## The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

PRODUCTION AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTING PA. AS

## TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 10, 1898.

Whether or not the mayor was right the other day in calling Scranton the best governed city in the Union, there can be no doubt that if it is not, it ought to be.

#### The People's Year,

On Saturday the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette printed 54 letters upon the gubernatorial situation from Republican editors representing 37 counties. Its efforts was to ascertain what candidate appeared to be 'n the 'ead, but for this purpose the replies are valueless. In scarcely any two instances accord; in the majority of instances the replies are so obviously guarded wholesale as to indicate that public sentiment has not yet crystallized.

The most encouraging feature of these letters is the spirit of independence which they display. A majority of them exhibit indications that it will be hazardous for any coterie of Republicans in this year of grace to attempt to trifle with the will of the people when it shall finally fix upon its choice for the gubernatorial nomination. Unfair methods need only to be exposed fearlessly to bring their auwords, this is going to be the people's

In the meantime it is apparent that the one necessary thing to preserve the normal Republican majority in Pennsylvania next November is to enable the best opinion of honest Republicanism to assert itself in untrammeled public discussion followed by a fair reflection in the delegate caucuses throughout the commonwealth.

Possibly the reason why Colonel Quay sympathizes so warmly with Mark Hanna is because he is something of a senatorial candidate himself,

#### The T me for Action.

On Saturday another earnest appeal was issued by the president of the United States-the third since Christmas Lay-for immediate contributions of food, clothing and money to the re-Hef of the thousands of men women and children who are literally starving to death in the Spanish portions of Cuba. On the same day a number of governors also issued proclamations similar in tenor, among them Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania, who designated Mayor Bailey of Scranton as one of the authorized depositaries to whom supplies or cash may be transmitted for sure forwarding to Consul General Lee at Havana.

The Philadelphia Press yesterday printed another letter from its correspondent in Cuba, Mr. E. J. Gibson, giving the results of a personal inquiry. made by himself in company with Congressman King, into the conditions surrounding the city of Matanzas. Among the reconcentrados at Havana gentlemen had seen dozens of persons, principally women and little children, so reduced by hunger that every bone in their bodies showed; in Central Park, Havana, one week ago last night, after a gorgeous promenade of Spanish officers and stylishly dressed women, two men were found dead on the benches from hunger. Their pinched faces, swollen legs and arms, almost without flesh, showed," says Mr. Gibson, "that they had died of starvation. They had fairly crawled to that place of galety and display, of uniforms and diamonds, to lay down their lives a sacrifice to military brutality unequalled since the dark ages." From such a starting point these two inquirers went to Matanzas, traveling through a "pacified" province in a train with armor plate sides and guarded at every window and door by soldiers with rifles -always held in readiness for use. And this is what they saw there:

At Matanzas the scenes of starvation and death were even more awful than those in Havana. The government gives not a dollar to help these innocent peo-ple, whose property it destroyed and then forced the familles into pens, where It has starved them and is still starving them to death. We visited some of the places in Matanzas where the worst of reconcentrado sufferers were shelt ered. The sights were sickening beyond description. These places were built by private subscription, and what little food private subscription, and what little food is given comes in that way. The Cuban in charge of one place, where 100 men, women and children were sheltered, said that he received only four quarts of milk a day for the entire 100 inmates. "Nineteen out of every twenty persons brought here," he said, "die. They are too far gone for recovery. Of course, we could save many more lives if we had food, But we cannot get it." The corpse of a woman who had died just before we arrived was haying out on the grass in a woman who had died just before we arrived was laying out on the grass in the rain waiting for a cart to come and carry it away. On the cold, wet ground covered with a blanket and a stone for a pillow lay a man mouning. To our inquiries we received the reply: "That is a colored man. We have no place here for him. He will not live long."

