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SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 7, 1896.

Remembering how some folks said the coal fields would go for Bryan and free silver, we wonder what "Pitchfork" Tillman thinks now.

Bryan's Cry to the Future.

It would be well for the future of William Jennings Bryan if he were to recognize the finality of last Tuesday's verdict in so far as it relates to free silver coinage, the income tax, and the Altgeld effort to decentralize the federal government. "The fight," he declares, "has only just commenced." That assertion is melodramatic, and will doubtless win the applause of those who put dramatic interest superior to common sense; but in the three directions which we have indicated, the fight, notwithstanding Mr. Bryan's theatrical declaration, has ended for all time. The people of the United States reached their decision on these points after careful deliberation; they reached it in spite of bold attempts to muddle their judgment; it represents now a solemn and patriotic conviction, and it is not in the power of any man or any combination of men in the future to overthrow it.

It is true there are directions in which the fight will continue, and in which Mr. Bryan, if he will get out of the intoxication of bad political companionship and subject his remarkable natural gifts to proper discipline and control, may yet be of usefulness to the American people. The verdict of last Tuesday was simply and solely a veto of the Chicago platform. That platform today stands condemned, and all of its vicious planks must in future be discarded. The verdict of Tuesday, however, was not and cannot be distorted into a pronouncement in favor of government by syndicate and trusts, nor was it a decision tending to bring on an era of legislative partiality. The battle of the people against influences and interests intent on special privileges will follow in future the lines of the past; representatives of the people will need to be vigilant and incorruptible else they will fall easy prey to the artifices of lobbyists and the blandishments of men who represent the great combinations. Nothing will be gained by indiscriminate denunciations; measures as they are proposed in congress and in state legislatures will need to be judged upon their merits, with thought to the fact that while special interests always keep an eye on their representatives at these public places, the people rarely do on their's.

The cry of class against mass used lately by Mr. Bryan has been repudiated by the American people because after investigation they found it was a false cry. That cry will not be rejected by the people, however, when it is made in honesty and good faith, and when there is reason for it. Any thoughtful man who reflects upon this problem will be forced to admit that there is danger from the side of aggregated wealth reaching out with growing boldness for a grip on governors and legislatures and congresses no less than from the side of the ignorant, the vicious and the excitable poorer elements in our social structure; and will be led to agree with Professor Bryce that the politics of the future will be largely taken up with conflicts between these two extreme forces in our public life. The future, then, will certainly have its need of eloquent and earnest tribunes of the people, men of bravery, force and fire. But they will need to be also level-headed men; men not easily sent astray by fancies; men with a solid grasp on the practicalities of life. We should like to see young Mr. Bryan develop into such a leader, but we must confess that we fear he does not possess the requisite common sense.

Altgeld assures the public that he will keep right on. Let him. Out of office he is harmless.

Emphasizing the Victory.

It was not a sectional issue, and yet the one section which went as a unit for McKinley had a right to go that way and would have suffered most keenly if it had not done so. We mean the eighteen states lying east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers—the states whose industries were struck at when the Wilson bill was framed and whose loans it was proposed to return at fifty cents on the dollar. This section went solidly for McKinley because the new Democracy forced it to, in self defense. It will remain politically solid just as long as its welfare is menaced.

These states, as Walter Wellman points out, contain four-sevenths of all the population of the country, a great majority of the large cities, and five-sevenths of the national wealth. They have 238 electoral votes, or fourteen more than sufficient to elect. On the basis of the population, Jan. 1, this year, each of the 238 electoral votes in this region represents 168,000 population, while the 209 votes in the remainder of the country represent only 148,000 population each, thanks to the number of petty states in the far west, each with two electoral votes for their senatorial representation. These northern and eastern states have 32,000 popular votes to each elector, whereas the states that Bryan carried have on an average only 21,000 votes to an elector. If the voting strength of the sections in the electoral college were determined by population, the 18 foregoing solid McKinley states would poll 252 instead of 238 votes, and remainder of the country only 195 votes; if determined by the actual number of duly qualified voters, they would muster in the electoral college 283 votes against 164.

