

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sundays, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at 174½ Centre Street, Scranton, Pa.

SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, DECEMBER 7, 1897.

In this election contest business it might be well to consider that, judging by the past, there will probably be a Republican Roland for every Democratic Oliver.

The President and Cuba.

The president's treatment of the Cuban problem is naturally the most extensive as well as the most interesting portion of his message. It establishes in behalf of his country a case for forbearance and kindly patience such as is unique in the history of nations and it caps this climax of moderation by recommending an indefinite continuation of forbearance pending the outcome of Spain's death-bed show of penitence and reform.

It is an exhibition of long-suffering kindness such as does infinite credit to the president's heart, but one that disposes his nonchalance in certain later sentences rather than the inquiry whether in the light of the very facts to which the message itself certifies, it is not a trifle too procrustean.

The president's argument in opposition to recognition of Cuban belligerency presents no new considerations and has been answered repeatedly in detail. Apart from the fact that congress, representing the plain will of the people, went over all these points a year ago and yet by a practically unanimous vote in both houses decided that a recognition of belligerency was under the circumstances an executive duty, there is in the president's discussion of this solution a manifest dread of consequences which it is believed a majority of his countrymen do not feel in equal measure. If a war with Spain is to be the dernier resort either growing out of the right of intervention in Cuba, it would seem to matter little by which route it should be approached. At least one advantage in favor of belligerency recognition would be that it would give the Cubans a chance to win their own struggle before Spain had succeeded in laying waste to the entire island.

A recital of this message conveys the impression that a mere change in ministry in Madrid has made or is likely soon to make the broad difference between Hell and Paradise in Cuba. If it were any man but the president of the United States who professed to believe this, we should say that he was deceiving or deceived. In the president's sincerity there is the fullest confidence. But his own admissions as to facts show the impotence of his conclusion. The message demonstrates between its lines that Spain has forfeited from this government as well as from civilization at large all right to further tolerance in Cuba; every hour of additional delay in discharging humanitarian duty is a gain for our patience at the cost of infinite misery among men and women and little children whose only crime is that they aspire to that freedom which our own citizens seem to enjoy somewhat selfishly.

It is announced that the Central Railroad of New Jersey proposes soon to transfer into some other branch of the service all locomotive engineers who have attained the age of 50 years. Is that the age limit of a locomotive engineer's maximum usefulness and reliability?

The Message in General.

Apart from its treatment of the Cuban problem the president's message coincides admirably with enlightened public opinion. Its discussion of the currency question, while not exhaustive, is clear. It recognizes the futility of attempting to settle off-hand a problem which has engaged for years the ablest economists without concurrence of expert opinion. The president holds that if \$500,000,000 of outstanding credit currency is to stand on a promise of gold redemption having back of it only \$100,000,000 or so in actual gold, then the executive department of the government should by all means be clothed with ample power to protect that gold reserve. As a means to this end, congress is asked to enact a law empowering the secretary of the treasury to reissue canceled greenbacks only in exchange for gold, and another giving him discretionary authority to issue in emergencies long or short-term bonds at a low rate of interest. The further recommendations that the national banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they have deposited for circulation; that the tax on circulating notes be reduced; that the minimum allowable capital of national banks be lowered to \$25,000, and that national banks be required to redeem their notes in gold are in plain accord with common sense. To these recommendations congress ought to respond promptly with the requisite legislation.

The brief reference to Hawaii is nevertheless long enough to answer completely the contention of those who allege that the administration's championship of annexation is in obedience to rash and inconsiderate earth-hunger. After promising a supplementary communication relating to the Nicaragua canal the president reviews the work of the commission recently appointed by him to sound the chief governments of Europe on the subject of international bimetalism. It offers no encouragement to bimetalists. Renewed recommendation is made of international arbitration; a word is said to remind congress of the need of a revived merchant marine; the status of the seal dispute is set forth briefly; attention is called to the need of new docks and repair facilities for the navy; the importance of an adequate American exhibit at the Paris exposition in 1900 is explained; Alaskan and Indian subjects reviewed exhaustively in the department reports are mentioned cursorily in the message; a commission to study the yellow fever germ is asked

for; railway problems are reviewed briefly; the civil service system is pronounced upon the whole popular and effective, and in conclusion congress is urged very earnestly to curtail the federal expenses.

