FRANK & GRAY CO.

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SCRANTON, AUGUST 5, 1897.

We have no doubt that there are many gentlemen among professional yet sufficiently large to make it safe for more stringent basis of discipline than its honor. It is evident that so far as a majority of the Scranton aggregation is concerned, the most needed thing is the docked pay roll and the well-aimed

Nearing a Climax.

Information concerning the Cuban problem is beginning to reappear in print, and this time it is becoming somewhat specific. Item the first is supplied by the Washington Star, which says that Senator Morgan, probably the most determined American champion of Cuba and opponent of views with President McKinley, exthe executive's course and intentions, Inasmuch as he was up to a short while ago very impatient and almost irrepressible, he must have heard news which appeared favorable to Cuba.

Item the second is embodied in a

Havana letter to the Sun, the one

American paper which throughout the present insurrection has kept its readers posted concerning the Cuban side. According to this letter the proposals for peace made by General Weyler to General Gomez, to discuss which the cartain-general asked the privilege of an interview, which General Gomez refused to grant, were embedied in the following four articles: "1. The insurgents to lay down their arms in the six provinces of the island. 2. All insurgents now in arms to be pardoned by Spain, and facilities afforded them to leave the island or to fix their residence in any part of Cuba where they may wish to live. 3. Cubans abroad in sympathy with the revolution, engaged in foreign countries in helping the insurgent army, to be pardoned by Spain, and means given to the poor among them to return to their native land. 4. Home rule to be granted by Spain to Cuba. Under this system the Cuban municipalities would be authorized to control their finances. A general assembly, in which the six provinces would be represented according to their population, would have the control of municipal and provincial affairs. The captain-general would preside over this body, and have a right to veto its decisions, but all decisions should be finally submitted to the ministry of the colonies at Madrid. The captain-general would select all civil employes except heads of departments, but he would, in all cases, submit to the ministry of the colonies three names of candidates for each important position. The minister at Madrid would appoint one among the three penses of the Spanish army and navy detailed for service in Cuba, the extent of the service to be decided by the ministry of the colonies. All possible efforts would be made to satisfy the claims of Cuban commerce and industry with regard to the tariff." The fact that Weyler should concede so much, although intrinsically the plan itself is worthless to Cuba, giving Spain still the grip on the island's revenues, may fairly be taken as an evidence of Spanish weakness. A country which fights according to Spain's methods in Cuba does not offer concessions except under compulsion.

Item the third is from the same source as item the second, and may be put in the Sun correspondent's own words:

Weyler's attempt to secure a meeting with Gomez for the purpose of urging him to sign a treaty of peace was prompted by the general apprehension which prevails in government circles in Madrid, as well as in Havana with regard to the instructions given by President McKinley to Gen. Woodford. Even the war, whose present phase threatens Hayana itself. does not claim so much attention from the Spaniards here as General Wood-ford's mission. Senor Canovas cables to General Weyler, ordering him to try to arrive at an understanding with the in-surgents before the American minister could make any proposals to Spain. Au-thentic information from Madrid says that Canovas and Sagasta have agreed to stop their political dissensions with regard to Cuba until it is seen what the American minister is going to do. The Spanish authorities in Havana and the more prominent Spanishs in close conmore prominent Spaniards in close connection with General Weyler believe that General Woodford is going to propose to the Spanish government a settlement of the war on the basis of an indemnity to b) paid by Cuba to Spain, on condition of the complete independence of the island. From a well-informed person I learn that this Information has been re-ceived at the captain-general's palace from the Spanish logation at Washington. The general opinion is that if any such proposition is made Spain will reject it at once. No indemnity that Cuba can reasonably pay will begin to cover the extraordinary debt Spain has incurred in Cuba. If Spain accepts only a part of the money as an indemnity she would be responsible to her foreign creditors for the remainder of the debt. At the same time it is certain that the Cubans will not stop fighting on any terms short of a declaration of the independence of Cuba. How will the complicated question be solved? This is the question that fixes all eyes upon General Woodford and his first movements in Spain.

Here we have pieces of information from two different sources which are entirely consistent, each with the other, and in line, also, with the assurances made a few weeks ago by President McKinley's close friends and supporters that his policy with reference to Cubawould be such, when unfolded, as to command the full approval of the American people. Current news as to the affairs of Spain in Cuba point unmistakably to a weakening of Weyler's grip. The presence of guerrilla parties of insurgents within visible distance of Havana, not once merely

liar situation shall not decisive climax.