"When it is taken into consideration," adds Mr. Wellman, "that McKinley has swept every state of the north and east by large majorities, and that Bryan has carried only a part of the states of the south and west by small majorities, the full scope of Tuesday's victory will be seen to be much greater than that indicated by the division of the electoral vote, satisfactory as that is to the friends of good government."

It not only makes the victory look larger now, but it throws into clearer relief the absurdity of Bryan's notion that he can repeat his struggle in 1900 and win on this year's lines.

The market reports are rapidly confirming the wisdom of the people's choice.

With Reference to Doctors.

Something over two weeks ago we reported on an exchange an item relating to the cure of one Mrs. Bensman, of Minersville, Pa., by Christian Science, so-called, adding thereto a few comments suggested by the case. We were subsequently favored by a private letter from an eminent resident of Minersville, in which he not only confirms the statement that this lady was cured by faith, as claimed, but proceeds in the following vigorous fashion to carry the war into the enemy's country: "It probably has not occurred to you to ask why there were 43 deaths out of 199 cases of diphtheria treated by the regular physicians in your city from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1896 (see Scranton board of health records). We could furnish you with testimony showing that over 60 cases of the same disease were treated by Christian scientists in Scranton during the same period, with but one fatal termination."

We must confess that this is news to us, as we imagine it will be to the public, and we cannot restrain some hint of incredulity in the premises. Certain it is that we should like to be furnished with the promised testimony, not only for our individual satisfaction but as a matter of valuable public information. If it is true that Christian science can keep the death rate of diphtheria down to one fatality in 60 cases while the best that medical science can do is to establish a ratio of one in three, it clearly is a matter which calls for the widest publicity and the most eager and vigilant investigation. We offer our columns freely for the publication of any real testimony on this point which our Minersville correspondent or any who thinks with him may be prepared to submit in evidence.

In this connection we acknowledge the receipt from some source of an interesting pamphlet arraigning the science of medicine as a monumental fraud, and citing in support of that arraignment from 100 to 200 opinions by eminent physicians as to the spurious character of many of the medical profession's claims. These citations are marshalled with great skill and their cumulative force is considerable. It takes a stout layman to read with unshaken confidence the many slighting and contemptuous remarks which the chieftains in the medical profession themselves have let fall about their own vocation. But after all, whether our doctors be to some extent humbugs or not, they are the only recourse which we have, and it will not make for our welfare to rob ourselves of confidence in their ability and skill. Unless our Christian science friend can show by straightforward and endurable evidence how we can safely spare them, the doctors will continue to stand in an indispensable relation toward the community, and little will be gained by wantonly clipping their wings.

We always thought the theory that we could carry Texas predicated too strongly on its common sense.

John Brown's Daughter.

On page eight of this issue appears an entertaining article describing the celebrated snake dance of the Mogul Indians. Its author, Major Horatio N. Rust, spent twenty-five years as an agent of the United States government among these curious people, who almost alone among the surviving native tribes on the North American continent have resisted all the encroachments of civilization and retained unchanged their aboriginal customs.

Apart from the article's intrinsic interest as a valuable bit of ethnological literature, the present contribution is notable by reason of the personality of its author. Major Rust is entitled to attention for other reasons than his long stay among a picturesque tribe of Indians. During the civil war he was a courageous soldier, and prior to it he was an intimate friend and adviser of Captain John Brown. Although not a participant in the memorable raid on Harper's Ferry, he rendered valuable assistance to its distinguished sponsor, and when tragedy laid that patriotic figure low was Major Rust who interested himself in providing for the martyr's family.

Largely through his instrumentality the only surviving child of John Brown—his daughter, Mrs. Annie Brown Adams—was placed in possession of a home in Southern California. This home was recently destroyed by fire, leaving the unfortunate woman shelterless. The appeal which was lately made for aid in restoring this home has not yet brought the desired returns, and it is hoped that this second public allusion to the matter will prove more fortunate. The debt of the people to the memory of John Brown cannot be more appropriately discharged than in saving his sole descendant from penury.

Up in Syracuse an attempt was made to defeat James J. Belden for congress by circulating a story that McKinley was against him, and Belden won by 5,000. Down in Philadelphia the same story was used against Crow for sheriff and Crow won by 20,000. In neither case was there any truth in the story; but the sequel proves how such fictions react.

