The Scranton Tribune

By The Tribune Publishing Company. WILLIAM CONNELL, President.

New York Representative: FRANK S. GRAY CO. Room 45, Tribune Building, New York City.

ARTERED AT THE FOSTOFFICE AT ROBANTON, PA., AS PROOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER. 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 Northeastern Pennsylvania to contrast for this pressure.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, APRIL 27, 1897.

Secretary Sherman, it is said, wants Hawaii to be annexed as a county of California. Wouldn't this be a case of a tail big enough one day to wag the

The Death Penalty.

Representative Jeffries of Chester county, who has introduced a bill abolishing capital punishment, has collected the opinions of a majority of the judges of Pennsylvania upon the subject, and the preponderance of their opinions is distinctly favorable to the change. The Jeffries bill provides that in all cases where a person is found guilty of murder of the first degree. the jury may qualify the verdict by adding thereto the words "without capital punishment," and whenever such a verdict is returned, the person tack the McKinley administration for convicted shall be sentenced to hard labor for life,

Judge Thayer, of Philadelphia, as the result of nearly thirty years' experience on the bench, and Judge White of Pittsburg, in the light of twenty years experience, both strongly indorse the bill. The latter says: "The extreme penalty of death in all such cases has prevented a verdict of guilty in some cases and turned loose great criminals Where the evidence requires a verdict of first degree or not guilty some jurors can hardly be induced to find a verdict of guilty. I have tried cases where the verdict was not guilty concerning which I am satisfied there would have been a verdict of guilty if the jury had had power to find a modified verdict. I trust the act will pass." Similar opinions are offered by Judges Gordon and Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, Love of Bellefonte, McConnell of Greensburg, Mclivaine of Washington, Noyes of Warren, Swope of Gettysburg. Purdy of Honesdale, Dunham of La Porte, Waddell of West Chester, Gunnison of Erie, Reed of Brookville, Miller of Mercer, and Reyburn of Kittanning.

son of Harrisburg, Enlich of Reading, Taylor of Washington, Bittinger of York, Bregy of Philadelphia and Woodward of Wilkes-Barre. The opinion of Judge McPherson is the most outspoken of the number. He says:

I regard the death penalty as the only ndequate punishment for the crime of mur-der in the first degree. I do not sympathize with the softness of mood that is so filled with pity for the murderer as to forget his victim. For this crime there should be a prompt trial, a speedy hearing on appeal, and for the guilty, the certain punishment of death. I believe that the general opinion of the community, which should always be regarded in determin-ing the quantity of punishment and should receive satisfaction from the sea-tence, if fairly possible, is of a tike opin-ion-witness the just indignation, when a criminal who has feloniously and deliber ately taken life escapes with imprison-ment merely, even if it be for a long period. Moreover, murder in the second degree may now be punished in Pennsylvania with imprisorment for twenty years Ordinarily this is equivalent to a life sentence; and, therefore, the proposed legis lation practically obliterates the different in punishment between the degrees, It may also be confidently anticipated, I think, that few life sentences would b served out, unless the board of pardons should perpetually resist the repeated importunities of the convict. In a few years his crime would hardly be remembered; and, as now happens in the case of other long term criminals, much ado would be made about after-discovered evidence, the excessive sentence, and the criminal's obedience to the rules of the penitentiary, as if this should be counted a merit to a man who not only must obey, but lives more comfortably if he does obey. Por-baps, also his hopeful conversion would be made a ground of appeal; and probamuch would be heard of his dependent family and his impaired health broken down by confinement. Continual assaults of this kind are apt to prevail in the end, and the so-called life convict would go free so often that the punishment would rarely be endured, unless the convict should happen to die in the early years of his imprisonment. If the people of the state desire this decided change in crimi-nal policy they should have it; but the change should not be made until positive evidence of a real and general popular wish has been presented to the legislature.

