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SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 30, 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, 1st District—JOHN R. FARR; 2d District—A. T. CONNELL; 2d District—DR. N. C. MACKEY; 4th District—JOHN F, REYNOLDS.

The hiring of Professor McCloskey by the school board may not have involved a legal contract; but it was binding morally and the manner in which it was reconstilered was nothing short of cowardly. The men responsible for it deserve all the censure they are receiving.

Worthy Legislative Candidates.

The Republicans of Lackawanna county have every reason to feel satisfied with the men whom their party has nominated to represent them at Harrisburg. At the head of the list stands Colonel W. J. Scott, whose senatorial district includes enough of Lackawanna to excite in the whole of it a lively interest in his candidacy, Colonel Scott, by reason of his high character and long experience as one of the leading business men in this part of the state, is pre-eminently qualified to serve with the discretion and effectiveness in the Pennsylvania senate, and of his election by a handsome plurality there is no doubt.

In the First representative district Mr. Farr, with three terms of continuous service at his back, presents himself as a candidate for a fourth election, and there does not appear to be any reason to doubt his return to Harrisburg by a large plurality. The district's staunch Republicanism easily

By renominating Alex T. Connell the Republicans of the Second district conferred honor upon a public servant who came back to them from his first term at the state capital with a record both Bant and clean. It is no more than the plain truth to say, as was said by the speaker who recently presented Mr. Connell's name for renomination, that this customary token of approval by a good representative's constituents had been fairly and squarely earned by him. Rarely has a new member gained the command over legislative methods or won the favorable recognition from old members that were gained and won by Representative Connell two years ngo. The Second district would sacrifice a considerable advantage and place in needless jeopardy its own important legislative interests if it should make the mistake of replacing Mr. Connell with an inexperienced member whose first term would be eaten up in an attempt to become acquainted with the run of things. Of the fitness of Dr. N. C. Mackey to

trict at Harrisburg there is, we believe, no question; at least, there should not e, for he has long been one of the disct's most stalwart and progressive publicans on whom the party has never had to call twice for any service. The whirligig of politics brought to him, a few weeks ago, a nomination sought and expected by another. Had the choice of the convention been otherwise than it was, the nominee would have felt justified in expecting from both Dr. Mackey and his friends loyal and cordial support, nor would be have een disappointed. It is only fair, erefore, that those whom the nomination of Dr. Mackey temporarily chagrined should realize what the party at large expects of them in the matter of loyalty to the regular party nominee; and only reasonable to predict that they, as good Republicans, will recognize the propriety and acquiesce

in the justice of this expectation.

represent successfully the Third dis-

The cordiality with which bright citizens of all parties have welcomed the nomination of John F. Reynolds in the Fourth district and the entire absence of division or jealousy in the Republican ranks in that district inspire the hope that what the nomination of Mr. O'Malley won for the Republican party two years ago can this year be retained. It is important to the Fourth district, and particularly to Carbondale, that its representative shall be in touch with the leaders at Harrisburg and in a position politically to accomplish the irgest possible amount of good work the district's behalf. In other words, should be in political sympathy with he controlling majority and not a mere pectator liable at any time to be elwed aside because of his identificaon with the Democratic minority. This consideration ought to weigh seavily in Mr. Reynolds' favor, and it is reinforced by the fact that he is personally in every way qualified for the

position to which he aspires. Looking the ground carefully over, here does not appear to be any good eason why the next legislative delegation should not go down to Harrisburg. as did the last one, solidly Republican.

Thereby it would command a degree of influence not possible to a divided delesituted after years of hard labor and

gation, and could demand consideration the Scranton Tribune on political as well as on geographical and industrial grounds. In the stir over national issues, the importance of electing a united Republican delegation to Harrisburg should not for a moment be forgotten. The thing can be done if every Republican will determine that

it shall be done. It will interest all friends of education to learn that the fire which on Saturday last reduced to ruins the buildings of Mt. Holyoke college, the ploneer American seminary for women, will only interrupt but will not end the work of this noble school. Present plans contemplate a prompt rebuilding on a greatly enlarged scale, and it is to be hoped that means will be torthcoming to carry them into execution,

Common Sense Oratory.