Mark Hanna does not want political office, but the people on the other hand may insist that his ripe executive powers and cool business ability shall enter the next cabinet and that if he continues to protest he shall literally be drafted as secretary of the treasury.

The best way to reorganize the respectable end of the Democracy is for it to confess the error of its free trade ways and seek a permanent Republican alliance.

If ex-President Harrison will not have the state portfolio, there's a mighty good man by the name of Senator Davis.

Inasmuch as Altgeld, Bryan & Co. propose to keep up the fight, hadn't the honest, non-office-seeking sound money Democrats better keep their end

of it up, also, by joining the Republican organization as permanent recruits?

By what right, human or divine, does Spain lay claim to Cuba? Why does she fight to keep possession of that island against the wishes of the inhabitants thereof? The man who will fairly answer these two questions will have no need of argument in favor of immediate American intervention in the name of "Liberty!"

It has taken the state of Kentucky some little time to make up its mind on which side its bread is buttered; but now that the die is cast let it be kept in the future a Republican state.

Altgeld has issued a farewell address in which he declares his health is bad, anyhow. When Cataline was banished from Rome he remarked that he needed a vacation.

Altgeld says he will "have nothing more to say on politics for a good, long time." He cannot make it too long to suit the American people.

Into each triumph some gall must fall. Kansas is preparing to inflict another term of Pepper.

Hoke Smith says free silver is dead. There is a southern ex-cabinet officer who is ditto.

We wonder how David B. Hill makes up for all the fun he missed.

Jones says Altgeld defeated Bryan. He undoubtedly helped.

Work for the Next Administration.

From the Post-Express.
Speaking of Tuesday's election, what is the Republican party going to do with its stupendous victory which it has achieved? Turn it to the best account? Use it as not abusing it? Use it with an eye single to the conservation of the common welfare? Or, becoming intoxicated by its own success, shall the party lose its head and forfeit the new lease of confidence which has been bestowed upon it by the people? Our party was badly beaten four years ago, and since then has shown that it knows how to make the best of defeat. It did not become demoralized, it did not abandon any of its principles nor relax any of its energies after the election of 1892. It kept a stiff upper lip and "sawed wood." Now it is restored to power again—is it going to be able to stand prosperity as well as it stood adversity?

Such questions are in order just now. McKinley succeeds Cleveland. The Cleveland administration has committed a number of serious errors, from which the coming administration must learn its shortcomings, we may be sure will be free. The McKinley administration will be in the best sense an American administration; it will be devoted to the people, and an administration can be of that sort without developing jingoism. The McKinley administration will strive in all its ways to protect and advance the interests of American workmen and the employers of American workmen. Its policy in this regard, as outlined in the Republican platform, is to secure the American market for the American producer, avoiding foreign control on the one hand and domestic monopoly on the other. Regarding protection and reciprocity as twin measures, under the McKinley administration will be renewed which were repudiated by the Cleveland administration. "Protection," says the Republican platform, "builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus."

President Cleveland, to his credit be it recorded, has been a sturdy champion of sound money. McKinley led the desperate fight against the silver heresy, so the friends of honest money know beyond peradventure that the financial policy of the country after the fourth of next March will be a thoroughly satisfactory one—will be sound and stable. A strenuous effort was made while the canvass for the presidential nomination was in progress to show that McKinley was not orthodox on the money question. He paid no attention to such a flimsy article or nothing was heard of them after he was nominated. In his trenchant Canton speeches he demonstrated that he was as thorough going a sound money man as was a protectionist, and the voters needed no other assurance. A reference to the Republican national platform shows that the McKinley administration can also be counted upon to do its best for our merchant marine; to insist that the Nicaragua canal shall be one of Uncle Sam's own properties; to stand by the Monroe doctrine in its integrity; to ban the sale of Cuba; to favor an adequate navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses; to protect and advance the people against the evils of unwisely unrestricted immigration; to create a board of arbitration to settle differences between employer and employee engaged in interstate commerce.

