The Scranton Tribune

By The Tribune Publishing Company. WILLIAM CONNELL, President.

FRANK S. GRAY CO.

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The Tribune receives over a special wire leading into its office the complete report of the Associated Press, the greatest news collecting organization in the world. The Tribune was the first newspaper in Northcustern Pennsylvania to contract for this service.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, APRIL 12, 1897.

The Republican party twice declared at Harrisburg for civil service reform. Dare the Republican legislature at Harrisburg ignore that pledge?

A Word About The Tribune.

This issue of The Tribune is printed on a new press, its installation having been hastened by an accident to the machine which it supersedes, and it marks the beginning of a new era in the paper's progress. The press is an improved Hoe construction of the "Observer" pattern, with the capacity to print, paste and fold 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 or 16 page papers at the rate of from 10,009 to 24,000 copies an hour, the different sheets being gathered together in book form and counted out in bundles of fifty complete papers each, It was built to our special order by the firm of R. Hoe & Co., of New York, the recognized premiers in the business of press manufacture, and represents, get up, a total cost approximating \$20,000. The press is in every respect equal to the finest ever made, and differs from the glant presses in the great cities only in being of smaller capacity. When properly adjusted it will produce as clear, clean, and beautiful an impression as any press in the world. Such an adjustment will be made in the course of a few days.

For some time past we have not been satisfied with the mechanical workmanship in the printing of The Tribune, and have been hampered by the inability of our now discarded press to print, upon occasions, a ten-page paper in one part. To be sure, the old press enabled us to print a six-page and a perience demonstrated that the folding meant not simply less of valuable time in the early morning hours but also the liability of incomplete delivery to sub-Tribune's circulation, amounting since one year ago to more than 2,500 copies, also forced upon our consideration the all, confidence in the business outlook and the determination to make this. at any cost, THE REPRESENTA-TIVE NEWSPAPER of Northeastern Pennsylvania, for both readers and the new press is the result.

Before concluding this explanation it It expects from this time onward to print, except possibly in dull seasons. from len to sixteen pages each day with every page home-made and of live interest. We wish to call special attention, at this senson of the year, to our sporting department, which will hereafter, as in the past, be unrivalled In these parts for quantity, quality and comprehensiveness. As now equipped, The Tribune has by far the best newspaper printing plant in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburg; and it is determined to put this superior equipment to effective use.

It is expected that the bill for an economical new capitel will reach the governor for his signature temorrow night and that he will have an inked pen waiting to ratify one of the biggest victories for the people than an American governor was ever instrumental in winning.

Unavoidable Risks.

Secretary Long has done the sensible thing in asking this congress to undo the fool action of its predecessor in limiting the price of governmen armor plate to a sum below the cost of its manufacture. As the case now stands, we cannot add to our navy or plan any material improvements in our naval armament until this muddle is cleared. It would take two years and cost the government \$2,000,-200 to build a plant of its own for the manufacture of armor plate, and ther the government would be doing some thing outside its proper province.

Armor plates at best are an expensive luxury, and it is very probable that by the time our navy is fully equipped with them, some engineer will have evolved a plan of naval warfare against which they would be no defense whatever. But this is one of the inevitable risks of navy building, and It no more applies to armor plates than to a dozen other features in war-ship construction that are up-to-date at present but Hable to be behind the times ere the next war is fought.

Such hazards have to be encountered in all departments of human activity. The man or the nation that faces and masters them is the man or nation that succeeds.

Ada Gray says Billy Bryan acted for her in 1884, in "East Lynne," It is ucky for him this wasn't known before.

Premature Rejoicing.

The Spanish organs in Havana which express such gratification at the promptness with which the new administration in this country moved toward a strict enforcement of the neutrality laws may perhaps be on a wrong scent It is the administration's duty to enforce the law; but such a performance of sworn duty may be very far from sympathy with Spain or from a purpose long to sit patient while Cuba is rav-

aged and American property destroyed. It is because the great majority of American citizens put so much confidence in Fresident McKinley's good

use. Their sympathies with the Cutunate controversy. But there is also

It is doubtless this feeling which for the time checks aggressive action in work no injury to any policy of the executive if congress were to pass the pending belligerency resolution. That act in our opinion now seems necessary. But if enacted it should be with the president's approval, so that our foreign policy may be supported vigorously and consistently all along the line, The method is not so important as the result. Cuba must have fair treatment from the United States.