There is a directness and a lucidity in the oratory of Frank S. Black which are making new admirers for him every day. His speech at New York Monday night, formally opening the New York gubernatorial campaign, abounds in telling points so accurately presented as to preclude misunderstanding. Let us cite a few illustrative quotations. Addressing himself especially to the farmer, he sald:

"You can understand the shape of the earth better by looking at a small globo which represents it than by looking at a green field which is only a part of it. You can undestand this silver question better by bringing it down to your own neigh-borhood than by looking at that particular green field which is located in the state of Colorado. When the question is so re-duced and applied I believe there is not a farmer in America who will believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver. If he owned one farm, fertile in the growths resulting from his toll, and his neighbor owned the one adjoining, rich in mineral resources resulting not from toil but from discovery, he would never for one mo-ment contemplate the proposition that the mineral lying in the bowels of his neighbor's farm should be coined without limit, without reason, into money which should measure the value of all the products of his labor and even his farm itself, and that this coinage should be done at the joint expense of both, and his neighbor should keep it all. If this is not fair to a single farmer, how can it be fair when the num-ber is increased to thousands? If it is not fair to a neighborhood, how can it be fair to the United States? And yet this is the meaning of the free and unlimited coinage of silver."

And again: "You have no bullion to be coined into noney, neither have I; New York and Pennsylvania and Masachusetts have one, nor any state except a few in the cest, and yet this coinage is to be done the government, and a few states of the Union where it is found, small in popu-lation, small in all resources except mineral, may have coined at your expense and mine all the silver bullion which they can dig, into money at twice its value and keep the whole of it. Now where in that business arrangement is your profit and mine? There is no suggestion that the farmer can have any part of the result unless he pays for it in the products of his farm. The bushels will contain just as many quarts, the pounds just as many unces and from sunrise to sundown will just as long, and there is no way is e world open to him by which he ca then secure a dollar worth at cents for less corn or less labor than he can now secur. a dollar worth 100 cents,"

Then addressing himself to the borer he added:

"Labor is nearer a universal basis of value than any other thing we have to sell, but to make it available to the laborer himself there must be some standard by which to measure it. It cannot be retained. No man's labor of yesterday or last year can be preserved except by some representative or token of it, and money is the almost universally adopted agent for that purpose. Nothing in the world should be so anxious as labor that the token which represents it should be anvarying and reliable. The poor man or Saturday night distributes in various way the labor of the preceding week. man who supplies his immediate wants he gives a part. The thrifty laborer may not spend until today the labor of some day last year. He has hoarded it away in the dollar that represents it, and to him more than to any other person it is im-portant that that dollar should be worth as nearly as possible when he spends t as much as it was when he earned i No value can remain absolutely stabl Commerce, business, production, supply and demand, and all the conditions of eleast changeable is the best. These values or necumulations may be de-stroyed or lost or reduced in various ways, by theft or accident, or by failure of a bank. But I never heard until this yes a proposal to vote them away. If a man is robbed it is a crime and he may have redress. If a bank fails and pays him only 53 cents on a dollar it is a misfortune, and it is not yet without hope of recovery. But if he votes away 47 cents of every dol lar it is his own fault and he has nothing to condemn but his own folly, which will remain with him much longer than his

Finally we have this sensible and pertinent conclusion:

"The business of the past few years had been stagnant because the country though great and strong, has been handcuffed to a fatal policy. The time has now come to restore its freedom and to place ourselves again in the enjoyment of those comfort which our unrestricted industry is sure to provide. Our business has been as completely beyond our reach as though it ock which took four years to run down It was our fault that it was locked up fou ears ago. If it is locked up again now it will be worse than a fault. We cannot claim that we have not had experience enough to make us anxious to open the safe. We need no remedy except such as our own patience and care can pro-vide. We are well. We have no organic let us not make the mistake of taking any free silver patent medicines. What we need is not medicine, but exercise, If we had more to do we should have less time to consider how poorly off we are,

The effect of soundargument brought home in this candid manner to complete comprehension cannot fail to be beneficial. More and more is it becoming revealed that the seemingly accidental nomination of Mr. Black at Saratoga last August was not accident half so much as a kind of political special providence.

General Palmer admits that he does not expect to get many votes. But it is quite a nice reward to get one's name in all the school histories of the future.

Practical Christian Work.

We take the following from the Towarda Daily Review, from among its notes on the personnel of the Lackawanna Presbytery which has just closed its fall session in that city:

A parson often seen on his feet during the sessions of presbytery is Dr. S. C. Lo-gan, for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Scranton. Any proceedings not in strict accordance with rules laid down in the "Confession of Faith," is sure to draw forth a vigorous protest from the doctor, and though he always defends his position tenaciously, he is never obstinate, but is one of the most magnanimous men in the body-

of the Presbyterian church."