The fatal flaw in Japan's whole case with reference to Hawaii is that Hawall, a free and independent power, has asked the United States, another free and independent power, to annex her, and that in consequence of this freedom and independence on the part of the parties immediately concerned, what we shall do in the premises is none of Japan's business.

Limiting Duty-Free Baggage.

Returns from our various ports of ntry bring complaints in abundance from tourists who, returning to this country after a sojourn abroad, trip over the provision of the Dingley law which exempts from duty only \$100 ball players; but the proportion is not | worth of new personal effects. But the provision is a logical one from the a club management to put a club on no protective standpoint and moreover it promises to be of material benefit as a revenue producer.

It has been estimated that cabin passengers had brought home with them on an average \$400 worth of new goods apiece. On the basis of 100,000 tourists per annum this meant the free importation of \$40,000,000 worth of goods most of which, if not brought in as personal baggage, would have been dutiable at a high figure. If the same ratio shall continue, duty will hereafter be collected on \$30,000,000 worth of these previously exempted goods, and at an average duty of 50 per cent, the Dingley bill would realize on this item alone Spain, has lately, after several inter- \$15,000,000 each year, or sufficient to arm and equip three brand new battlepressed his entire satisfaction with shirs, cover the deficit in the postal department, or pay interest on half a billion dollars of the national debt.

There is an interesting bit of history back of the inclusion of this \$100 exemption in the new tariff bill. While it was under consideration the treasury department decided to pick a passenger at random who had declared no dutiable effects and learn by actual examination of his baggage just what he had brought from Europe free of duty. The man selected was a passenger on the St. Louis who arrived at New York from Southampton on June 18. He was a man in ordinary station in life, well-to-do but not rich, and this was what he had in his satchels and trunks:

1 embroidered satin skirt; 1 gray cos ume in two pieces; 2 silk waists; 2 seal skin coats: 2 toothbrushes; 2 packages toilet powder; 11 pocketknives; 7 statu-ettes; 3 glass top casks, two plated with name; I drinking cup; 33 obscene playing cards; 7 ladies' silk waists; 4 ladies' cot-ton waists; 3 ladies' coton shirts; 4 child's dresses; 1 wool cape; 2 bicycle suits, three pieces each; 1 autograph album; 31 pairs gentlemen's hose; 20 odd hose; 5 silk ties; 2 pairs silk gloves; 5 pairs kid gloves; 1 cotton shirt; I piece embroidered black satin; I green cloth jacket, fur trimmed; I silk costume in two pieces; 2 dress patterns; 1 doll in case; 3 pieces cotton good 8 yards each; 2 feather boas; 5 collar-ettes; 4 child's silk dresses; 2 child's cloth dress; 6 pairs of silk stockings; 5 neck ties; 13 pieces dress trimmings; 15 ladies silk walsts: 3 tea gowns: 1 wool skirt; 6 undershirts: 134 pieces silk, about 1.174 cards: 1 piece satin, 83 yards: 1 piece silk, 31% yards; 1 piece cloth, 12% yards; 1 piece cloth, 5% yards; 13 silk waist patterns; 68 pairs gloves; 3 boxes cologne; 8 boxes perfumery: 1 box tollet soap; 2 bottles; 2 bocketbooks; 1 penknife; 3 finger rings; 10 pieces tape; 1 drab cloth jacket; 25 obcene pictures; small lot personal effects

Here was easily \$2000 worth of goods which ought by every rule of equity to have borne a duty. Estimates by the treasury department covering a period of ten years placed the average value of such imports by tourists at \$490 for each person entering the country; but to be safe the sum was lowered to \$400 Cuba would pay the ex- in the information furnished to congress. It is obviously unjust to importers to make them pay duty on freight imports when passengers are permitted to land baggage imports in large quantity free. The American who wishes to do his buying in Europe after having accumulated his money in America should feel grateful that the United States permits him to bring back the fruits of his foreign marketing upon any terms.

The report that Spain would like to pick a quarrel with the United States in order to get an excuse to let Cuba go doesn't fit with the excessive pains which Spain seems to be taking just now to keep on the right side of us. But if it is a quarrel she wants, there ought to be little difficulty in arranging for her accommodation.