These are the leading principles and policies of the Republican party today, as enunciated at St. Louis and endorsed by McKinley in his letter accepting the presidential nomination. A platform has been wittily defined as "something to get on, but not to stand on." McKinley does not regard it thus lightly. He takes it seriously. When he wrote in his letter of acceptance that he endorsed the platform he meant what he said; for he is a man of sincerity. So, in view of his level-headedness, his ripe and varied experience and his genius for getting on the right side of cardinal issues, the best things are to be reasonably expected of his administration. He is committed to a body of admirable principles and policies and can be trusted to carry them out faithfully and efficiently.

BRIGHT YOUNG MEN.

From the Washington Post.
Alexander the Great was on the throne at 26, and had conquered the world, and died at 33. Napoleon Bonaparte was brigadier of artillery at 25, emperor of France at 35, and made the world tremble at his power by the time he was 37. George Washington was colonel, and covered the famous retreat of Braddock at 22, and was the foremost figure in American affairs before he was 37. Jefferson Davis was lieutenant in the United States Army, and in command of Fort Winnebago at 26. In congress at 36, and colonel in the Mexican war, where he won great military distinction at 33. Stonewall Jackson, one of the most daring and brilliant military figures of any time or place, was killed at 38. Commodore Perry fought the awful battle of Lake Erie at 26; General George Custer was 21 at the close of the war. General Judson Kilpatrick received his commission at 25, and four years later was in the diplomatic service of the government. Joseph Wheeler was 29 when made lieutenant general in the Confederate army. Eli Murray had been governor of Utah and was brigadier in the Union army at 32. General Sherman, one of the greatest military generals known to history, was but 31 at the close of the war.

Alexander Hamilton was in congress at 25, and before he was 30, was engaged in the work that led to the formation of the constitution of our country. Thomas Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence at 33. Watt was a mere boy when he discovered the power of steam, and Robert Fulton was 38 when he launched his first steamboat. Benjamin Franklin was a philosopher, scholar and inventor at an early age. William Pitt was

minister at 27. Daniel Webster was the leading lawyer of the United States at 37. Henry Clay was United States commissioner to negotiate the treaty of Ghent at 37. John Hancock was president of the continental congress at 38. Charles James Fox was elected to parliament and was one of the most powerful statesmen of his day before he had attained his majority, and was just of age when made Junior Lord of the Admiralty. Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, was secretary of the navy in President Monroe's cabinet at 29. John Calvin was only 27 when he wrote his "Institutes of the Christian Religion." Melancthon, the colleague of Luther, was 25 when he wrote the "Loci Communes," the first system of Evangelical Protestant theology, which passed through fifty editions in his lifetime. Charles Dickens wrote "Pickwick Papers" before he was 25. Bryant wrote "Thanatopsis" at 18. Byron wrote "Childe Harold" at 21. Bulwer Lytton, Thomas Moore, Bayard Taylor, Schiller, Southey, Chaucer, Haller and innumerable others were conspicuous authors before they were of age.



Weather and Other Predictions for the Coming Week.

Sunday, Nov. 8.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. A child born on this day will be quarrelsome, but rather fortunate; a female will be unhappy. Monday, Nov. 9.—Venus in opposition to Neptune. Weather fair. A child born on this day will be fortunate and rise in life. A female will be in danger of getting a bad husband. Ask favors and push business in the afternoon. Tuesday, Nov. 10.—Jupiter a morning star. Weather fair. A child born on this day will be careless and improvident. A female will get a drunkard for a husband. Travel in the morning. Wednesday, Nov. 11.—Venus parallel to Mars. Weather unsettled. A child born on this day will be lazy and extravagant. Sell from 2 to 4 in the afternoon. Thursday, Nov. 12.—Saturn invisible. Weather unsettled. A child born on this day will be unfortunate. A female in danger of getting a cruel husband. Sell. Friday, Nov. 13.—Sun in conjunction with Saturn. Weather rainy. A child born on this day will be lazy and extravagant. Sell from 2 to 4 in the afternoon. Saturday, Nov. 14.—Uranus invisible. Weather stormy. A child born on this day will be fortunate but should beware of persons who wish to borrow money. A female will probably die an old maid. Seek work and push thy business.