We heartly endorse the kind things so neatly said of "a parson" who has been identified so efficiently with the best public interests of this city and of the valley for almost a generation. Doctor Logan is one of the most widely known reformers of our coal fields; a julet and constant worker, a genial friend to all classes of good men; as a churchman a Calvinist yet of the most ronounced catholic spirit and recognized by all denominations and hurches as a friend and helper. The 'chief. distinction" claimed for Dr. Logan by our contemporary, the organization of the Presbyterian mission to the Freedmen, was won before he came to this city. But he is in a fair way to be known in this part of the world as the organizer of Christian missions for the benefit of the masses of people of foreign speech which are now crowding into our coal fields.

His efforts to interest our great operators on behalf of their hand-workers along Christian lines and entirely remove the separating walls of race prejudice and modes of life between native and foreign populations are both wise and patriotic as well as Christian. With the historic spirit of nissions the doctor and his worthy coworkers are attempting to make realin hese valleys the old Christian theory that there is no difference between Jew and Greek. By the operation of Christian schools and work of missionaries who by knowledge of the tongues of the strangers can serve as connecting links between them and our native communities of worthy Christians, the bands are woven which shall wrap up in efficient unity these separated forces of American citizenship.

In this mission he deserves the confidence and practical assistance of patriots as well as Christians without re gard either to party or denominational fines. We commend to all our worthy and benevolent citizens who are troubled with the question. How shall these foreign masses be rapidly absorbed into our national life and be made worthy helpers in the triumph of our free institutions? the activities in home missionary and educational work which receive from venerable Dr. Logan their chief direction and inspiration.

Bryan's graceful forgiveness of the Yale rowdles suggests that maybe he can be persuaded to forgive the whole nation on or after Nov. 4.

The Case of James Wood.

There probably is no believer in Christian science in Scranton who would contend that prayer would save a man's hand from being burned if the man were deliberately to hold it in a hot fire, or that after the burning of the hand in the flame pain would cease by reason of prayer. Or, to put the illustration in another form, there probably is no person in sympathy with what is known as the "faith cure" who would seriously maintain that the man who should stand in front of an on-coming fast express train and pray for life would by virtue of that prayer be saved from death under the wheels, In either case it would not belittle the Almighty that the operation of natural laws were not arbitrarily suspended for one individual's particular benefit; it would rather argue on the part of that individual an undue sense of his relative importance to the remainder of the universe.

The lad afflicted with a contagious disease, as was little James Wood, is a victim of violated natural law. His illness is nature's notice to the public that some of her mandates have been disregarded. To disregard them still further is to take risks which may cost human life. One cannot say with positiveness that the man who defles an approaching railroad train might not, if he were to step off the track, be knocked down and run over by a dray wagon; yet according to human probabilities he would be safer off the track than on, because there would in one position be a less flagrant disobedlence of natural law than in the other, Similarly, it cannot be said with posttiveness that the diphtheretic patient would recover if placed at an early stage of his illness under careful and intelligent medical treatment; but it can be said that according to humar probabilities his chance of recovery would be vastly better. Insurance companies would be more likely to insure patient under medical treatment than one under the prayer treatment, and their preference would rest, not on

prejudice, but on statistics, So long as persons are willing to take chances on their own lives by resisting. during illness the intervention of skilled physicians, there probably is no loud call for legal action in the premises, unless to prevent the spread of contagion. The individual who prefers prayer to physic as a curative agency ought, so long as he alone is affected to have entire freedom of option. But society, it seems to us, has a perfect right to intervene upon the sovereign warrant of self-protection the moment that one person's confidence in prayer as a cure for serious diseases puts in jeopardy the life or health of another person too young or too weak to exercise for himself the privilege of mature selection. Such intervention can be ef fected without calling into question the freedom of conscience guaranteed to al under our constitution; it can be justified as a necessary exercise of the police prerogative for the protection of public safety.

The 12,513 agents and correspondents of the New York Life Insurance company have been polled by the president of that company for an expression of opinion as to how the states in which they reside will go in November, and the returns indicate an electoral plurality for McKinley of 55. There is no doubt that this tabulation underestimates McKinley's strength.

Mulberry street is already one of the axial throughfares of the city and its usefulness is bound to increase with the city's growth. It should be well paved.

There is nothing more noticeable in this campaign than the steady growth in felicity and appropriateness of Major McKinley's front porch speeches.

