## the Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 29, 1896.

### THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

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

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

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

COUNTY.

### LEGISLATIVE.

Senate, 21st District—COL, W. J. SCOTT. Representative, 1st District—JOHN R. FARR; 2d District—A. T. CONNELL; 2d District—DR. N. C. MACKEY; 4th District—JOHN F, REYNOLDS.

It is announced that if Bryan at tempts to make a speaking tour of Indiana General Harrison will follow him. Bryan had better take warning in time

### Court Costs.

The work of the last grand jury was especially praiseworthy in its refusal to saddle the county with costs in ignored assault and battery bills. Of the 448 bills which this grand jury threw out of court more than 90 per cent, represented simply petty spites and the jury properly declined to make the county a partner in the expense of airing private ill-will.

But what can be said of the committing magistrates who send before the grand jury at each quarter session such a raft of trivial litigation? How is their acquiescence to be excused? To be sure, it is money in their pocket and under our beautiful petty magisterial system a premium seems to be put on the manufacture of law suits with a view to the festive fee. According to this view the public itself may be the final claimants to the blame; out until it can realize its own delinoveney in tacitly acquiescing in such an obsolete and inefficient system, there gation imperatively demands. is some measure of satisfaction in venting one's disgust on the petty magistrates themselves.

Blennially, just about election time, we are accustomed to hear from ambitious legislators, who take pains to inform the community of their intention of framing legislation for the reduction of excessive court costs. This year this customary declaration of intentions is missing. Has the task been given up as an impossibility?

The report that there will be no future lowering of the price of standard high-grade bicycles should be told to

### No Compulsory Money.

Where compulsion supersedes consent security does not liet where security usenot ile, society as represented by govern-ment loses its purpose; and individual ambition and emulation will stop their ef-forts,-From a Book Called "The Way forts,-From a Book Called

Here we have in few words a crystallization of the whole argument against flat money of whatever kind. That money is sound money which does not need the "thou shalt" of statutory law to compel its acceptance by the creditor. That money is unsound money which forces itself into reluctant hands by virtue of a legal tender act,

No American citizen, be his political beliefs what they may, hesitates to accept gold money or its equivalent in discharge of a debt. Altgeld, Sewall, Stewart, all the prominent advocates of fifty-cent unlimited silver dollar coinage, require by contract that those who owe them shall make payment in gold. Their leases without exception have the gold clause. The bonds which they purchase in business transactions are invariably gold bonds. They demand gold simply because they know that when they get it they get a form of money which will not lose value by sudden fluctuation in public confidence. No one has ever heard or read of a sane man expressing distrust of gold money. There is no record of a man going from one country to another with gold in his pocket and finding at his journey's end that his money in the meantime had fallen so low in public estimation as to be shorn of its purchasing or debt-paying value. With gold, compulsion does not supersede consent; there is no need of compulsion at all. The gold as bullion will do quite as well as a medium of exchange as the gold stamped by government into

But how is it with fiat money? The old state bank scrip was flat money, and its value used to vary between the rising and the setting of the sun. Confederate notes were flat money, and at one time it took \$100,000 in those notes to buy a suit of clothes. The silver dollar of Mexico is in part flat money. and while legal compulsion makes it nay a dollar's worth of debt in Mexico. the moment it crosses the Rio Grande it becomes worth in American goldstandard money only the commercial under the proposed Imperial Trade Feder value of its smelted bullion. Even in Mexico prices have risen to meet the dollar's fall, so that if tomorrow silver should fall fifty per cent., it would equal play to native and foreign industrial skill and enterprise, and of selling the right take twice as many Mexican dollars to buy an article of commerce after the fall as were required before. This leaves nobody better off; it simply makes for uncertainty and insecurity

States which has to be forced on people by government flat? Must compulsion or it may be only the leaders, to advocate

upersede consent? Does the man who works for a living want the law to put into his employer's hands fifty cents' worth of silver with fiat power to pay a dollar in wages? Is not it the right plan in a government of freemen to have money so good that everybody will be glad to take it at what its stamp says it is worth?