Mr. Gibson is not a word-painter. At Washington be is known as a tariff expert, taking his greatest pleasure in statistics. But this is how he writes from Matanzas:

The sight of starving mothers with the sad, pinched faces of little children nest-ling close to them was simply indescrib-able in its sadness. Then there would be a father in the same condition, the mother having already died. In one case a little 3-year-old child was all that was left of a family of seven. These scenes were repeated at other "shelters," until we declined to visit any more. These poor starving mortals would all stick out their bony hands for alms, and as we had already depleted our pocketbooks in that way as much as we could with safety for our return home, we did not care to witness more of such sorrowful scenes without the power to give even the aid of pennies. But there was no escaping it. These starving faces and appeals for it. Those starving faces and appeals for aid were to be seen almost everywhere on the streets. The governor of Matanzas was caffed upon and asked why the reconcentrados were not fed. He replied that orders had been given from Havana to issue rations, but after two days the order was countermanded because of lack of supplies. It appears that the starving soldiers econcentrados while the soldiers were not properly fed; hence, the issuance of rations to the reconcentrados while the soldiers were not properly fed; hence, the issuance of rations to the reconcentrados while the soldiers were not properly fed; hence, the issuance of rations to the reconcentrados while and has not been resumed. The governor, who only came into office under Blanco, expressed great sorrow over the starving soldiers are figure of speech.

Last January the Pennsylvania Railroad Blanco, expressed great sorrow over the starving to fine the back of the hear. This destroys the possibility of increase or diminution in length by the infinitely small are which missing the bar. There are two burnished spots upon which the limits of the formed in handing the bar. There are two burnished spots upon which the limits of the most accurate in a hair's breadth.

The flux of the bar. This destroys the possibility of increase or diminution in length by the infinitely small are which might be formed in handing the bar. There are two burnished spots upon which the limits of the most accurate scale by which weights are adjusted for merchants. It is known as the neutral axis of the bar. This destroys the possibility of increase or diminution in length by the infinitely small are which might be formed in handing the bar. There are two burnished spots upon which the limits of the metal 24.2,500 for 1896 and 280,111,500 for 1897. This shows an increase of 14.6 per cent. The possibility of increase or diminution in length by the infinitely small are which might be formed in handing the bar. There are two burnished spots upon which the strength over the last half o

street in front of the palace, and that the situation was so terrible that he had 5.000 of the reconcentrados taken away from Matanzas. But of the 9.000 left less than 3.000 are alive today, and many of those will die. The governor said that probably 50,000 had died in Matanzas of starvation. He had given \$10,000 and had done all that he could. El Correo, one of the Matanzas newspapers, recorded twenty-three deaths from "hunger," the first day we visited the city.

Mr. Gibson's aptness for figures does not desert him even amid such acenes. He concludes his timely and instructive letter with these definite statistics: In Santa Clara Province the records In Santa Clara Province the records show 80.589 deaths up to Nov. 16, and Consul Barker places the number at 100.731 up to Nov. 25. Here are at the lowest 150,000 deaths from starvation in these two provinces. Dr. Bunner, who is in charge of the United States Marine Hospital Service at Havana, has perhaps better facilities for gathering statistics of this kind on the Island than anyone else, and he puts the number of deaths else, and he puts the number of deaths from starvation or lack of food at 400,000. Dr. Guizman and other good authorities have given me similar figures.

It is necessary as a matter of justice to note that both ex-President Cleveare reports from any one locality in land and President McKinley are accessories after the fact to this slaughter. They have permitted the slaughter to go on when it was their duty to stop it, when, indeed, their country through public opinion commanded them to stop it. Perhaps for the present this point can be waived until the pressing wants of these starving Cubans are measurably allayed, if it is now possible to allay them; but it is a point which will sooner or later arise for judgment, When that time comes, we should not care to stand in the defendants' places. Meanwhile, what are the citizens of thers into effective disfavor. In other Scranton going to give for humanity in

> If Uncle Mark Hanna pulls out of this ambush with a whole hide it is a safe guess that he will not soon permit himself to be betrayed into another.