Down in Philadelphia we suppose they now call him bolting Crow. Alas that so good a man should be led so

The People Don't

Times are hard and if you will only take my patent medicine, the sliver cure—according to the directions on the bottle—they will wonderfully improve. So says Bryan. But the voters of the country after carefully informing themselves as to the true inwardness of the proposed remedy shake their heads and tell Bryan that they are convinced it would only aggravate the ills from which the country is suffering. They recall the the country is suffering. They recall the significant epitaph, "I was well, I wanted to be better, here I am." As level-headed men they decline to take medicine which they believe would kill and not cure. If Bryan was recognized as a profound practical statesman, they might feel inclined "to go it blind," to take whatever he pre-scribed and no questions asked. But he is not that sort of a political doctor. He is young, inexperienced, crude, reckless. It is but natural, therefore, that as he goes swinging around the circle, peddling his medicine, folks should whisper to one another, 'a bit of a quack, isn't he?"

What is there in free silver which calculated to commend it to the intell catculated to commend it to the intelli-gence of the American people? Nothing, Bryan and his followers have been given a full and fair opportunity of making out a case for it and have miserably failed. Everything in the nature of an argument which they have advanced has been riddled. They have held that the money supply of the United States was decreased. money supply of the United States was decreasing only to be confronted with statistics showing that while the money in circulation in this country in 1860 was \$442,102,477 and in 1872 was \$738,309,549 on the first of July this year it was \$1,509,-725,200. They have held that the fall in prices was to be charged to the demonetization of silver, but have been unable to buttress that assertion, although steadily invited to do so, with any concrete eviinvited to do so, with any concrete evidence. On the other hand the opponent of free silver have grouped together large number of facts and figures whic may be said to demonstrate that the fall in prices is the result of the logical work-ing of the well known law of supply and

They have held that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would result n a supply of cheaper money and that cheaper money would boom prices and therefore prove a godsend to the farmer; but in the same breath they have held that free coinage would send the price of silve up to \$1.29 an ounce. Each of these arguments gives the other a black eye. For free coinage means silver worth \$1.29 an ounce it does not mean cheap money; and if it means cheap money it does not mean silver worth \$1.29 an ounce. They have held that a rise in prices would be attended by a rise in wages so that the wage-earner would not suffer from a cheap dollar. But they have been silenced on this point by a reference to unvarying experience. All experience proves—this country has contributed several chapters—that wages never rise as fast as prices. When prices rose 116 per cent. with us in the war times, between 1860 and 1865, wages only rose 43 per cent. They hold that a gold dollar will buy too much these days. But the voters dispose of this contention by saying to one another that they free coinage means silver worth \$1.29 ar tion by saying to one another that they have no quarrel with a dollar of large

purchasing power. In the circumstances is it any wonder that Doctor Bryan's Silver Specific, war-ranted to cure hard times, is a drug in the market?

THIS YEAR'S BALLOT.

From the Philadelphia Times. The ballot which will be voted in the state this fall will contain nine columns. The Republican party will be first; then will follow Democratic, Prohibition, National, People's, Socialist Labor, Free Sil ver, Jeffersonian and a blank column in the order named. The surnames of the

presidential candidates of each party are placed in the column just below the circle above the electors. To the right of the names of the candidates is a large square in which the voter by marking a cross votes for the entire thirty-two candidates for elector in that column. A voter de-siring to vote for any other candidate be-low the electors in any other column will each name. This form of ballot differs maerially from any used since the enactment of the Baker ballot law in 1891. Colon John A. Glenn, corporation deputy auditor general, has prepared the plan and the ballot is expected to give more general satisfaction than any yet adopted.

A QUESTION OF MAJORITIES.

From the Times-Herald. Now that the election of McKinley is as sured beyond reasonable peradventure it is worth while to remind the friends of money and protection of the supreme importance of making their victor o overwhelming that no such candidac as Bryan's will ever again affront public ntelligence, and that political parties of the future will not dare espouse a cause involving national dishonor. To defeat Bryan is not enough; he should be bente

expect to be the case. NOT JUSTIFIED.

which there is a real contest. This we

From the Wilkes-Barre Record. The violent attack of the Scranton Truth on the report of the three mine inspectors the were charged with the thankless du: of investigating the Twin shaft mine dis-aster seems to us to be uncalled for. The report may be of little or no practical value, but we question whether anything more satisfactory could have been an complished by any other three men in the state under the same circumstances of conditions. The one good point made by the Truth is that the state having under taken to inspect the mines it should do it theuroughly, even though a much larger number of inspectors be required.

THE TROUBLE WITH BRYAN.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin. Mr. Bryan is aparently an honest ma the sense of being an incorruptible one;
has the abilities of an interesting man, but he has not the clearness of vision, th breadth of judgment and that sagacity in onclusions which denote a safe or prudent man. What Andrew Johnson was through the strain of a coarse ancestry and besotted habits, vehement, intolerant, narrow and reckless-Mr. Bryan is in dan ger of becoming through an ill-balanced intellect excited beyond its normal range

SUITS HIM ALL RIGHT.