Ex-Senator Voorhees belonged to a chool of public men which is rapidly disappearing-the self-made products of a rough and ready civilization which compensated in energy for what it great ability in certain lines but of inmen of the future less of his swashbuckling propensity and greater constructive genius will be demanded.

The Dickinson Verdict.

Taking a comprehensive view of the ase in all its bearings the compromise verdict of the jury in the Dickinson trial was probably as near an approximation to justice as it is worth while to expect in a court of law. The law can adjust in a crude way the money value of damages, and it did this more or less satisfactorily in the present instance. The sum of 6% cents, plus the costs of litigation, is certainly all that the defendants should pay for baying done, from the best of motives, an act conceived in neighborly kindness, although technically faulty in its method.

But no judgment of a court is likely ever to compensate the long-suffering sister of this pugnacious plaintiff, whose trials that she sought so unfour-page sheet separately, but ex- selfishly to hide from the knowledge of the world were by this suit dragged of these two parts together by hand into court, put in record before the millions and made the sport and byplay of unfeeling cross-examiners. Anna Dickinson would have stood far scribers. The recent growth in The higher in the judgment of posterity if she had accepted in silence whatever ignominy attached to her incarceration at Danville, and thus have kept problem of enlarged facilities. Last of from the world the disclosures since ferreed upon It.

The theory advanced by the defence, had at been sustained, would have not the mantle of charity over Anna Dick inson, where now the verdict of the advertisers, decided the matter, and jury necessitates the belief that her words and deeds of unsisterly feeling Is proper to add that The Tribune pur- numerable obligations to the little six- fund voted. All of which comes in very poses to grow in merit with the growth | ter who fairly worshipped her were | handliy just now as a warning. in its facilities and business patronage. the deliberated and responsible promptings of a nature for which it is now difficult to feel sympathy.

> It is not the public show of hypnotic power that is most to be feared in this

Tax Reform.

A bill has passed first reading at Harrisburg to exempt all real estate from taxation to the amount of the mortgages, judgments and liens of record against it. Real estate assessors are required, after making their assessments of real estate, to deduct the amount of all judgments, mortgages and liens of record from such assessed valuation, and the owner of such real estate shall be liable to taxation only for the difference between the assessed value and all such judgments, mortgages and liens of record.

It is provided that "no deduction hall be made from such assessed value until the owner, in writing, under eath or affirmation, shall state that the said judgments, mortgages and Henry of record are bona fide and are owned by him, and that such eath or affirmation must be made on or before the day of appeal. Any person guilty of wilful and corrupt false swearing or affirming in taking an oath or affirmation required by this act shall be guilty of perjury and punishable according-

This is substantially the same law that is now on the statute books of Michigan. Its belief is that the poor man who has a mortgage on his home should pay taxes only on such part of that home as he has paid for. In Michigan the law goes a step further and says that the owner of the mortgage must pay taxes on the remainto be expected from the money-loaning classes, but when we consider how much more likely the rich man is to escape from paying his just proportion of tax and how prope the assessors are to sock unfair burdens on the man who owns only a little property, the seeming inequality of the proposed statute very largely disappears. Tax reform will eventually take this or a similar direction. It is the country's only escape from socialism.