Judge Endlich, of Reading, also to the change. Says he;

There is in this state but one offense punishable by death. Unless all capital punishment be regarded unjust/fiable that offense must be conceded to warrant its imposition. To allow juries arbitrarily to defeat or to impose it would, on the one hand, encourage the commission of the crime by increasing the chances of escaping its just penalty, and on the other hand operate unjustly by subjecting different persons to different consequences for the same act. Whilst the effect might be to prevent entire acquittals in some cases where a conviction would be proper, in other words, to produce compromise verdicts, when under the present system, there is an entire failure of justice—it is very questionable whether that possibil-ity holds out any prospect of substantial good. As regards the encouragement of crime, partial miscarriages of justice are hardly less demoralizing than entire ones. Besides, under a system such as this leg-islation would establish the former would become the rule and the enforcement of the law the exception. Such a condition of things is always to be repelled,

And Judge Woodward's words, too, merit quotation. "I can," says he, "see no wisdom in the proposed law. As it is, too many murderers escape the death penalty. More hanging and less sentiment would produce good results. If men cannot be deterred from murder by the fear of capital punishment they will not be deterred by any lesser penalty. To most men life is dearer than liberty. I am not a blood-thirsty or severe man, but I look upon all these efforts to abolish capital punishment as the offspring of a misguided zeal by people who know little or nothing of the practical facts as developed in our the American people. A wonderfully wise, Mr. O'Nelli, of Pennsylvania, known as the "Father of the House," died before the practical facts as developed in our the American people. A wonderfully

criminal courts."

Four each took place in 1891 and 1892; tion there were five hangings, while steadily growing. It will yet cause the abolition of the death penalty by law; but ere it does it would be well to devise better methods of punishment by imprisonment. The present system offers many repulsive defects.

As Chairman Dingley points out, not one of the speakers at the Reform club dinner who were so free to atwanting to enact a new revenue bill remembered to mention that for four years previous, the government had run in the hole to an average extent of \$50,000,000 annually. They were willing enough to criticize others, but they had no desire to recollect their own defects. It is often thus with reformers.

Few Changes Needed.

In the general discussin which is now in progress touching the need of modification in the rules of the senate it is noteworthy that the best thought of the country calls for few and conservative changes, and does not by any means indorse the more radical 'demand for arbitrary cloture. The principle most in favor is that which would provide for ample debate when honestly intended, but which would take it ut of the power of a minority to obstruct legislation indefinitely by the fillbustering process of talking against It was undoubtedly the idea of the

ounders that the senate should become the safety valve on the legislative machine; and that by virtue of it, ne matter how much the passions The opposition to the bill musters in of the people might hiss and sputits ranks such men as Judges McPher- ter, it could never gather sufficient violence to explode in a catastrophe of hasty and ill-considered statutes. Real progress is always the time, we cannot feel that the defeat of resultant of antagonistic forces-the Mr. Olney's draft of a general treaty signers of our institutions possessed on the contrary have been converted the practical sagacity to perceive that to the belief that had the treaty gone as the country grew and its interests | through as Mr. Olrey desired, it would ncreased, there would come need of checks upon the political volatility of the mob; and one of the visest of the checks which they provided was that which placed the election of senators within the jurisdiction of the state legislatures and gave to the sonators, when elected, a term of office three times the length of the term of the people's direct representatives. The rule allowing utter freedom of debate was a legitimate outgrowth of this method of election and ondition of tenure. It was a rule that for very many years was rarely abused. Not until our own day did it transform itself into the accessory of indefensible filibustering.

It has become necessary to restrict the chances for abusing it; but the rule itself, in its essence, should remain unchanged.

Colonel John Hay has made his start as ambassador to Great Britain and up to date he has not shed a tear.

Mr. Olney Talks. On the evening of the 22nd inst. the par association of Boston gave a dinner in honor of the home-coming of Richard Olney. The occasion was characterized by the presence of many distinguished men, and at its conclusion the guest of the evening made an interesting speech. So far as we know his speech was not generally reported by the press associations, but as it comes to us in the Boston Herald it is invested with the significance attaching to the carefully selected words of a man who, in a comparatively brief writes a forceful opinion in opposition time, and from political obscurity, rose by leans and bounds to pre-eminence among the advisors of the Cleveland administration, and who, along with some great mistakes, made some of the greatest achievements in the state department in our generation. At the risk of wearying our readers we propose to quote somewhat liberally from his address.

"All lawyers in this country," he said, know something of politics, not merely as citizens, but professionally. Whether they like it or not they are forced to familiarize themselves, to some extent, with government generally, and with that variety of it in particular which is founded upon a written constitution. Such general connection with politics, however, is a wholly different thing from the special acquaintance derived from actual contact with the governmental machinery. If that machinery appertain to the national government, one finds himself in presence of an engine of tremendous power, of great complexity and of immense possibilities for evil as well as for good. The importance of the human element -of the personal equation-is seen to be enormous and gives a new significance to the sentiment of Pope's famous couplet:

For forms of government let fools contest, Whate'er is best administered is best,

"It is no stretch to say that the weighty truth embodied in these lines riminal courts."