#### Pensions Once Again.

A number of interesting and intelligent comments upon the pension problem have been made recently by Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, the chairman of the senate committee on

Mr. Gallinger does not regard any existing pension law as in danger of repeal, but he thinks that some good can be done by compelling congress to be more discriminating than has been its wont in the enactment of new pension legislation, particularly private pension bills. "The introduction of these bills," he asserts, "has become a national shame and a nuisance. Every person whose claim has been turned down at the pension bureau, no matter how excellent the reason, comes to congress for special relief. Senators and representatives bundle the bills of their constituents into the hopper and expect laws to be ground out, without giving the least consideration to the merit or demerit of the case. The committees on pensions in congress were originally established as courts of equity, which should act upon cases debarred by technicalities of the law from favorable consideration. These committees now seem to be regarded as independent pension bureaus, established for the purpose of giving pentablished for the purpose of giving pensions to every one who cannot be provided for in the direct and regular way." a condition to which the gentleman from New Hampshire naturally makes vigorous and timely explanation from the purpose of giving pensions of the purpose of giving pensions to every one who cannot be provided for in the direct and regular mental pensions of the purpose of giving pensions of giving pen

makes vigorous and timely objection. In the direction of practicable pen sion reform the first thing, therefore in Senator Gallinger's opinion, is to see that no pension bill passes congress until it is absolutely meritorious A second step which he recommends is that no pension be hereafter granted to the widow of a pensioner whose matriage shall take place after a certain future date. "The original idea of granting widows' pensions was," says he, "that the woman who shared with her husband the dangers of the war, or who was made a widow by the casualty of battle should be partially supported by the government. This idea of a young woman marrying an old soldier on his death-bed, thirty years after the war, and then receiving a pension from the government, is preposterous. It ought to and will be stopped." Finally the senator affirms that a mistake was made when the bars were let down by the granting of special pensions to generals' widows over and above the ordinary sum prescribed by the general pension laws and he would pass no more special bills. As to publishing the rolls, he does not commit himself further than to say that if it shall be done, the lists should be classified and published by counties or sections.

These different suggestions and rec ommendations appear to be well matured. But to the problem of ferreting out fraud in the lists as they now exist the government and honest veterans everywhere should chiefly give time and attention. This is the crux of the

whole matter. The demand for postage stamps is a good index of the condition of business, According to a statement just prepared by the third assistant postmaster general, for the half year in 1896 ending Dec. 31, there were issued 1,453,326,480 postage stamps, valued at \$27,884,607 for the same period of 1897 there were issued 1.620,008,417 stamps, valued at \$30,967,584, showing an increase in the number of stamps of 166,681,937, valued at \$3,082,997. This is an increase of 11.4 per cent. in the number of stamps and 11 per cent. in the value. During the last six months of 1896 there were 2,121,350 special delivery stamps issued. which were increased to 2,627,655 in 1897, making an increase in value of \$50,631.50, or 23.8 per cent. In the same periods a gain is noted of 3.103,250 in the number and \$69,388.16 in the value of stamped envelopes sold, while the number of postal cards issued during the last six months of 1897 was 35,000,-000 more than in the same period of 1896, the figures being 244,242,560 for

will produce 5,000 tons. "It is understood," says the Philadelphia Press, that the Pennsylvania Railroad company will do considerable work this year, especially if the business continues to improve in the way it has thus far. The earnings are larger than they have been for some time, and there has been no disposition on the part of the merchants to curtail their shipments." These are figures and facts that count.

Opponents of protection have ceased to scoff at the possibilities of an American tin plate industry, but to clinch matters it may be well to quote from the report of Special Agent Ayer, just made to the secretary of the treasury for the year ended June 30, 1897, six years after the McKinley tariff began to impart an impetus to domestic tin plate manufacture. In this fiscal year there is shown to have been an increase in production of nearly 140,000,-000 pounds, or more than 45 per cent. as compared with 1896. We now make more than four-fifths of all the tin plate we use, and what we make is in every respect as good as what we import. Never again will the Democratic party use a tin plate tariff as an argument for free trade.

The fire losses of 1897 in the United States and Canada were approximately \$110,000,000 as compared with \$115,000,-000 in '96 and \$130,000,000 in '95. It is evident that the raising of insurance rates has made property owners more careful.

Personalities may amuse the galleries, but they will not solve the civil service problem.

#### Congress and the Metric System

Washington Letter in the Sun.

Washington Letter in the Sun.