Outside of the Cuban topic the message is not a striking one; but in its all its positions and conclusions it is pre-eminently safe.

The Washington Post man who recently went to Havana ostensibly to discover how the autonomy overture was received, but in effect as we perceive from his letters, to co-operate with Minister de Lome in the latter's campaign against belligerency recognition by congress, continues to send ridiculous letters purporting to describe the marvelous and sudden transformation which has come over the Cuban situation since Spain superseded the butcher at Havana with the hoodler and the blarneyer. We call these letters ridiculous, because when they allege that Cubans in a day can be "jolted" into a forgetfulness of a century of Spanish injustice, rapine and ferocity, they assure every probability in human nature. Mr. Richard Wrightman, their author, spreads his optimism on much too thick.

A Boaster.

General Elanco has issued an appeal to the people of the United States to desist from aiding the Cuban insurrection. He begins it by asserting that the scheme of autonomy which he is empowered to put into operation is "entirely and completely" that it will insure unqualified peace; that the insurgents already are surrendering in great numbers, and that in a short time he will "break the backbone of the insurrection." As for the starving, recontracting, he promises equity great things, and adds:

"By activity in implanting autonomy and in harassing the rebels, I expect to reduce the insurgents shortly to organized brigands. The topography, the climate and the fertility of Cuba insure the continued existence of widespread brigandage as long as the roving bands are supplied with rifles, cartridges, and clothes. In short, the duration of the war is simply a matter for you, the American people, to decide. If you continue to allow filibustering expeditions to leave your shores against the efforts of your government you will enable the insurgents to at least in part keep up the war against Spain, against their own interests, against the interests of Cuba and against the interests of American citizens. Spain is the historic friend and real mother-country of the United States of America, the greatest of the Republics of the Continent. You, their people, are fair-minded and intelligent, and I believe—I must believe—that when you know the full scope of the autonomy now given in Cuba, when you come to realize fully that it is best for Spain, for Cuba and for the United States, you will cease to support the men who alone prevent it."

In the meantime, Charles M. Pepper, the Washington correspondent who accompanied Special Commissioner Calhoun to Cuba last summer and who is again in the island for a syndicate of American newspapers, reports that the autonomy overture is thus far practically a failure; that the suffering of the pacificos has not been appreciably relieved and is to all appearances hopeless; and that the chances in general for Blanco to succeed are about in the proportion of 1 to 100.

Blanco boasts too much. His appeal to Americans on the plea of Spanish friendship is so impudent as to be ridiculous.

Colonel William A. Stone pauses long enough in his pursuit of the gubernatorial nomination to remark: "Over 6,000 immigrants were dumped into Pennsylvania last year. Our mills and workshops are running full time, yet we have thousands of unemployed citizens seeking work. That is not prosperity. We should seek to take care of our own first, and the proper way to do it is to place some restrictions upon immigration. It is said by the opponents of my bill that Americans will not dig ditches if they are paid fair wages. The digging of ditches and dirt do not degrade labor; it is the wages that degrades it. Pay a man wages enough to enable him to keep his family and educate his children, and no matter what his work is, if it is honest, he and those dear to him are contented and happy." Even those who do not favor Colonel Stone for governor must admit that he is on solid ground at Washington.

Ex-Minister Terrell has written a book in which he contends that Abdul Hamid, sultan of Turkey, is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and that he is no more of a despot than the czar of Russia. Minister Terrell says that the sultan has done more for the education of his people than all of the other sultans put together and intimates that the great ruler is an all-round good citizen, possessing qualifications that in this country would entitle him to pose as a political reformer. In view of published reports of doings in the land of pomegranates and duplex matrimony many may be inclined to doubt the assertions as to the superlative quality of the sultan's goodness, but from the manner in which he has single-handed hoodwinked and bamboozled the wise representatives of the "Powers" for the last year or two, no one can question that Al knows how to shove the men on the checker-board.

And now it is the custom of hand-shaking which comes under the ban. A physician writes to the Medical Record showing that many of the most revolting diseases are communicated in this manner, in consequence of which fact he wants the practice abolished. Anyhow, he argues, it is merely a barbaric survival of the time when soldiers, meeting in truce, were wont to grasp each other's weapon hand to hand against treachery. We might for novelty substitute the mid-African form of greeting, which consists of the rubbing of noses.