Republican newspapers will not make much capital trying to spread the idea that Bryan has been discourt eous to the clergy. When a clergy man goes into politics he must ex pect to receive blows as well as to give them. No clergyman when outside the pulpit ought to interpose his cloth as a shield against a reasonable criticism of his centroversial utterances on secular topics.

### This Year's Lake Traffic.

Some facts in relation to this year's ake traffic have been collated which will interest all persons who take pride in the development of inland commerce, and especially those who have made the voyage by water from Buffalo to Duluth. A careful estimate computes the lake tonnage of 1896 at 3,000,-600 tons in excess of last year's shipments, which were in that year far in excess of the average. Lake Superior's share alone of this immense traffic, from the opening of navigation to Sept. was 10,678,859 tons, 2,000,000 tons larger than for the similar period last year and 4,000,000 tons larger than on Sept. 1, 1894. The footings for the other lakes are not yet given, but it seems fair to assume that the ratio of increase was

More vessels pass through the St Clair ship canal during the eight months of lake navigation than float on the Thames at London during the twelve months of the year. An average of one vessel every seven minutes, day and night, is the record at this arterial point in the chain of lakes. The new American lock at the "Soo," which cost \$5,000,000 is 500 feet long by 60 wide. and which lifts or lowers the largest vessels from one lake level to the other in twelve minutes, was thrown open to traffic in August and is expected to be a mighty developing force in the di-

rection of augmented tonnage. The government is wisely expending liberal sums of money in deepening the channels of the St. Mary's and St. Clair rivers and in widening the approaches to important docks. But the need of redoubled energy along this line is made apparent to every traveler by boat through the shallow places between the main parts of the great lakes. It perhaps is significant in this connection that most of the freighters now affoat between Buffalo and Duluth fly McKinley streamers and carry Republican crews; for under Republican administrations the federal revenues are not in the habit of sinking so low as to necessitate the abandonment of important dredging operations and the postponement of other channel improve ments that the character of lake navi-

The New York Sun gives currency to a story that Bryan is mentally diseased. This is carrying opposition to far. We can differ from the other fellows without necessarily reaching the conclusion that they are crazy.

### An English Opinion.

It is a well-known fact that the worst ed interests of Bradford, Eng., benefitted decidedly by the lower duties of the Wilson bill. To them its enactment came as a regular godsend, causing immediate revival where there had since the enactment of the McKinley tariff been stagnation and even distress. Perhaps many who read this will recall how viciously the Bradford papers assailed McKinleyism four years ago. They were more violent in the expression of denunciatory opinion than the press of any other English city, a fact which lends added interest to a paragraph which we shall reproduce from an editorial published in the Bradford Daily Argus of Sept. 5. The editorial contrasted the financial views of the Republican party in the present American campaign with those advocated by Bryan and went on to say concerning the tariff issue as represented

by McKinley: Had any one predicted four years ago that it would be possible for the Bradford worsted industry as a whole, depending as it does so largely for its prosperity on a free entry to American ports, to be found arrayed on the side of McKinley and high rotection, there would have been rea nable ground to express doubts as to his sanity. But impossible as such a change of sentiment would have appeared four years, or even a twelve-month ago, it has actually occurred. Bradford wishes no evil to the United States, and Bradfordians would prefer to see a perpetual reign of McKinleyism—especially the McKinley-ism as interpreted by the recent letter of the Republican candidate and the recent declarations of Republican newspapers-rather than see a people united to this country by so many ties of blood, tradition, and commerce, plunged into the whirlpool of national disaster and national disgrace which would infallibly be its fate if the people were foolish enough to adop the policy of Mr. Bryan, a policy as im-possible of realization as it is crude and shallow in the theories on which it is