MARKED ENTERPRISE.

From the Industrial News.
The Scranton Tribune exhibited marked enterprise in receiving and printing the election returns of the city of Scranton. The large stereoscopic screen on Linden street was used to display its bulletins and a great crowd watched the returns with eager interest. An edition was on the street at midnight giving the correct general results at home and throughout the country, and there was such a demand for the extra that the edition was soon exhausted. At 3:30 a second edition was put out which gave enough returns to indicate the clean sweep made by the sound money hosts, while the regular edition at 8 a. m. contained as complete returns from all over the United States as could be obtained at that hour. The enterprise of the Tribune management is commendable and ranks it among the leading journals of the country.

IMPROVES WITH AGE.

From the Pittston Gazette.
Along with the tide of compliments poured upon our townsman, L. P. Holcomb, chairman of the Republican county committee, for magnificent campaign work, which even our friends, the enemy, are willing to concede, places old Lagerme firmly in the Republican column, we must also recognize the good management which characterized the campaign in our neighboring county of Lackawanna, whose majority for McKinley and Hobart overtops that of our county. We extend most cordial congratulations to our friend, John H. Thomas, chairman of the Lackawanna Republican committee. He won his spurs years ago for rare executive ability and successful campaigning, and like good wine, seems to improve with age.

AN EXCELLENT SELECTION.

From the Philadelphia Press.
William Connell, who has just been elected to congress from the Lackawanna district, seems to know how to do things. He has nearly 8,000 majority, about three times as many as the next highest vote in the district. Mr. Connell's nomination was not received with enthusiastic favor by the Hon. Joseph A. Scranton, who since the organization of the Lackawanna district and until this year enjoyed a monopoly of the Republican nomination, but it does not appear to have had any effect on the vote. Mr. Connell is exceptionally popular with the people of Lackawanna, who very generally have more or less personal acquaintance with him. He is a practical business man and was a most excellent representative for the district.

THEY CAN BE TRUSTED.

From the Philadelphia Record.
Oh! yes; Jefferson was right. The people are to be trusted. They can govern themselves. And Lincoln was right. The people cannot be fooled for the time. And the country is right. The foundation has been laid for business in restored confidence.

WILL NEVER BE OLD ENOUGH.

From the Times-Herald.
A contemporary suggests that Mr. Bryan's youthfulness militated against him. No man with his political principles ever could be old enough to serve as president of the United States.

GET DOWN TO BUSINESS.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.
The country has had a big dose of politics since midsummer. The holiday season and preparation for 1897 will soon be at hand. Let us now have a big dose of business.

DOESN'T SPOIL HIM.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.
Victory does not spoil Major McKinley. He seems to be as modest and gentle in his hour of triumph as he was in all the conflict of the campaign.

SO DIFFERENT.

Election is over; we know the fate of the fellow who posed as a candidate. That he knows it himself is plainly seen by his altered acts and change of mien. No longer he sees you from afar. Comes up with the deadly twofold cigar. To grasp your hand with jovial jokes. Inquire of your health and all the folks. Now, when you meet him, perhaps he stops. But he's lost an interest in your crops. He's got your hogs and the price of hay. But he makes excuse to get away. He may shake your hand as you meet next week. And a month afterward make out to speak. As the days slide on in their silent flow, colder and colder the candidates grow. No more steamboats, no more steamships. They never speak as they pass by.

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- LOT 1-150 Ladies' Black Beaver Double Capes, Special Price, 98c.
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- LOT 3-100 Ladies' Fine Black Kersey Tailor-made Jackets with shield fronts, would be cheap at \$8.00, Special Price, \$4.49
- LOT 4-75 Misses' Tailor-made Boucle Jackets, all sizes 12 to 18 years, in navy and black, high shield fronts, half silk lined, Special Price, \$4.98
- LOT 5-125 Ladies' Fine Curley and Glossy Boucle Jackets, half silk lined, with velvet collar, all sizes 32 to 44, a regular \$10.00 garment, Special Price, \$7.98
- LOT 6-100 Ladies' and Misses' Fine Mohair Silk Finish Boucle Jackets, silk lined throughout, worth \$12.00, Special Price, \$8.73
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