As showing the tendency of the government's expenses to increase faster than the increase in population and necessary government business, the fact is noted that in the fiscal

year ending with June, 1897, the expenditures, including interest on the public debt, were, in round numbers, \$265,000,000. For the year ending June last the aggregate expenditures was \$265,000,000, and they are now proceeding on the basis of \$120,000,000. There is urgent need in the Fifty-fifth congress of the most rigid economy. Public expenses must be trimmed down.

A grave charge is brought by the Medical Record against the New York Academy of Medicine. Through the negligence or the connivance of certain persons connected with this society, reports of the meetings of the general body and of individual sections have appeared in the daily papers with startling frequency and regularly this autumn. Now let the guilty wretches tremble!

A government publication issued by the Bureau of American Republics at Washington contains paid advertising but has been awarded the freedom of the mails. Is Uncle Sam going to cut the field as a competitor for advertising business? How would the Congressional Record look with half its pages set in display "ads"?

The plan for postal savings banks seems destined to encounter much opposition in congress. The great trouble is that no advocate of it is yet able clearly to explain how the government could earn the interest, it would have to pay on the deposits.

Since the University of Toronto opened its doors to women in 1883 the percentage of the sex in attendance has grown from 22 to 27 and is increasing steadily. Even in Canada the new woman is evidently marching on.

Governor Pingree now affirms that the reason for his purchase of that Venezuelan asphalt lake was that he proposed to smash the Barber company. He will have lots of excitement while doing this.

The "capital" of various Klondike schemes now on the market aggregates more than \$100,000,000, or enough to pave the whole region with gold. Luckily for business at home, most of this "capital" is lead.

A New England professor asserts that 6,000,000 years hence the days will be nearly twice as long as at present. Predictions maturing thus far ahead are tolerably safe.

A POOR MAN'S COUNTRY. CONGRESSMAN Jonathan P. Dolliver in the Illustrated American.

I believe it is not without some degree that the last half of this century has seen the accumulation of money in the hands of individuals on a scale never before known in the world. It cannot be that the success in business of so large a number of men must operate in a permanent and sinister way upon society at large. Those that most are beginning to see in it a large design of Providence for the welfare of mankind, it is more and more evident that wealth honestly come and justly acquired is a blessing and not a curse to society. We are just in the commencement of the era when wealth begins to realize its opportunities and its responsibilities, throughout the bounds of the New World, the majestic counterpart of the Roman peace.

It is not to be supposed that Napoleon III. or Napoleon IV. in general were rejected at the far of the Washington government which compelled the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico. It is not to be imagined, either, that Lord Salisbury or Englishmen in general were pleased to discover that the Monroe Doctrine was applicable to themselves as the first province of the Grande De Sol; that there is a large number of Germans settled in Argentina. The Germans, moreover, have long expected eventually to acquire Dutch Guiana from Holland; Dutch Guiana, whose southern boundary might have been extended indefinitely, at the expense of Brazil, if we had permitted a similar encroachment on the part of British Guiana against Venezuela. The far-sighted Bismarck is not mistaken when he sees that a deadly blow was dealt to German hopes in South America when we extorted from Lord Salisbury a virtual recognition of the Monroe Doctrine.

It is not to be supposed that the United States that Bismarck really complains of. What grieves him is our nationality, which, while refraining from any act of rapacity or domination directed against other American commonwealths, insists, in acute unyielding fashion, that they shall remain unmoiled by any European power, and that, so far as the aggression of foreign states is concerned, there shall reign, throughout the bounds of the New World, the majestic counterpart of the Roman peace.

As to America's Imputed Arrogance. From the New York Sun.

An assertion made the other day in the Hamburger Nachrichten may possibly deserve some notice, because it has been for some years understood that all the references to foreign affairs appearing that newspaper have been inspired, if not actually dictated, by Prince Bismarck. The statement which we have in mind imputed arrogance to the United States, and declared it to be a political necessity to rebuke it, especially when directed against Germany. Let us see what ground there is for the charge.