But that is not all. Hear this: We may go even further than this and say that Bradford manufacturers as a whole approve on principle of the McKin. ley policy, as it has been interpreted by its author and some of the leading journals attached to his cause. That principle as recently explained does not embody the imposition of prohibitive duties, but such a tariff as will place producers in America on a fair footing with their competitors here, having regard to the higher rate of tish manufacturers to the extent of de stroying any advantage which they may possess through cheaper labor, but not such as will interfere with "keen and healthy competition" between the native and the imported goods. McKinley also recognizes in full the principle of reci-procity. We not only fail to see any just argument which can be urged against a policy honestly carried out on these lines, but it is such a policy as has often been advocated in these columns for the United Kingdom, and for the Empire at large ation. It is a sensible policy of encourage-ment to native industries, where such encouragement can be given without dispreportionate cost to the nation at large, of trading in native markets to those competitors who are willing to give an equal consideration in return to native traders in their markets. It is a commonsense policy, if carried out on reasonable lines. It is, indeed, the only common-sense policy. And it is one which the Bradford manufacturers and the Bradford

### Plea for Courtesy We do not imagine that it makes any

particular difference so far as the people of the United States are concerned what the manufacturers of Bradford, Eng., think of American politics so long as they keep hands off of our campaigns. But the foregoing expressions are certainly interesting as indicative of a rapid change in English opinion on the tariff question. When Joseph Chamberlain made that recent speech of his declaring with surprising frankness that Great Britain might yet have to return to a Protective tariff if she would preserve her industries, he evidently spoke by the card.

One year ago Rensselaer county, New York, had \$250,000 surplus money in its treasury. Today it has only \$200. The oss of the difference is explained by the fact that the county treasurer, George H. Morrison, one of Troy's foremost citizens, is in jail on a charge of embezzlement. Morrison had been in office only one year. In completeness his crime pales even that of John Bardsley.

### The Tariff Not Sidetracked.

Because the Republican press has ately devoted much attention to the free coinage fallacy it is not to be inferred that it has forgotten the tariff ssue. In due time that will resume its proper place as the leading issue between the parties, and the country which in 1892 rejected Protection by overwhelming pluralities will in 1896 re-adopt it by pluralities still more view of some interesting statistical facts based in the main upon official reports will serve to put this matter

Since the election of Cleveland in 1892 on an anti-Protection platform the aggregate business of our clearing houses has sustained a total shrinkage of from \$40,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000; our forcommerce has diminished by depreciation in the value of our live stock, \$60,000,000 in the value of our sheep and more than \$46,000,000 in the value of the wool crop. The number of new railroads being built has been reduced about two-thirds; the number of passengers carried has decreased alidends. There has been a decrease of 4,079,983 in the number of messages sent by telegraph, and an increase of one cent in the cost per message. Our expects of agricultural products have decreased agricultural products have deports of agricultural products have decreased \$290,780,000. Unfortunately, we have not the statistics to show how disastrous has been the effect upon our manufacturing industries; we know, however, that in many industries the production and prices have decreased

almost one-half. Undoubtedly the business depression of the past three years has been materially aggravated by the doubt which the free silver agitation has cast upon the future soundness of our currency; but it is to be remembered that this agitation did not take on proportions f seriousness until the revolutionary tariff policy of the Cleveland administration had shaken public confidence brought on general panic and afforded a fertile field for the propogation of new heresies. Had Protection not been assailed we question whether Bryan would ever have got the chance to roam about the country preaching the gospel of class antagonisms and striving to set labor and capital at each other's throats. The time is coming when the American people will see these things.

To be sure. Thacher got a lot of advertising out of it, but it cannot be called free, for it was nurchased at the cost of his reputation.