The Latest Wrinkle in Electricity. A new discovery is announced to the credit of Nicola Tesla-"the simultancous transmission of messages by means of the earth's electrical currents to as many scattered points on the surface of the globe as may be desired." The means by which this discovery was reached are thus described, the quota-

tion being from a New York dispatch to the Philadelphia Press: Tesla had his rooms in the laboratory on Houston street darkened. From a room adjoining the one in which he and his visitors stood a current was turned on invisibly. A huge black disk hung on a frame about eight fest in diameter from frame about eight teet in diameter from the center of which protruded a brass electrode seven inches in diameter. As the group gazed at this the apartment was filled with a crackling sound, which increased till it sounded like the rattle of musketry. Bright flames shot from the electrode, not from pole to pole, as in ordinary demonstrations. Like fiery scr-pents the wavy colls of flame darted in greceful lines around the disk. The longst sparks were fully eight feet from the est sparks were fully eight feet from the point when they burst into dazzling bril-liancy to the vanishing point. These elec-trical sparks were undoubtedly the long-est flashes of light ever produced by simi-lar means. It seemed like a terrific light-ning display with the snapping, crack-ling sound displaying the reverberation of heaven's artillery.

ling sound displaying the reverberation of heaven's artillery.

"What are you doing?" was asked Tesla. "I am producing." said he, "an electrical disturbance of intense magnitude, which is continuing throughout the entire earth. In other words, I am pro-

ducing a disturbance of the earth's charge of electricity which can be felt to the uttermost parts of the earth."
"And the result will be?"
"Ah," said Tesla, his face lighting up and his spare figure vibrant with pride and enthusiasm. "that is almost technical." and enthusiasm, "that is almost incom-prehensible. This electrical disturbance by means of certain simple instruments can be felt and appreciated at any point of the globe. In this way messages can be sent to the entire earth around and be taken up at any part of the earth without the aid or intervention of wires

in any way at all." This reads like a page of fiction and will need some verification ere it will be believed. And yet it follows somewhat logically the discovery recently credited to Marconi whereby messages but continuously, with skirmishes of daily occurrence, does not indicate anything approaching that degree of pacification which would appear from the Captain-General's official proclamations. It will be strange if this pecubut continuously, with skirmishes of were transmitted several miles from

nite distance in as many directions as might be desired. The alleged achievement of Tesla, for which as yet we have only a newspaper reporter's version of Tesla's own claim, unsubstantiated by testimony as to simultaneous effects discerned elsewhere, while seemingly improbable is yet only a crude approximation to these dreams of former years. The public, before placing too much faith in the foregoing report, will do well, however, to await more definite information. Tesla's name has been made to stand sponsor for a number of rhetorical wonders that Tesis himself knew comparatively little

Professor Henry W. Elliott, the Smithsonian institute expert on the seal question who undertakes to prove that ex-Secretary of State Foster doesn't know anything about seals, begins his open letter as follows: "Inasmuch as I have a closer personal knowledge of this present question than any other man living and vastly more extended, and masmuch as I am the author of the modus-vivendi of 1891-92, which is the only creditable step taken by our government toward settling this seal dispute since it began in 1890 up to date, I desire to say," etc. Professor Elliott, in the interest of humanity, should take good care of his health, for it is doubtful if civilization could survive his

In the late presidential election a mil-lion of Sound Money Democrats gave up their party for their convictions of duty. They looked for reward neither in the spoils policy nor in the competitive civil service.—Philadelphia Record.

Just the same there are several leaders instrumental in effecting this revolt who would enjoy office fully as well as the next man.

Readers of the Forum magazine will be interested in the announcement that Dr. J. M. Rice, whose articles upon pedagogy have been the most significant ones of their kind during the past five years, has been installed as its edltor and expects to make it even more than formerly the representative review of North America. The thoroughness with which Dr. Rice has performed his previous tasks points to the success of his new mission.

It is hoped that "the people," who, according to Mugwump report, are so much gratified just now at the president's civil service stand, will remember their gratitude as long as the spoilsmen will remember their disappointment. Usually "the people" have short memories.

Referring to Senator Corman's versatility on the money question the Springfield Republican says: "He has stood on his feet, he has stood on his head, and now he passes the hat while resting comfortably on his middle." The collection is the main thing, these days, in a good many quarters.

For dizzying and swiftly alternating fluctuations, commend us to the published estimates of the progress of the soft coal strike.

If he doesn't have a care, the sultan of Turkey may continue his electioneering for a licking until he will unexpectedly

Our Hawaiian friends should not beome impatient. Annexation is a boon well worth waiting for.

The Campaign Liars Are Still at Work

libson in Philadelphia Press.

It is amazing how a campaign lie will be used over and over again, even after it has been exposed a thousand times, simply because persons who circulate the falsehood think that the people are too ignorant to discover the truth. A few years ago the New York World published, on the strength of the assertion of a Democratic member of congress, a list of over 100 alleged trusts which were said to have been benefited by the Mc-Kinley act. This same list has been used by twenty-six Democrats in the house and scante at this session as applicable to the Dingley tariff bill. Figures have been changed, but the list is just the same. There never was any truth in it from the start, and in many cases now it It is amazing how a campaign lie will from the start, and in many cases now it is absolutely ridiculous.