Excellent, almost inspired frame of government faving been put together and for another term. But, as above stated, Mr. Holman was a member of congress, diversity of sentiment prevailing upon put in motion by the founders of the in active service, longer than any other

this subject. Where experts differ so nation, the great body of its citizens radically larmen cannot be expected have since come to assume that no to agree; but we are minded to add one | more need be done. They apparently final quotation as expressing succinct- conceive of the governmental machine ly our own views. Says Judge Purdy.
of Wayne: "Putting a person to death judicially is a revolting and brutal proceeding, which can be justified, if at all, only upon the hypothesis that hudden in the pursuit of weight, of culture, of pleasure, or of whatever other private ends they may affect.

Are always of interest and the could to quiet the second of the could to quiet the second of the could be pursuit of weight, or of whatever other private ends they may affect. ly our own views. Says Judge Purdy, as running itself-as werking automatman life is thereby safer, and I have A more fatal mistake it would not be serious doubts whether the death pen- easy to make. Eterna! vigilance is the alty has any deterrent effect upon per- price of good government, as well as of sons who are murderously inclined. liberty. And, if it sometimes seems as But to my mind the strongest reason | if government under the national confor the abolition of the death penalty stitution were becoming a melanchoiy is the fact that it may be and doubt- failure; as if the most elementary less has been inflicted upon the inno- maxims of political economy and of cent. I am in favor of the passage of | honest dealing had come to be steadily ignored: as if extravagant and waste-In this connection it is worthy of ful expenditure were to know no limit note that the number of executions in and no end; as if the taxing power Pennsylvania is growing smaller as were being systematically perverted to the law stands. There were twenty- raise revenue not to meet public necfive hangings in this state during the essities, but to fill private purses; as second term of Governor Pattison. if the stultifying policy of the country were to be a combination of unreadinine in 1893, and seven in 1894. The ness for war with unwillingness to first year of the Hastings administra- accept proffered guaranties of peace; as if the mission of the Anglo-Saxon the number last year was four. There race, as the advance guard of Chrishave been no executions this year, al- tian civilization, were to be discreditthough not fewer than a half dozen od by our refusal to join our kinsmen sentences have been commuted. Thus over the seas in being the first to do it appears that public sentiment in away with brutal and barbarous methopposition to capital punishment is ods of settling international differences; if it sometimes seems as if all

> and handed down for our use. "It is in ourselves, in the lethargy and indifference which only too often permit the highest offices of state to befilled by incumbenis without either patriotism or principle, and wholly wanting in the most rudimentary quallifications for the high functions devolved upon them. In vicious or ignorant hands, how can the most perfect political mechanism produce any but disastrous results? The one consolation, the one hope of the future, is that, as the fault is with ourselves, so is the remedy, and that it is conceivable that the people of this country should not some time awake to the fact' that the one chance for good government of the nation lies in radically changing, purifying and elevating the official personnel in every department."

This thought is selected for quotation not because of originality but because it supplies an insight into Mr. Olney's character heretofore not generally available. We can see by means of it a character not only firm but honest; a personality valiant for that which it believes right and so firm in its own conviction: that possibly fair allowance is not given by it for the fact that difference in opinions need not involve difference in probity, We are glad to feel warranted in marking up our prior estimate of the gentleman who as secretary of state fought blustering England to a finish in the Venezuelan affair and then permitted a soft-solder Spanish minister to take him into camp at will. At the same one pushing rashly forward and the of arbitration will involve the humilother doggedly pulling back. The de. | lating consequences he predicts, but sing have involved a substantial surrender to England of advantages that older diplomatists would have guarded as jewels without price,

> It is evident from the newspaper omments throughout the country that Mr. Cleveland's Reform club speech has fallen flat. Has he reached his rope's end?

> Judge Day, it is announced, will not go to Cuba, but the president will send a commissioner "equally as good." The

Gossip at the Capital

Washington, April 26.-The death of Representative William Steele Holman, of Indiana, better known as the "Great Objector" and the "Watchdog of the Treasury," removed from public life a very noted character. No man in official life was better known in Washington than the deceased. He had notions of his own in re-gard to the expenditure of the public moneys, and no argument could change those views. He was obstinate to a fault when it came to spending the govern-ment's money. Mr. Holman cared nothing for money himself, and died as he had been all his life—a poor man. During his official life, however, he saved for Un-cle Sam many millions of dollars in the way of keeping down appropriations. He was an enemy of every proposition which savored in the slightest degree of schem-ing or extravagance, and many a time he blocked refarious and questionable legislation which carried with it appropriations for large sums of money which would have gone into the pockets of scheming lobbyists and corrupt politi-ciank. His death, therefore, is a grealoss to this government.