### A Parallel.

Major Handy doesn't take a great deal of stock in the current assertion that Bryan's large audiences menace McKinley. He remembers a parallel to Bryan's campaign in the candidacy of Clement L. Vallandigham for governor of Ohio. "In the midst of war," he writes

"Vallandigham was a peace candidate When nominated he was a fugitive in Canada with a price on his head. Never was there a more audacious stroke in politics, and its audacity challenged admiration and staggered opposition There was a widespread belief through out the country and even in Ohio that Vallandigham might win. Fear stirred the Republicans to unprecedented exertion, but do what they would the Democrats seemed to make the most noise and their meetings were terrify ing in size. John Sherman in his memoirs recalls that on the eve of the election Brough, who was the candidate against Vallandigham, was so impressed with the magnitude of the Democratic demonstrations that he reduced his estimate of the Republican majority in the state to 5,000 a figure recognized in such a vote to be the danger line. But when the votes came to be counted Vallandigham was found beaten by 100,000, the Republican majority being the largest ever known So much for noise and big meetings as signs of how an election is going." There is this difference, though between Vallandigham's campaign and Bryan's. Bryan isn't scaring a soul.

## AN ANXIOUS INQUIRY.

Oh, William, Sweet William (we call no Will your kindness in April continue the

the wood. While you sought to find out where the

populace stood?

you still have the smiles that you lavishly strew? Will you shake every hand that's extended

Oh, William, Sweet William (and no one If the next word begins with an "M" or a

To the crowd when the year became silver with frost? Will you still have the graces that move us to sing?

The editor of The New Unity, a Chica-go denominational journal, recently at-tended a positical raily in accountry town. "The speaker," he writes, "was heraided by daming posters which pronounced him the 'Brilliant Orator from New York,' He came with the indorsement and under

the appointment of the Central Commit-ter. The meeting was under the auspices of the local Club. Venerable men, repre-senting the solid citizens, sat upon the platform. A public-spirited physician of the village acted as chairman and pre-sented the meeting with the presented the speaker with courteous words. Through rain and mud the farmer people for six miles and ten miles around had come; a goodly representation of women were present; school teachers, students, the best that an intelligent country community could yield were in attendance. All parties were represented. An intel-lectual, oratorical treat was expected by all, enlightenment on a dark subject by a few. It was a literary event in that countryside looked forward to. Children in large proportion, boys and girls, came to hear. They came not with blare of trum-pet or bang of drum. There was no un-easy demonstration, no lawless expression of a rowdy element. The audience dropped in quietly, soberly as to a Sunday meeting. There was no rudequess, no profaulty, no coarseness. The men took off their hats like gentlemen and sat with their wives and daughters,

"The speaker was evidently a man

considerable mental training. The flow of his language was easy, the swing of his sentences rhythmical, his pronunciation accurate and his grammar proper. To the thoughtful it was a momentous occasion, looked at in its psychical and ethical significance. The village hall was filled with four or five hundred representative minds, many of them honestly perplayed in the striking. It will do this because it will many of them honestly perplexed in the presence of a problem which they confessed to be too intricate for their solution. Here was an occasion which might be made profitable to all, memorable to some. The present writer recalled some of the flattering things that Emerson and others have said of the American town meeting and made mental comparison be-tween this orderly meeting of the representatives of both parties coming to hear one side, with the slouching, noisy, pro-fane, hat-wearing and cigar-smoking ward meetings in Chicago, with which he was familiar both as speaker and auditor. But the speaker began with a much woon, irrelevant and something to the repreproducts have suffered a depreciation in value of over \$1,000,000,000,000, to which muss be added also nearly \$1,000,000,000,000, to which muss be added also nearly \$1,000,000,000,000 with insolvent levity; Bible texts made to enforce for feetbal the statement worm. enforce far fetched jokes and partisan re-torts. The devil, hell, damnation and other theological stage properties were freely handled. The address was not without argument, and some important ques-tions did not go without recognition, but the arguments were presented in such a confident and dogmatic way, with the com-placent air of one who knew it all, and most 32,000,000 in three years; there has knowing it, it was so easy and plain that been a decrease of over \$31,000,000 in the net receipts, \$31,000,000 in the receipts from the city, a man who had, according to his showing, hob-nobbed with the great, passengers and \$12,000,000 in the dividends. There has been a decrease of to his oratorical climaxes. "This 'polished orator' of the handbill