From the Globe-Democrat. The so-called appreciation of the gold dollar certainly does not hurt the man who exchanges it for food or clothing.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchu-The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 3.13 a. m., for Wednesday,

September 30, 1886. 6 99 A child born on this day will doubtless ossess an equinoctial disposition At 337 a head for dogs, it is easy to se

that there is considerable value running about loose in Scranton. The "rousing" Democratic gatherings hereabouts have not as yet caused gen eral palpitation of the car-drum. It is understood that Billy Bryan lost aste with 'Squire Feehley and C. Ben Johnson when his flowing locks fell before the barber's shears the other day.

The grass on Mr. Merrifield's front lawn still bears up gracefully under the strain of the campaign. Aincebus' Advice. Do not worry about the criticism of a corner loafer, unless you are one your-self. His influence for good or evil is very limited.

Like His Dose GOLDSMITH'S BAZAAR.



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.

This work will be on sale at Trimming Counter at only

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THE CLASS CRY.

From the Times-Herald. There are no classes in this country, in any proper sense of that term, though we sometimes use it for convenience sake. But there is no class here, as in Europe, into which one is born, and in which, as a rule, he must remain through life. The son of the laborer may aspire to the high-est station and reach it; the son of the rich many may die in poverty and obscur-ity. With us no insurmountable barrier stops the progress of any man who has the will to dare and the ability to do, and every boy is born with the belief that he may one day reach the presidency. The farmer's son becomes the great merchant or banker of the city, while the son of the capitalist not infrequently seeks the country. There is no division lire that keeps any one out of any class. Men born in the poor class may aspire to enter the rich class, and the rich are constantly being recruited from the ranks of those who

ing recruited from the ranks of those wh are in the humbler walks of life.

What hope can there be, therefore, for demagogues who preach discontent to the poor and unprosperous, or seek to array class against class when they recognize their own kinship and acknowledge a common origin? It is useless to tell the farmer that Wall street is his enemy when he knows that his son or his brother is one of the men thus denominated, poor man of today expects that he or his son will be the rich man of tomorrow, and why should he treat as his enemies the men with whom he hopes to associate? Americans have no patience with such teaching, and they have always stamped it under foot. It is un-American and unatriotic. It belongs to lands where here

FICTITIOUS VALUES.

From Harper's Weekly. If a coin worth only 53 cents be substituted for one worth 100 cents as a stand-ard of value, all values must be brought to the new standard. What could have been purchased for 100 cents will cost 190 cents in the new coin. What could have been purchased for \$5 in gold will cost \$9.50 in sliver. What makes the matter more serious, this silver coin will fluctu-ate in value. The purchase by the gov-ernment, for nearly fifteen years, of the entire annual product of silver in the Unit-ed States did not fix its relation to gold and prevent wide variations from week to week in its value, and no power exerted by the government of the United States can prevent that fluctuation in the future. No one having goods will know how much silver he can obtain for them tomorrow or how much of other commodities he can obtain for the silver on the next day.

FARMER BROWN'S DILEMMA. We had a public meetin' in the school-

house here last week

And a feller from the city was invited down to speak. He'd studied up the subjects of finance in every light
And claimed that he was competent to

show us what was right. He says this whole blamed country is a-goin' straight to smash Unless we get free coinage and increase our stock of cash. He's figgered out a daisy scheme and claims twill work immense— He wants to make our dollars cost us only

fifty cents. He'd take "four bits" of silver and would run it through the mint And stamp it plain "one dollar" with the



Display... Fine Writing

Papers, Cheap. Medium and High Grade TABLETS.

The mines would dump their silver and the nation, slick as greuse, Would grind out brand-new dollars at just

fifty cents apiece.
That sounds all right; but since that night somehow I've wondered
When I buy dollars for fifty cents who'll take 'em for a hundred? -Chicago Times-Herald.



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New lot of handsome cloth Suits, wool and mixtures, all colors, % lined with taffeta silk, tailor made; elsewhere Our Price \$7.98 Very pretty Suits, hox front, piped with velvet, extra stiff inter-lining, skirts perfectly adjusted. Any color you wish; elsewhere \$15.00,

Our Price \$9.98 In our Skirt Department we have 300 different styles of material. We begin

Our Price \$1.49 Our fancy Dresden silk waists have been such an elegant success that we have added to our stock a greater va-riety than ever. We are now prepared to show the most beautiful of the sea-son at 35.98 and 44.92; your choice of changeable silk waists at \$3.49 and \$4.48.

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