It is certain that we have followed unwisely to the plan of action adopted by Washington during the tenure of the Presidency, and commended by him to his countrymen in the farewell address. From that time to this, we have never shown power, though our cooperation has been sought, and, although, in the closing years of the last century, there were many Americans who believed that the United States should assume the weighty obligations to support France against Great Britain. We have never taken part in any congress or conference, the purpose of which was to alter the map of Europe, or to readjust conflicting claims of European powers. Our commercial interests may have been affected by the decisions of such international tribunals, but we have studiously refrained from any protest or remonstrance, lest we should thereby seem to recognize, however indirectly, with the European political system. Nor is this the limit of our self-imposed isolation. Since the establishment of our consular system, we have witnessed with indifference the partition among European powers of nearly the whole of Africa and of almost the whole of the Pacific and of Oceania. Even the insignificant section of the west coast of Africa selected for the reception of our emancipated slaves is no part of the United States, and the independent republic of Liberia.

As regards the American continent itself, and the advice, which our conduct has uniformly been the reverse of arrogant or self-seeking. During the long war of the Spanish-American colonies, our independence, many of them would gladly have become members of our Union had not their advances to it been repelled by our government. In fact we could have secured Louisiana territory had we chosen to do so for France was then powerless at sea, but we preferred to buy it at a price which even Napoleon considered adequate. Subsequently we had to stretch forth a hand to wrest Florida from Spain; instead of that we purchased it at a sum, then deemed exorbitant. In the thirties, Yucatan, having revolted successfully from the Mexican Confederation, applied for admission to our Union; we put aside the request. For ten years we rejected the prayers of Texas for annexation, and only granted them when it was known that Great Britain had arranged an armistice between Mexico and the Lone Star Republic, which would have practically placed Texas under a British protectorate. In the ensuing Mexican war, although we occupied the City of Mexico, and might have annexed the whole Mexican republic, had we so desired, we withdrew our troops, and paid a great sum of money for the cession of California and New Mexico, which were already in our hands. For the relatively insignificant strip of territory known as the Gadsden Purchase, needed to round out the former acquisition, we paid many millions of dollars. Did the German treat France thus generously after their occupation of Paris?

In our boundary controversies with Great Britain, we had, in the meantime, carried long-suffering and concession to excess. On our northeastern frontier we yielded much more of our rights of title than we ought to have yielded, and it is now known that the protests of the people of Maine against the mutilation of their state were not attended to, and through the use of the secret service fund by our state department. On our northwestern frontier, it was unquestionably our duty, with an eye to the future, to fight with England sooner than surrender any of the Pacific seaboard south of Oregon. We withdrew our troops, and did, however, surrender all of that valuable territory which now constitutes British Columbia. Was there any arrogance in that?

We pass to more recent proofs of our national indifference to territorial aggression. In Grant's administration, we might have annexed Santo Domingo, or the Spanish-speaking half of the island of Hispaniola, but the United States refused to sanction a treaty that effect or even a subsequent treaty giving us control of the banana peninsula. After our civil war the Copenhagen government proposed to sell to us the

Big Bible. Bargains this week at Beideman's Holiday Book Store, Board of Trade Building.

CONCILIATION IN CUBA. "Colonel": "The insurgents whom we surrounded are all dead. You fought well, my brave man, and your shooting was most excellent, but I heard the old war cry, 'God with the Cuban dog!' I am displeased at this, for I carefully instructed you that the new war cry, under the changed administration, was to be 'God and love for His Majesty's misdeeds subjects.' Let me hear it from every man: Now altogether! Once, — again! — again! — again! — Very good. In present fight don't forget it. And now, recollect while searching the dead for booty, that there is to be no slinging off of ears nor any expressions of hate, but that your hearts are to be full of pity toward the fallen foe, for the policy of the new government is reconciliation."

ROGERS' GROUPS, FANCY BRONZED CHINA NOVELTIES, AND BRIC-A-BRAC from all parts of the world. A whole lot of pretty things for Christmas Presents.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO., 422 Lacka. Ave.

Danish West Indies. This offer also was refused. Where, in this long series of incidents, can there be detected any trace of an encroaching and an aggressive spirit such as the European powers display?

The only possible pretext for the charge made in Bismarck's organ is, of course, to be sought in our assertion of the Monroe Doctrine. There is no doubt that the first promulgation of that doctrine was received with disgust and indignation by the powers represented in the Holy Alliance, which had specially eyes on great upon Spanish and Portuguese America. Those vast and fruitful regions would have been partitioned long ago, if Africa was partitioned lately, but for the peremptory prohibition issued by the United States and England. The earth-hunger of overpopulated Europe still remains in the next century, and it has been in this, and, among all the European powers, none exhibits already so intense a craving for colonial possessions as does Germany.