closed his address with an elaborate de-scription of a mad dog intercepted on his way to cat up a lot of women and children on the picnic ground, by a giant athlete, who choked him to death, which athlete who choked him to death, which athlete was made to represent the presidential candidate in the interest of whom he spoke. Of course the mad dog which this candidate is to choke is the other party. It is not necessary to inquire into the party affiliations of this orator. We had every reason to believe that he is too typical a character. His like is to be found on both sides and it is all the more humiliatboth sides and it is all the more humiliatboth sides and it is an the being to contemplate this spectacle when be speaks in the interest of what seems to the speaks in the listener the right side. The saddest humiliations of a political campaign are the humiliations of Felix Holt, when he found 'right opinions sustained by wrong methods.' The political friends of this orator, and not his political foes, had cause to hang their heads and to pass out disappointed

"We have dwelt thus long on this pic ture, not because it is an exceptional one, bue because it is a common one. It is true, tual and moral currency in that community. He had lowered the standard of courty. He had lowered the standard of course, with his sanction, it teay, had blurred the fine reverences, all greater part of an enormous bon was contracted. Is it reasonable to the local call of the countryside, but under the sanction of the polished gentlemen of the 'Central Committee.' He rep-resented the strategic methods of the field appropriations in excess of revenues. h marshals. In point of spiritual dignity, would decline to make up the deficit ethical and nesthetic standards, this issuing bonds? And what is there in Lit thrust by them into our homes every morning. Indeed, a minister in a current magazine article, pleads for the cartoon advance the right cause. With such he would strike the popular mind and save the country from a catastrophe. God help to cause the country from a catastrophe. God help the country from a catastrophe. God help the country from a catastrophe. the country from a catastrophe. God help the country saved in that way. The American people are not to be swayed by a joke or moved by slang and vulgarity. Fortunately there are presented for the suffrage of the American people in this campaign men of clean lives, gentlemen with honorable record and at least passible of the word and at least passible of the free untimated. campaign men of clean lives, gentlemen with honorable record and at least pas-sable ability. They represent honorable constituencies and issues that play deep into the anxieties of the American heart today. That the issues are grave and that much depends upon the result of the campaign, right-minded men on all sides agree. Hence the first duty of the 'Central Committee,' as well as public speakers and newspaper editors, is to treat these issues with becoming gravity.

"That there is selfishness and baseness both sides goes without the saying that there is an unconscious element of egotism in both sides is unquestionably true We cannot expect to expurgate this spirit from our politics while it remains such an immense factor in our religion, but that these are the dominant forces that will dictate the votes of next November we do not believe. We must have convictions. We must stand by them, if needs fight our courtesy, our fair mindedness and our ability. Better for methods than win by false. Better fail with right

### GRAND JURY'S GOOD WORK. From the Wilkes-Barre Record.

The grand jury of Lackawanna county adjourned on Saturday after having been session for two weeks, disposing of 625 is. Some idea can be formed of the industry of the committing magistrates in that county and also of the class of cases they return. This particular grand jury must have been composed of the right class of citizens. We question if a similar report has ever emanated from a grand jury in any other county in the state. There were 103 cases of assault and battery, and in only three cases were true bills found, while in the other hundred the prosecutors were mulcted in the costs. If the authorities will see to it that these costs are collected there can be no doubt that it will have the effect of greatly dimin-ishing this class of petty litigation. The Lackawanna grand jury, as it seem

to us, has rendered an inestimable public service in disposing of so large a portion of these cases in the summary manner indicated. The costs imposed upon the prosecutors in these cases should be mer-cllessly collected except in cases where it is clearly shown that the grand jury has erred, or where exceptional hardship would result. It must be apparent to any result. It must be apparent to any thoughtful person who scans the grand have the graces that move in a sweetly. Sweet Wil-pring?