Being born and brought up in the primitive surroundings of a new country Mr. Holman inbibed a strong love of demoeratic simplicity which he carried with him throughout his public career. There too, he learned the lessons of economy and frugality which characterized both his public and private life. That early training gave a peculiar bent to his public caer. He was often accused of dema-ogism, but never of dishonesty, and later cen his opponents found out that his objections were not made to catch popular approval so much as they came from an honest conviction that it was wrong to make extravagant use of public finds for any purpose whatever. His theory was that the government should not be any more lavish than the condition of the people composing it would warrant. He argued, as the great masses of the people were poor, their representative govern-ment should not affect Croesus-like airs, as he knew the main source of the revenue was in those same masses. He was unafterably opposed to everything in the nature of subsidies o. estering any sort of industry at the expense of the general

Mr. Holman died in his thirty-first year of congressional life. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who carried the sobriquet of "Pig Iron" Kelley by reason of his devetion to the iron and steel manufacturing industries of Pennsylvania, died during his twenty-ninth year of active service, although he had, like Mr. Holman, been elected for another term, and he would elected for another term, and he would have also rounded out thirty-two years of service had he lived to complete the term for which he had been elected. Like-

man, living or dead. Thomas H. Benton of Missouri, served for thirty years in the senate, but even this period was exceed by a few weeks by the service of Mr. Hol-

It is related by an Indiana resident in superstitious dread of his colleague and expressed the hope that Mr. Holman had hefore him many years of usefulness, and added facetlorsly that the judge would probably outlive many of his contempo-

Senator Turple said, a few days before Mr. Holman's death: "He owns the old estend yet, and perhaps, not much

Then the senator added, thoughtfully and almost reverently, "after more than thirty years of public service he retifes as well off as when he entered congress."
This was indeed a most eloquent though simple tribute to the honesty of Mr. Holman, It fornished food for reflection For, unconsciously, there were called to mind many instances of public men who had grown wealthy in the service of their try. Senator Turple added, with feel "His great public services have benefited the country and added nothing to his private fortune."

This brief, simple and cloquent tribute

of Mr. Turple expressed more than pages of florid language could have done to commemorate the public service of an honest man,

An Indiana resident of Washington, in timately acquainted with Mr. Holman, re-lates many anecdotes of Holman on the stump. It has been said that Senator Perthese things were so, the fault cannot kins, of California, who enjoys a vers be imputed to the superb scheme of wide acquaintance with the plain people with a control of the control of the plain people acquaintance with the p of the Golden state, used to have a trick of asking every other man he tact, "What's the time of day" and, being told, government which the fathers devised he would turn his watch backward They say that Judge Holman used to quest "a chew of tobacco" from the vil-lagers, where he canvassed, and that this endeared him in the hearts of the rustics. Another story told is that Judge Holman was billed to speak one night at Man-chester, Ind. Schater Turple, who pre-ceded him, addressed the villagers for about an hour, and Holman followed him, At the close of his remarks, he said: "My dear friends, before t conclude I must call your attention to the case of Widow Jones. who has lost her cow. It was the principal support of herself and little children. I will give \$19 toward buying her an other cow. Just pass the hat around among the neighbors." The hat was passed around, 30 was realized, and the Widow Jones made happy.

In 18% Mr. Holman was sub-chairman of mmittee on Indian affairs of the The committee was authorized by the house to make a trip through the wes and inspect the different Indian agencies. They traveled to the Pacific coast by th entral route and returned by way of the Southern through Arizona. Their firs kotas, Cannon, of Illinois, and Peele, of Arkansus, were of the party. Mr. Holman declined to take a sleeper from Washing-ton to the west, protesting that this would be an extravagance, for he and his wife, he said, had traveled all the way rom Aurora to California and back without taking a sleeper, and Mr. Holman actually sat up all night, while his colagues on the committee slept on a Pull