It is not to be supposed that Napoleon III. or Napoleon IV. in general were rejected at the far of the Washington government which compelled the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico. It is not to be imagined, either, that Lord Salisbury or Englishmen in general were pleased to discover that the Monroe Doctrine was applicable to themselves as the first province of the Grande De Sol; that there is a large number of Germans settled in Argentina. The Germans, moreover, have long expected eventually to acquire Dutch Guiana from Holland; Dutch Guiana, whose southern boundary might have been extended indefinitely, at the expense of Brazil, if we had permitted a similar encroachment on the part of British Guiana against Venezuela. The far-sighted Bismarck is not mistaken when he sees that a deadly blow was dealt to German hopes in South America when we extorted from Lord Salisbury a virtual recognition of the Monroe Doctrine.

It is not to be supposed that the United States that Bismarck really complains of. What grieves him is our nationality, which, while refraining from any act of rapacity or domination directed against other American commonwealths, insists, in acute unyielding fashion, that they shall remain unmoiled by any European power, and that, so far as the aggression of foreign states is concerned, there shall reign, throughout the bounds of the New World, the majestic counterpart of the Roman peace.

A POOR MAN'S COUNTRY. CONGRESSMAN Jonathan P. Dolliver in the Illustrated American.

I believe it is not without some degree that the last half of this century has seen the accumulation of money in the hands of individuals on a scale never before known in the world. It cannot be that the success in business of so large a number of men must operate in a permanent and sinister way upon society at large. Those that most are beginning to see in it a large design of Providence for the welfare of mankind, it is more and more evident that wealth honestly come and justly acquired is a blessing and not a curse to society. We are just in the commencement of the era when wealth begins to realize its opportunities and its responsibilities, throughout the bounds of the New World, the majestic counterpart of the Roman peace.

As to America's Imputed Arrogance. From the New York Sun.

An assertion made the other day in the Hamburger Nachrichten may possibly deserve some notice, because it has been for some years understood that all the references to foreign affairs appearing that newspaper have been inspired, if not actually dictated, by Prince Bismarck. The statement which we have in mind imputed arrogance to the United States, and declared it to be a political necessity to rebuke it, especially when directed against Germany. Let us see what ground there is for the charge.

It is certain that we have followed unwisely to the plan of action adopted by Washington during the tenure of the Presidency, and commended by him to his countrymen in the farewell address. From that time to this, we have never shown power, though our cooperation has been sought, and, although, in the closing years of the last century, there were many Americans who believed that the United States should assume the weighty obligations to support France against Great Britain. We have never taken part in any congress or conference, the purpose of which was to alter the map of Europe, or to readjust conflicting claims of European powers. Our commercial interests may have been affected by the decisions of such international tribunals, but we have studiously refrained from any protest or remonstrance, lest we should thereby seem to recognize, however indirectly, with the European political system. Nor is this the limit of our self-imposed isolation. Since the establishment of our consular system, we have witnessed with indifference the partition among European powers of nearly the whole of Africa and of almost the whole of the Pacific and of Oceania. Even the insignificant section of the west coast of Africa selected for the reception of our emancipated slaves is no part of the United States, and the independent republic of Liberia.

As regards the American continent itself, and the advice, which our conduct has uniformly been the reverse of arrogant or self-seeking. During the long war of the Spanish-American colonies, our independence, many of them would gladly have become members of our Union had not their advances to it been repelled by our government. In fact we could have secured Louisiana territory had we chosen to do so for France was then powerless at sea, but we preferred to buy it at a price which even Napoleon considered adequate. Subsequently we had to stretch forth a hand to wrest Florida from Spain; instead of that we purchased it at a sum, then deemed exorbitant. In the thirties, Yucatan, having revolted successfully from the Mexican Confederation, applied for admission to our Union; we put aside the request. For ten years we rejected the prayers of Texas for annexation, and only granted them when it was known that Great Britain had arranged an armistice between Mexico and the Lone Star Republic, which would have practically placed Texas under a British protectorate. In the ensuing Mexican war, although we occupied the City of Mexico, and might have annexed the whole Mexican republic, had we so desired, we withdrew our troops, and paid a great sum of money for the cession of California and New Mexico, which were already in our hands. For the relatively insignificant strip of territory known as the Gadsden Purchase, needed to round out the former acquisition, we paid many millions of dollars. Did the German treat France thus generously after their occupation of Paris?

