes which will be cast for Bryan. One-fourth of the real estate morigages in the country were owned in 1890 by this thrifty, industrious, saving mass of people, who are "those who hold fixed investments" of whom Mr. Bryan spoke and who are turning this thing over just now pretty carefully in their minds, and making them up that, as they paid in a gold dollar, they do not propose to get a silver one, worth half as

much, paid in return.

This disposes of one-fourth of this mortgage debt. It is owned literally by the mil nationl banks are prohibited from holding any. All the other banks, state banks, trust companies and private banks, in 1890 held less than \$60,000,000 of these loans Railrods do not own them. They have their own mortgage bonded debt of some \$5,000,000,000, which is owned, 10 per cent people. The big corporations do not own

real estate mortgages.
As we have shown, a quarter of thes pression for mutual assistance rendered mortgages in 1890, about \$1,500,000,000 were by persons in power to the detriment of held by 12,000,000. The other \$4,700,000,000 the general public. The English "You were in the hands of small owners. Look over any county clerk's book of real estate liens. Consult your acquaintance. The great mass of mortgages are held locally in small sums and amounts by saving and

UNDER WHICH FLAG?

From the Syracuse Standard.

The silver-using countries are Mexico, China, Japan, Russin, India, the Straits Settlements, the South American States and the Central American States. The currency of the other nations of the world is upon a gold basis. The total population of these silver-using countries is \$50,060,000 and their total currency, metallic and paper, ise given by Preston at \$3,785,090,000 Thus the average amount of money for each citizen in the countries whose cur-

The population of the nations of the world whose currency is based upon gold aggregates 374,000,000, and the total amoun of their money is \$6,789,000,000. Thus the average amount of money for each citizen in the countries whose currency is based upon gold is \$18.06 per capita.

The latest statement of the treasury de- 437 Spruce St., Opp. The Co

.. \$18 06 Which class of nations do you want to belong to? Don't you think it wise to let well enough alone, and at least not join the class of nations whose per capita cir-

culation is only one-fifth that of our own

NATURALLY SO.

From the Times-Herald. The people apparently prefer to stand with England, Germany and France ra-ther than with China, Siam and Mexico.

SECOND THE MOTION. From the Times-Herald. Now let Allison's state do as well a

THE COMING HERO.

The base ball season's nearly o'er, But what of that? The college boy has hair galore Beneath his hat.

His muscles are like bands of steel,

Already he's

Apparently begun to feel Like forming "V's." He talks of "center rushes," and

"halfs" and "ends; in The thumps and bumps that he can stand

What though of books he doesn't seem

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