From Bismark to Fort Yates the steam oal fare was \$3 a head and \$5 for the rearn trip, but in returning Mr. Holmat d not patronize the steamer. He insist i that there were mules and army ambu-nees at the fort which could transporhe party comfortably to Mandan, eighty-ive miles distant. Cannon and Peele im-dored him to go by boat, but he was obstinate. "The mules are not earning anything," said he. "They are idle; they will convey us." And they did. The party ode in one of the army ambulances, member of the party says that ressman Cannon gave the driver \$2 and admonished him not to avoid a stone in the road, but give the old man a good Before they arrived at For Lincoln Mr. Holman, whose limbs wer eramped, got out to walk. The stage ar ived at the fort and found the officer frawn up in full regimentals. The lade agre there, too, dressed in their best, "Where's Holman? Where's Holman? they inquired, for Mr. Holman's name and fame as a congressman had preceded him 'insily Mr. Holman was observed coming lown the road, tired and dusty. His rousers were stuffed in his boots, he wore blue flannel shirt, and his "galluses" ere on the outside. His beard was fu f dust, and altogether he was a sorry

When Mr. Holman's figure was seen when Mr. Hollman's lighter was seen approaching in the distance it was proposed to lire a salute in his honor. "No no! for God's sake don't," protested the serio-comic Congressman Cannon. "He will object to the useless waste of pow-

During his services in congress Mr. Holan has witnessed some stormy scenes in the house. In conversation with the writer, he said once, that in the anichellum days members of congress frequently had weapons concealed in their esks. Southern and western members in those days were hot-headed individ-uals, who regarded their revolvers as necessary to safety, and were sometimes careless in handling them. On one occa-sion a member in fumbling among his papers accidentally discharged his pistol, and the bullet went crashing through the desk in front of him, narrowly missing two or three congressmen who wet ed nearby. "In an instant," said Mr. Hol-man, "there were fully thirty pistols in the air, and the scene looked more like a Texas barroom than the congress of the United States.

A very pretty story is told of how Mr. Holman's town received its name. The father of Holman was its first settler. He hald it out into streets. He was the father of the village. The good people who were his neighbors assembled at Farmer Holman's residence to select a name for the new town. Further down the Onio river, nestled in the hills of that picturesque part of Switzerland county, there had been started a form which the good had been started a town which the goo copie called Rising Sun, because of the cared above the crests of the mountains Farmer Helman and his neighbors, in a friendly spirit of rivalry, set their wits to work in an endeavor to select a name for their own town that would be more beau tiful and more appropriate, if possible, than Rising Sun. He argued that by a reason of difference in longitude the sun's rays first peoped over the their own town, and thence to Rising Sun. Hence we should call our own town Aurora, or "The First Blush of the Morn

In his private life Mr. Holman was a most lovable character. He was pre-em, ently a gentleman of the old school Though he might present something of an uncouth figure on the floor of the house in his role of universal opposition, in pri-vate life he had all the unaffected graces of a Chesterfield. In his bearing, whi ne was the embodiment of Democratic simplicity and approachableness, he was at the same time the incarnation of courlesy and unaffected dignity.

AN IMPOTENT DETERRENT.

rom the Binghamton Leader. The barbarism of the capital punishment law, coupled with its impotence as a deterrent of murderous crime, pleads strongly for its abolition, while the ridicu-lous fashion in which this law is permitted to compromise justice is vociferous is demanding its repeal.

REWARD. Pate served me meanly! but I looked at her and laughed. That none might know how bitter was the cup I quaffed. Along came Joy, and paused beside me

where I sat, Saying, "I came to see what you were -Ella Wheeler Wilcox in the Sum



Are always of interest to the buying public. We know this from the ready response to our advertisements; but where there are so many good things to talk about, and only a limited space in which to emphasize them, it puzzles us to know just where to begin. "Seven pegs won't fit five holes," nor a hundred bright items of new merchandise go into a space containing only room for a dozen, we can only hint at all this worthiness and ask you to do the rest. For instance: THE NEW WASH GOODS would alone take columns of description. such a bright, cool, breezy lot they are. There are price temptations here that you'll find it hard to resist.

MAIN FLOOR

50 styles Galatea Cloths. worth 20 cents, at 10 cents. 75 styles Leno Striped Printed Piques, worth 20 cents, at 10 cents.

50 styles genuine Scotch Lappets at 121/2 cents.

75 styles genuine French Organdies 20 to 25 cents. 50 styles best Scotch Dimities, our own exclusive desig 1s, at 22 cents.

SPECIAL LINES IN BASEMENT

100 pieces best quality Dress Ginghams 5 cents.

100 pieces American Organdies at 8 cents.

100 pieces 31-inch best quality Percales at 7 cents.