The first "trust" on the list is "the authracite coal trust." There is no duty on authracite coal, and there has not on anthracite coal, and there has not been any duty for over a quarter of a century. A certain kind of coal, which has less than 12 per cent. of fixed carbon, which is imported into California from Wales, was held by some judge in San Francisco to be anthracite. And under the existing bill a duty was put on that kind of coal. But it does not apply to the kind of coal mined in Pennsylvania, and known everywhere in this country outside of the head of that judge, as an outside of the head of that judge, as an-

The ax trust is the next one in the list, and there is no such trust in existence. Then there follow the broom trust, the casket trust, the cigarette trust, the con-Then there follow the classest trust, the concasket trust, the cigarette trust, the condensed milk trust, the copper ingot trust,
the copper sheet trust, and so on. It is
pure idiocy to say there is any such
thing as a broom trust, when brooms are
manufactured in hundreds and perhaps
in thousands of places in the United
States. It is equally absurd to say there
is a casket or a coffin trust. Instead of
the bill benefiting the cigarette trust it
just doubled the tax on cigarettes, making an increase in the tax of 100 per
cent. And yet the Democratic campaign
talkers in the senate, including such men
as Vest, White, Jones, of Arkansas, and
others, circulate this falsehood about the
bill. No change whatever was made in
the bill in the duties imposed by the
Wilson law on condensed milk, copper ingots, sheet copper and on forty or fifty
other articles in the list of the alleged articles in the list of the alleged

One of the trusts mentioned is "the salt trust." Salt is produced in New York. Michigan, Louisiana, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, and in about half the states of the Union. Such a thing as a salt trust would be absolutely impossible in the United States, and the men who circulate this list know that to be the fact. But in England there is a Salt Union, which controls nearly all the product of that country. The Press corre-spondent attended a meeting of the stockholders of that salt union in Chester. Eng., a few years ago, and heard the chairman of the board state that the price of sait has been increased in the price of sait has been increased in the previous year by limiting the production. That speech was printed in the British newspapers. There is a sait trust in England, but there is none in the United States, and never has been one and probably never will be one. And yet Democratic talkers and newspapers and British to the product of th ish newspapers talk about our legislation in favor of the salt trust.

In the same way the steel rail trust is included in the list, and the false state-ment is printed that under the Dingley

others circulate in their speeches this list of alleged trusts, said to be favored by the Dingley bill, and give a false rate of duty on steel rails, as if that rate was the same as the Wilson bill, instead of having been reduced.

There are many other similar misstate ments, to use a mild word, in the list of alleged trusts, circulated as a Democratic campaign document. Among the articles said to be controlled by trusts are flour, bread, and milk, articles which any sane man knows to be beyond the power of any trust to control. When so-called "venerable senators," and leaders on the Democratic side in the house, deliberately circulate these falsehoods, it must be assirculate these falsehoods, it must be as sumed that there is something morally loose in their makeup. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at, under the circumtances, that we are misrepresented as a cople, and falsely criticized in Europe then our own "venerable senators" de liberately enter into this shameful work

MR. SHERMAN'S NOTE A SUCCESS.

From the Washington Post. Now that England has reconsidered her Now that England has reconsidered her refusal to participate in the conference relative to the protection of seal life in the Pacific, it is in order to inquire whether the Sherman note to Ambassa-dor Hay, over which the Mugwump and Anglomaniac organs had such convulsions of dismay, was as stupid and illigibility as its critics originally declared. advised as its critics originally declared.

One must estimate the merits of a measure by the standard of its practi-cal results. The United States, by faccal results. The United States, by far the largest owner of seal rookeries in the Pacific, set out to interest Russia and Japan and England in the adoption of a convention which would secure the desired end of regulating seal fishing, ar-resting piracy, preventing the destruction of the herds, and punishing unlawful depredation. Russia and Japan at once as-sented to the proposal. Being owners of rookeries themselves, they naturally favored an arrangement under which the rights of property would be respected. Great Britain, owning no rookeries of any value, and being, therefore, opposed to any protection of the rookeries belonging to others, naturally opposed the prop osition. In her capacity as the universal spoliator, she infinitely preferred the good old piratical dispensation under which her sealers had flourished so long and so mightly. She had the same objection to in international agreement in the premises that a burglar has to the penal code. The question, then, was whether to go ahead without England's participation and formulate a convention which would place her in the attitude of a common marauder, or to make such representa-tions as would show her the wisdom of joining in the conference. Evidently Mr. Sherman preferred the latter alternative. His note to Ambassador Hay disclosed very clearly the position in which England would be placed, so far as the Unit-ed States was concerned, by holding aloof, and was in the nature of a last call on that predatory nation for at-tendance in the capacity of a reputable and law-biding member of the family. We are not at all sure that it wouldn't