In our boundary controversies with Great Britain, we had, in the meantime, carried long-suffering and concession to excess. On our northeastern frontier we yielded much more of our rights of title than we ought to have yielded, and it is now known that the protests of the people of Maine against the mutilation of their state were not attended to, and through the use of the secret service fund by our state department. On our northwestern frontier, it was unquestionably our duty, with an eye to the future, to fight with England sooner than surrender any of the Pacific seaboard south of Oregon. We withdrew our troops, and did, however, surrender all of that valuable territory which now constitutes British Columbia. Was there any arrogance in that?

We pass to more recent proofs of our national indifference to territorial aggression. In Grant's administration, we might have annexed Santo Domingo, or the Spanish-speaking half of the island of Hispaniola, but the United States refused to sanction a treaty that effect or even a subsequent treaty giving us control of the banana peninsula. After our civil war the Copenhagen government proposed to sell to us the

Big Bible. Bargains this week at Beideman's Holiday Book Store, Board of Trade Building.

CONCILIATION IN CUBA. "Colonel": "The insurgents whom we surrounded are all dead. You fought well, my brave man, and your shooting was most excellent, but I heard the old war cry, 'God with the Cuban dog!' I am displeased at this, for I carefully instructed you that the new war cry, under the changed administration, was to be 'God and love for His Majesty's misdeeds subjects.' Let me hear it from every man: Now altogether! Once, — again! — again! — again! — Very good. In present fight don't forget it. And now, recollect while searching the dead for booty, that there is to be no slinging off of ears nor any expressions of hate, but that your hearts are to be full of pity toward the fallen foe, for the policy of the new government is reconciliation."

ROGERS' GROUPS, FANCY BRONZED CHINA NOVELTIES, AND BRIC-A-BRAC from all parts of the world. A whole lot of pretty things for Christmas Presents.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO., 422 Lacka. Ave.

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

Only a Few Days Now Until Christmas

After days and nights of ceaseless toil, next Thursday we will have our work done and be open evenings. Our Bargain Department down stairs will have been transformed into a Christmas Grotto, when the largest stock of Holiday Goods that we have ever displayed can be found.

The White Handkerchief Arcade and Window Attractions will no doubt be the admiration of thousands.

Read our next ad. for details. GOLDSMITH BROS. & CO.

Professor Miller is still with us, giving Piano Recitals every afternoon from 2 to 5.30 o'clock. Sheet Music, all his own compositions, at less than half price.

FINLEY'S

Magnificent New Line of Silk Skirts

FOR Holiday Trade, Consisting of Plaids, Roman Stripes, Changeable and Plain Black.

510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

Artistic Statuettes.

ROGERS' GROUPS, FANCY BRONZED CHINA NOVELTIES, AND BRIC-A-BRAC from all parts of the world. A whole lot of pretty things for Christmas Presents.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO., 422 Lacka. Ave.

RELIABLE

Clothing at reliable prices, has always been our motto. Quality unexcelled, prices the lowest.

Your money back if you want it; and the same price to everybody. Open Evenings Until After the Holidays.

BOYLE & MUCKLOW, 416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING ALWAYS BUSY.



Sensible presents. Slippers and Shoes from 25c to \$5.00. Our best efforts are at your service. Always use our stores as if they were your own.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies. Wholesale and Retail.

OPEN EVENINGS.

TO THE MANY-HEADED TOWN

The Messrs. Reynolds, stationers and engravers, Hotel Jersey building, Wyoming avenue side, extend to you a cordial invitation to inspect their line of holiday goods.

Novelties, Calendars, Souvenirs, Booklets, Etc.

Bibles Our Gift

You Are Welcome.

Reynolds Bros 136 Wyoming Ave., SCRANTON.

Put Neither Money

GENUINE AGATE WARE

AGATE IRON WARE:

FOOTE & SHEAR CO. 119 Washington Avenue.

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming District for

DUPONT'S POWDER.

High Explosives.

AGENCIES Pittston JOHN R. SMITH & SON Plymouth E. W. MULLIGAN Wilkes-Barre

MT. PLEASANT COAL

AT RETAIL.

Coal of the best quality for domestic use and of all sizes, 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. 363 or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended to. Dealers supplied at the mine.

WM. T. SMITH.