Houghtful person who scans the grand jury reports and the trial lists in these two countles, from time to time, that some action is necessary to diminish the volume of lawlessness that is constantly developed among these foreign elements. We would

# in Political Debate GOLDSMITH'S



## Of Interest to Every Lady IN LACKAWANNA COUNTY, AND

To Dressmakers Especially

We are offering a publication to our friends, which it will not be out of place to state that it is the most unique work of its kind ever issued in America, mainly for one reason, "that it gives American ladies, for the first time, a knowledge of coming European fashions in advance of the season."

The great costumers or modellers of Europe have heretofore never been willing to display their coming designs of fashion before the shipment of their models, May 8th for the spring, and September 8th for the autumn. This, of course, has always precluded the possibility of our being in the same season. The magazines there and here have endeavored to divine the coming costumes of the great masters of fashion, but the latter (the modelers) have always jealously guarded their designs, and consequently the magazines have had to depend almost entirely upon guesswork.

In consequence, last year a syndicate of the greatest dry goods houses of America sent a representative to Europe to remedy this trouble. A small fortune was applied, and, to be brief, this is the result.

The color process applied in these pages is the first successful work of its kind known, and the book speaks for itself,

The contributors to the work are almost all court costumers, and each illustration is authenticated by the house from which it emanates,

In conclusion, we trust that our friends will appreciate our efforts in securing the rights for this great publication, which will appear each year, April and September, for the spring and autumn respectively.

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but as we have said, the nationalities named contribute entirely too large a pro-portion to the lawlessness and to the criminal business that comes before our courts A halt must be called in some way, and the sooner this is done the better for the fair fame of this section of the state.

### IF LINCOLN WERE ALIVE.

From the Washington Post. We think it is stretching probabilities comewhat too far for the opponents of national banks and bond issues to insithat, if Lincoln were alive, he would take part in their warfare upon what they de nominate the "money power." It was during Mr. Lincoln's administration, and of course, with his sanction, that was contracted. Is it reasonable to sup-pose that he, if living, would oppose the issue of bonds to meet deficiencies in revenue? Is it reasonable to suppose that speech was no far above the cartoons ex-ploited by our metropolitan dailies and or assertion that, if he were president, he he would be in favor of the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio almost a hundred per cent, above the bullion value of silver? We have given some attention to the life, character, and public services of Mr. Lincoln, but we have not found anything in his record that is duces us to believe or suspect that, if he were participating in this campaign, he would be against the party which achieved its first national victory by electing him

### to the presidency. BISMARCK'S LETTER.

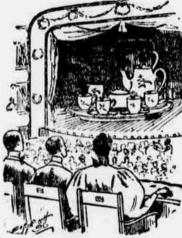
Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Prince Bismarck has written a letter as-serting his belief in the desirability of in-ternational bimetallism, and intimating that as a means to that end Amerians ought to try the experiment of independent action. Shrewd old prince! His counsel recalls Artemus Ward's willingness to solve the slavery problem if it took all his wife's relations. Bismarck is willing enough to let other nations burn their fin-gers so long as the fatherland's hands gers ers so long as the fatherland's hands are safe.--Scranton Tribune. This comment would be very much to the point if it were based on an accurate report of Bismarck's utterances. The vet

eran ex-chancellor did not intimate that the United States "ought" to take inde-pendent action. He asserted that his individual predelictions were for himetal-lism, and expressed a belief that international agreement might be promoted if th cople of the United States should "finit compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism." This is not a recommenda tion; it is merely a cautious suggestion. However, the remarks of the Scranton Tribune would come in very pat if any foreign statesman, whose own country ad-

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BEIDLEMAN, THE BOOKMAN

not many orderly and reputable people among the Hungarians, Poles, Russians impudence to tell the people of the United and Italians in these coal regions. We are well aware that there are many such, in adopting the sliver standard.



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