There is no reason in behalf of steam railways which does not apply with equal force to the demand of electric rallways for the right of eminent domain. The legislature is doing well to

Pennsylvania's Monument to Wash-

give heed to this just demand.

ington. At an anniversary meeting of the Pennsylvania society of the Cincinnati, held in the state house in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, July 4, 1811, the following resolution was unani-

mously adopted: Resolved. That a committee of this so ciety be appointed to prepare a plan for raising by subscription such a sum of money as they shall deem sufficient for the purpose of erecting a monument to free lodging the memory of the late Father of his by the state. Country, General George Washington.

now-and besides the land was trouban insurgents are just as keen as ever. bled with the threat of approaching minister of the colonies, who resides i Madrid, receives a salary of 196,800 a year Their belief in the moral duty of this view of the attendant circumstances. republic to extend to people struggling From this small beginning the project to free themselves such aid as is within grew, and as it grew each generation its treaty obligations and its honor is passed it on down the line in order just as firmly fixed now as it was at that the fund and shaft might be comany earlier moment during this unfor- mensurate with the fame of the subject of its commemoration, As will the feeling in many quarters that these be seen by the Philadelphia dispatch considerations enter fully into the new on our second page, the \$2,000 of 1811 executive's policy, and that he can best bas now become \$280,000, and on May attain satisfactory results when af- 15, in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, forded due time to develop his own the monument to Washington will be

appropriately dedicated, This noble tribute to the nation's first defender is not a work of Philadelcongress. We believe that it would | phians alone, albeit they merit the credit of having been foremost in its promotion. It is the offering of Pennsylvania on the shrine of Washington and liberty, and therefore it is fitting that the commonwealth within whose borders so much of the stirring dram of the Revolution was enacted and on whose soil the machinery of our free government was first put in motion should be represented officially at the dedicatory exercises by the presence of its chief civil dignitaries, its militia and the largest possible number of its representative private citi-

The fact that at the solicitation of lacked in culture. He was a man of Minister de Lome, extra precautions are about to be taken by the federal different conscience; from the states- authorities to prevent Cuban filloustering affords an additional reason for the passage by congress of the Morgan belligerency resolution. So long as the Cubana have legally no standing in this country, the executive branch of the federal government is in duty bound to make a thorough enforcement of the neutrality laws. But let congress once take the necessary step loward the recognition of the insurgents and it scon will appear where the sympathies of the president and his cabinet rest.

> The president of the bursted Chicago bank of which ex-Governor Altgeld was vice president has not yet accounted for \$540,000 belonging to the University of Illinois. He was appointed treasurer of the latter institution upon Altgeld's recommendation. This is a coincidence that is attracting widespread attention.

> Among the protests made by foreign governments against the Dingley bill that of Germany is entitled to the smallest consideration. When we consider how the authorities of the fatherland have maligned the American heg their kick ought to be returned by telegraph, C. O. D.

The right of foreign governments to enter what are known as "diplomatic protests" against measurers pending in our congress is firmly established in international usage; and by the same token we'll heed them or not, just as we "durn please."

The New York legislature is asked to appropriate \$1,500,000 additional with which to complete the Empire state's \$22,000,000 capitol, and this will be cercovering the long years of her in- tainly the eight or tenth "completion"

> a crank tried to assassinate a state official one of the latter's companions promptly shot and killed him. This was unquestionably an improvement on the Gulteau trial.

In Colorado, where fair woman votes, she is soon to become eligible to the National guard. When she makes use of this privilege look out for increased male enlistments.

Can any one explain why the clerical prohibitionist is so liable to become mentally drunken with the velocity of his own rashness?

The premier of Canada announces that his government will give us tit for tat in the matter of border legislation. Canada will have to grow first.

Why Fair Cuba Should be Free.

Writing in the April Home Magazine Congressman Hardy, of Indiana, says: There can be no question about the justice of the Cuban revolution. Taxation without representation is the Spanish policy the native Cuban representation in the Spanish cortes, a body comprising 439 embers, ever exceeded six, and has sel-om exceeded three. With a population of 1,600,000, only 9.3 per cent, of the popubeing Spanjards, the right of suffrage has been restricted to only \$2,000 inhabitants of the island, or about 3 per cent, of the population.