THE PARASOL OPENING

It always attracts a throng. Early did you say? Not at all. You'll need a pre .ction from the sun very soon. By buying now you get first pick of the best things. This is a distinct advantage in itself. Here's a few special lots to start season with:

Children's Parasols from 15 cents upwards. Ladies' Plain White Silk Parasols at 98 cents.

Ladies' White Silk Parasols; with ruffle, at \$1.73. Ladies' White Silk Parasols, with two ruffles, at \$1.98.

Ladies' Ruffled Chiffon Parasols, whites, blacks and colors, from \$1.98 to \$8.73.

THE SHIRT WAIST SEASON

Opens with what promises to be the greatest output ever known. Always on the alert where your interests are involved, we've bought to fit the occasion and meet the demand. Many price surprises for you here-pleasant surprises, of course. In both Silk and Cotton from 47 cents upwards.

100 dozen Ladies' Fast Black, full regular made hose, high spliced heels, double soles,

122°C. a pair

100 dozen Ladies' extra quality hose, fine Maco yarn, Hermsdorf dye, high spliced heels, double soles, in all black; black with white feet, black with white soles; also in tan Of Blood shades,

25c a pair

fast black hose, double knees, high spliced heels and double soles; also in tan shades, sizes 6 to 91/2.

25c a pair

Greatest values ever offered.

510 AND 512

LACKAWANNA AVENUE

CALL UP 3682. Maloney Oil and Manufacturing Co.

Vinegar and Cider Office and Warehouse,

M. W. COLLINS, Mgr.

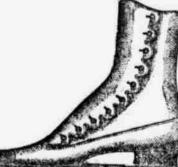
141 to 151 MERIDIAN STREET.



MAGAZINES.

Beidleman, The Bookman 437 Spruce Street, The Rotunda, Board of Trade Building.

OUR SPRING



We Place on sale this week Six Hundred Pairs of LADIES' CLOTH TOP BUTTON SHOES, in all the various widths and sizes common sense toe, with patent This is a good \$2.25 Shoe! Our price while they last will be

S1.00.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies, Always Busy Shoe Stores. Wholesale and Retail, Telephone, No-2452. 114 and 116 WYOMING AVENUE.

Drops

drip from the merciless Sultan's sword as he plys his terrible slaughter e defenseless while

Drops of Ink

80 dozen Children's fine from the mightier PEN of Gladstone, the Grand Old Man, have aroused to indignation the Christian World. We have pens and ink enough and

in all variety to supply whatever demand is made. ALSO Letter Files, complete, with

arch perforators and covers, \$1.00, DRAFTING INSTRUMENTS a spe

FOUNTAIN PENS, with gold mounting, for \$1.50 only. OFFICE and TYPEWRITERS' sup-

STATIONERY-Wedding Cards, In vitations, Announcements, etc., etc.

Reynolds Bros STATIONERS,

Hotel Jermyn Building.

The Finest Line of

Belt Buckles

Ever seen in Scranton. Silver Gilt and Silver, set with amethysts, Carbuncles, Garnets and Turquoise, mounted on Silk, Leather and the Latest Thing, Leather Covered with Silk.

May Be Found at

Mercereau & Connell's.

Agents for Regina Music Boxes.

130 Wyoming Avenue

Sweeping reduction in all lines to save moving stock, on account of extensive alterations on our first and second floors. Now is

China, Glassware, Bric-a-Brac, Lamps, Silverware and Household Goods, Cheap.

Economical housekeepers will do well to attend this saic. Two 15-feet Black Walnut Counters and 120 feet of good Shelving for sale cheap.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER O'MALLEY CO ..

HENRY BELIN, JR.,

General Agent for the Wyoming District for DUPONT'S

POWDER Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeles and the Repauno Chemical

HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

THOS. FORD.

Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders. ms 212, 213 and 214 Commonwealth Building, Scranton.

AGENCIES: Pittston JOHN B. SMITH & SON, Plymouth



Do you know the advantages of using gas for fuel? Do you know that gas is cheaper than coal? Do you know you can bake quicker and better with gas than you can with coal? Do you know meat broiled by gas is better than any other kind of brolling? Our line of gas stoves and ranges is come siete. We will be pleased to show them o you and explain their many advantages ever the coal stove.

SHEAR

MT. PLEASANT

COAL

AT RETAIL.

Coal of the best quality for domestic usa and of all eizes, including Buckwheat and Birdseye, delivered in any part of the city, at the lowest price Orders received at the Office, first floor,

Commonwealth building, room No 6; telephone No. 2624 or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended to. Dealers supplied at the mine,

WM. T. SMITH.