lave been better to preceed with Japan and Russia and leave England out of ---arrangement altogether. There is no visi cason why these three proprietors should not get together and agree upor a plan for the preservation of their re spective properties, without consulting a fourth party who has neither rights nor property to be considered. The United States government appears to have reached a contrary conclusion, however, and the Sherman note was virtually a reminder to England that the door was still open. Regarded in that light, the note can hardly be set down as a blunder. England had already fistly refused to take part in the proposed conference. The United States wished to bring about a reversal of that decision. For reasons not yet made known and still invisible to the naked eye, the administration o the naked eye, the administration vished to nake England a party to the compact. The suaviter in mode had failed. Lord Salisbury was truculent and contemptuous in the extact ratio of Mr. Sherman's politeness. It was then that ur government saw fit to suggest an ex-eriment in the line of fortiter in re. The esult we all know. There was a loud and angry roar from the British press. Our own precious Mugwump journals set up their usual scream about Jingoes and rudeness and stupidity. There was the inevitable British bluster. And then came the announcement that Lord Salisoury would "consent" to the conference It was a fresh and crowning proof that mere diplomatic palayer is wasted on Great Britain—on this nation which respects only those who can and will assert themselves.

Upon the whole, we find the Sherman note a great success, measured by the standard of its purpose and results. We should have preferred a different policy-another way of meeting England's inso ence-but the note had the effect it was intended to produce, and to that extent

ANOTHER PHILANTHROPIST.

From the Chicago Tribune. "It would put a great deal more money in circulation," the man in the fur-lined coat was saying, "if everybody who owes anything would simply pay his debts. The mount might not be much in any one case, but in the aggregate it would be an immense sum and do more than anything else to restore confidence and bring good

"That's easy to say," responded the man in the shaggy ulster, "but where's a fellow to get the money? For instance, it has taken me two whole days to rake Taxes?" rejoined the other. "Great Scott! What are you doing that for? I never pay my taxes till June!"

A PROFESSIONAL VISIT.

From Tid-Bits. An impecunious doctor was waited upon at his house by a stranger, to whom, thinking the visit "professional," he ofered a chair. "Thank you," was the reply; "but parion me, my instructions are to take the

lot, unless you pay the debt and costs: A Painful Awakening. Socialistic Orator-Wake up! Wake up Let us kindle the fires of liberty.
Smithson (waking from a doze)—Durned

if I will Maria. It's your turn this morn-ing.—New York Evening Journal. A TEST FOR GOOD SPELLERS If you can spell every word correctly in

the following rhymes—all legitimate ex-pressions—you may consider yourself qualified to enter a spelling bee: Stand up, ye spellers, now, and spell— Spell phenakistoscope and knell; Or take some simple word as chilly, Or gauger or the garden lily, To spell such word as syllogism, And lachrymose and synchronism-and Pentateuch and saccharine, Apocrypha and celadine, Jepnine and homoeopathy, Paralysis and choloroform, inoceros and pachyderm, Metempsychosis, gherkins, basque, Is certainly no casy task. aleidoscope and Tennessee, Camtchatka and erysipelas, And etiquette and sassafras, nfallible and ptyalism. Allopathy and rreumatism, And cotselysm and beleaguer, Twelfth, eighteenth, rendezvous, intrigue, and hosts of other words all found On English and on classic ground. Thus, Bering Straits and Michaelmas, Thermopylae, jalap, Havana, Cinquefoil and ipecacuanha, And Rappahannock, Shenandoah, And Schuylkill and a thousand more, Are words some prime good spellers mis In dictionary lands like this,

Nor need one think himself a scroyle If some of these his efforts foll, Nor deem himself undone forever To miss the name of either river,

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—New Orleans Times-Democrat.



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	I Green and Pink Axminster Rug, 8 ft 3 in. x 10 ft 6 in	18.70
3	1 Light Tapestry Brussels Carpet Rug, 8 ft 3 in. x 11 ft 6 in	15.98
	1 Ecru and Brown Moquette Carpet Rug, 8 ft 3 in. x 12 ft 6 in	20.00
	I Blue Body Brussels Rug, 12 ft 7 in. x 12 ft	. 25.00
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	r Red and Blue Jap Rug, 12 ft x 15 ft	. 11.98
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