In 1880 Spain commanded Cuba to furnish her \$46,000,000 of revenue. In 1893 the budget was reduced to \$26,000,000, but only gage must pay taxes on the remain-der. Opposition to such legislation is greater exaction. In 1889 the deficit had reached \$20,000,000; and all the deficits management Cuba's debt has increased from \$29,000,000 in 1868 to \$190,000,000 when the present war broke out in 1885, and on the 31st of July, 1896, the debt was computed to have reached the fabulous sum of \$290,000,000, and is to-day much greater The interest on this debt imposes a burfollar of this enormous debt has been spent in Cuba to advance the work of im-

The salaries drawn from Cuba to pay the Spanish rulers of the island are shameless and almost incredible in ex-tortion. The governor-general of Cuba palace in Havana and a country house, ervants, coaches and a fund for secret mander-general of the navel station has \$15,393 a year. The general who is sec-ond in command upon the island and the president of the "Audiencia" receive \$15,-000 each; the governor of Havana and the secretary of the general government, \$8,000. The major-general gets \$7,300 brigadier-general, \$4,500; the captains of the largest mon-of-war receive \$6,300; the captains of frigates, \$4,560; the government clerks of the first class obtain \$5,000 each, and those of the second class \$4,000 each. All of these public function-aries receive, in addition to their salaries, free lodgings and domestic service paid Does not our duty to our fellow men u

before Mr. Cleveland vacated the white was scarce—even scarcer than it is to be an officeholder under the United house. Their sympathies with the Cu-1 now—and besides the land was trou-Their detestation of Spanish principles war; but nevertheless \$2,000 was suband methods is just as strong as ever.

Seribed, a showing fairly remarkable in the movel duty of this view of the attendant circumstances. treasury has been plundered by the Span ish ministers time and time again. As recently as 1892 Minister Romero Robelos a million dollars belonging to the Cuban treasury from the vaults of the bank of Spain and lent it to the Trans-Atlantic company, of which he was a stockholder. When threatened with prosecution he replied that if prosecuted all of his predecessors from every poli-tical party would have to sit beside him in the prisoners' dock. In 1890 it came to light, through a debate in the cortes, that \$6,500,000 had been abstracted for the Caja de Depositos, although the safe was locked with three keys, each of which was in possession of a different high Spanish official. It was learned at the sam transportation and fletitious bills for pro-visions alleged to have been furnished juring the ten years' war in Cuba, the Cuban treasury had been robbed of \$22, 811,000. Not one of these Spanish officials implicated in these robberies of the Cuban treasury has ever been punished.

> Why, in view of well established precdents, should the United States govern-ment longer hesitate to recognize the belligerency of Cuba? It cannot be nger said that war does not exist on th island, because we admit the existence of war when our southern coast is pa rolled by United States cruisers to sto the infraction of the neutrality laws. Un til we recognize the existence of a state c war in Cuba we cannot be neutral. We must not forget that Spain has shipped to Cuba since March, 1895, a dozon great expeditions, aggregating nearly 100,0 roops, officered by over 10,000 skilled solliers; also 170,000 magazine rides, hun ireds of pieces of field artiflery, and ove 1,000,000 cartridges. Besides, Weyler ha under arms a "volunteer" corps, mostly Spanlards, of 50,000 residents of Cubs. - ac battle of Gettysburg presented no bette evidence of the existence of war in or own fair land than does the presence Weyler and his 200,000 soldlers in Cub: errible, cruel, relentless, bloody war of oppression on the side of Spata against as brave and patriotic a people as ver wielded a sword in behalf of justic and human liberty.

Our commercial interests, the interests of humanity, the well-defined principles of he Monroe doctrine, and the patriotic de-ire that is found in the heart of every American citizen to see the dominion of finent and the isles adjacent thereto, de ernment be extended to the Cuban heroe who are struggilng to establish upon the fair island home a government founded like our own, upon principles of universal

WHO IS TO BLAME?

From the Philadelphia Ledger. There is nothing easier or more comm-

than for honest people to declaim against dishonesty. Those who pay their debts are naturally indignant with those who do not; those who strive to be just in all their dealings are severe in their denunelations against fraud and trickery, Cer inly the various illicit transactions s frequently practiced in our midst-the adulteration of food, the false statements of value, the abuse of trust funds, the de-falcations and swindling, great and small-merit all the condemnation they receive. Yet it may be seriously quesdoings, except the actual culprits. Are all the honest people, who would scorn to commit such crimes, entirely innocent of any participation in them? To answer this question, we must ask another: What is the desire that he at the root of all dishonesty? No one loves fraud fellow men, except in the hope of secur ing something desirable for himself. may be said that in all such cases it is money that is craved, and that the love of money is the pre-determining motive. Down in Mexico, the other day, when | Money, however, in itself is nothing, says for what it will command. which unlocks many things more or less these, not the least coveled, is the respecof our fellow-men. We cannot deny that there is a certain respect paid to wealth. as such, and to those who possess it. In one sense this is to a certain degree justifiable. Wealth is worthy of honor as far us it stands as a symbol of capacity, energy, industry, intelligence and good judg Honestly acquired and rightl used, it reflects a credit upon its posses or which no one should refuse to pay Unfortunately, however, it often stand for none of these things. It may have come through inheritance or bequest, or ecident, and so bear no word as to the qualities of him who owns it. Or it may on the other hand, have been mained by njustice, oppression, deception; meanne and a selfish disregard of the rights of thers, and it may be so employed as to foster all these evils.

If we discriminated between these sources, if we always felt a generous admiration and sympathy for the man whose wealth is founded on character and ability, and a corresponding disrespect for him whose wealth has been gained by hold ourselves guiltless of the many dis honest practices which we so freely con-demn. But so long as we bow to wealth fleets on a war footing; but to save the lives of cutola numbers of Christian vic-Indiscriminately, honor the rich man be-cause he is rich, show deference to those who live expensively, dress richly and give costly entertainments, regardless of of government in Cuba. At no time has their real worth or worthlessness, so long fraud and dishonesty which we so sever ly condemn. For everyone, naturally de-siring to be respected and honored, looks easerly for the most available way of be coming so. It is true there are brillian achievements and herote deeds, which sometimes lift men high on the wave of popular esteem. But not many are capable of those, An easier path is opened to those of mediocrc abilities by the acquisition of money. The youth has him self imbibed from the almosphere around him a profound respect for it; he seen that it can secure his entrance into so clety, and can win for him the regard o his neighbors, the approval of his friend the cordiality of the rich and the defeence of the poor. On the other hand, he sees that without this pussport he is list ble to be treated with neglect and indif-ference, no matter what sterling qualities may be hidden under a threadbare coat It is not strange that he should strive den of \$9.79 on each inhabitant. Not a very carnestly to obtain whatever we secure to him such important nelvantages, more earnestly than for those things which, though admitted to be of far moreal worth, are, in fact, regarded with comparative apathy. And in this eager strife, where competition is so sharp and temptations so numerous, it is not to be wondered at if some who have bung all is given a salary of \$50,000 a year, besides their hopes upon a success which seem to slude them, should sacrifice their prin cipies which are weak to their expenses. The director-general receives a salary of \$18,500 per annum. The archibishop of Santiago and the bishop of Havana get \$18,000 each. The comfirst in extravagance for the sake of display, next speculation to support the ex-travagance, and lastly some fraudulent transaction with the hope of escaping detection and retrieving past losses,

Without in the least condoning such lapses we may well ask ourselves if we have not belied to make them possible If we are paying a respect to wealth and its external appliances, that rightly be longs only to character and manhood, are we not implicated in the guilt of those who, for the sake of that respect, sacrifice their integrity and spoil their lives? mand that we give them every incentive to right-doing, and remove, as far as pos judgment that they do not now make the same demand upon congress for action in Cuba's interest that was made

A committee of five was appointed and soon afterward it issued an appeal for contributions. In those days money

Under these officials is a multitude of minor employes, all munificently provided for. Employment by the Spanish government in Cuba is far more lucrative than money a direct violation of that duty?

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Thanking the public for the generous patronage bestowed upon Carpet Department during its existence, and promising to reward our patrons by supplying their present wants in this line while the stock lasts at a saving to them of from 25 to 50 per cent.

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is true, public opinion unites with the law in dishonoring fraud, when it is discov ered; but what shall we say of an influence which draws men on to the very course which, when consummated, it de-nounces? And what is public opinion? Nothing but the aggregate of individual pinion, and every one of us is engaged in its making. It is not too much to say that homage to wealth, which is due only to character, is pandering to the motives which influence the swindler, and is, to that extent, a sharer in his crime.

THE BRITISH AND THE TURK.

From the Philadelphia Builetin. Having got everything from the alliance with Turkey that seems available, the great organs of British public opinion are cloquent in the expositions of the curse the Moslom has been to Europe for the last 300 years. A particularly eloquent summary of the horrors put upon civili-zation and Christianity by the hold of the Turk on the ancient possessions of Greec appears in the "Spectator," which copied throughout this country. But all that the Turk is, all that the Turk always war, has been the legend of the ages since Mahomet carried fire and sword to the infant civilizations of the Peloponne sian zhores. To this day the Eastern Provinces of Austria speak of the Turk as the simple Irish speak of the Cromwelfor the sake of destroying. Ent two or three times the end of the Turk was at hand; two or three times western nations undertook to crush the monstrous system the "Spectator" paints

with such vigorous strokes. In 1798 th French General Bonaparte was on his vitorious way to Constantinople to put an end to the curse of ages. Victory after victory attended his march. He reaches the just impediment, the walled city of Acre. Here he found a British army and fleet. He was checked. He had no navy to bring supplies, and, to add to the com-plexities of his position, he learned that the British had subsidized the Austrian nd Russians to break the peace just one-haled, and attack France, while her stest captain was away. Turkey was avel then by the treachery of the British of her allies. Innumerable times the interest of Britain stepped in to save monsters the press now agree that the Turks have been since their origin.
Just now it is for British interest to let ngennee overtake an anclem capareen the power that boasts its superior to the world on the ocean, dares not step in to protect the Greek people, who are in their present plight largely through the mediation of the British policy, Every stand side by side with the fanatiof the Sultan dring on the Christians, and the vast Brilish power stands wringing its hunds! Recruse the war lord wrote the producent of the Transvaul Rope on the escape of the state from the attack of muramiers, Britain instantly put her

HAS LOCATED THE GAS.

tims the inistress of the seas does no

From the Nicholson Examiner. A Tunkhannock correspondent informathe world that gas has been struck at Lovelton, this county, come of the escaped gas from the Tunkharmock politicians.

AN INFANT'S INFLICTION.

From the Atlanta Journal. A splinter which had remained in the foot of Miss Babe Martin for forty-four years has worked itself out in a petrified state.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus. The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 3.41 a. m., for Monday, April 12, 1897.

(3) A child born on this day will be in dan ger of laughing itself to death if it inhale any of the gas that flows from the Wyoming county wells.

April showers will probably be powerless in the way of producing a large hay crop on court house square this season. It generally takes the best kind of Good luck often serves one better than

Ajncehus' Advice.

Do not try to squeeze the blood out of a victim with one turn of the jack serew. Anxiety for the golden egg has always proved unprefitable in the end,

A RONDEL OF FRIENDSHIP.

Friend of my soul, forever true, What do we care for flying years, Unburdened all by doubts or fears Trusting what naught can e'er subdue!

Fate leads! Her path is out of view; Nor time nor distance interferes Friend of my soul, forever true, What do we care for flying years?

In other lives, in other spheres, Our love today a bud appears, Not yet the blossom's perfect hue, of Friend of my soul, forever true

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adines and Etamines, our stock is the most complete this side of New York city, and every suit EXCLUSIVE. Elegant line of Silk Grenadines in blacks

and colors. These goods have been one of the most active sellers in the depart ment this season and are getting scarce. See Dress Goods window for another special drive in 25c and 48c suitings. Strictly all wool. The immense trade done on these two lines would clearly indicate that there's nothing to beat them.

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of the observance. Teachers, Sunday School or Secular Instiutions; mothers to sons, sons to mothers, friend to friend-absent or at home-to these a dainty Easter remembrance is worth far more than its trifling cost.

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