NOTHER attempt is to be made at this session of congress to adopt the metric system for the United States. At the last session Representatives a bill with this purpose in view, but it failed to receive favorable consideration. In Germany, Italy. Spain, France. Austria, Hungary, Portugal, Belgium, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden. gium. Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, Servia, Peru and Venezuela the metric system is by law obligatory; in Great Britain and Ireland, in Turkey and the United States it is permissive, while Denmark, Japan, and Russia are non-metric. The latest advices received by the Coast, Survey indicate that Great Britain. Survey indicate that Great Britain is in a fair way to adopt the system, for it has been found that in some of the countries where the metric system is compulsory England has lost many contracts, for the reason that the transference of figures from one system to another has frequently resulted in inaccuracy,

The history of the attempts to secure uniformity of weights and measures in this country is interesting. Washington spoke in his first message to congress of spoke in his first message to congress of the great necessity for uniformity in the currency and weights and measures, and the matter was referred to Jefferson, then secretary of state, who submitted a report to congress on the subject. While this report was under consideration the National Assembly of France took steps in reference to adopting the metric sys-tem, and this fact induced the committee to postpone any alteration in the measures then in use. Washington renewed his recommendation to the second con-gress, and a committee reported in favor of one of Jefferson's plans. Notaling reful in Great Britain during our colonial period still remained in customary use in

Although congress has not been eager to make one system compulsory it has shown itself not unwilling to encourage uniformity, for in June, 1836, an act was passed which provided that copies of all the standards of weights and measures should be prepared at Washington and ; full set delivered to the governor of each state in the Union. Up to that time, brass yards and ells furnished by the county and state governments, and of very doubtful accuracy, or no accuracy at all, were fastened to the steps of the ourt houses in state and county seats, and by these the merchanis in towns tested the correctness of their length Though standard measures measures. were made at the Geodetic Survey and sent to the states, according to the pro-visions of the act of 1826, they were not used. The law was repealed subsequently, and the standard which had remained in use by the executive department of the government became practically the standard of the whole country. The primary units were the original yard and the original pound. But much confusion existed then in regard to the relation of our original measures with those of Great Britain. The yard adopted was the distunce between two lines drawn upon the Troughton scales in 1813. But so delicate are the adjustments required that the length of this American yard has from time to time had different relations to the British yard. These differences have been due to the temperatures at the times the comparison were made, two degrees Fahrenheit making an appreciable difference-from the scientific standpoint in the length of the two yard meas

The United States government contributes annually something more than \$1,000 to the support of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures near Paris, France. This bureau has had for its object the preparation of a new international standard meter and a new nternational standard kilogramme, copies of which have been made and distributed among the contributing governments, in January, 1890, two standards, made at the bureau and sent to Washington, were brought to the cabinet room at the White House, and there the seals on the packages were broken by the president of the United States, the secretary of the creasury, and a number of scientific men. They were then formally adopted, and a certificate from Benjamin Harrison was written to the effect that they were orig-inals or prototypes of the original metre and kilogramme at Paris. They were sent to the Sealer of Weights and Meas-ures at the Geodetic and Coast Survey, where they are now kept. At the survey the kilogramme has been placed in a large glass case, the doors of which have been sealed by the superintendent of the survey, and no one is allowed to open them. The prototype of the metre in ord-inary use is also very carefully kept and handled, although it is not under seal. It is a heavy bar of an alloy of platinum and iridium, and cost \$1,500. It is not flat, as most measures are, and a cross flat, as most measures are, and a cross section of it would look not unlike two flat-topped letter V's, one inverted on the other. The line of measurement is at the top of one of the V's. The object of this is to have the surface from which the measurement is taken as near as possible to what is known as the neutral axis of the bar. This destroys the possibility of increase or diminution in length by the infinitely small are which might be formed in handling the bar. There are

operator is considered to impair materially the efficiency of the instrument. Therefore the observer stands at a distance of fifteen or sixteen feet from the scale when the weighings are being made, operating the instrument by means of a series of brass rods. The observer makes his readings through a telescope which is directed upon two ivory scales at the top of the balance. One of these scales is permanent and the other is attached to the balance. A weighing having been made on one side, the brass rods are manipulated, and, by a simple but most ingenious and smooth-running mechanism, the weight is transferred from one side to the other. An idea of mechanism, the weight is transferred from one side to the other. An idea of the accuracy of this wonderful balance may be had from a statement recently made by Professor Mendelhall to the Academy of Sciences. He described weighing on this scale with two standard kilogramme weights. The weights were first placed in one of the balance stands, side by side, and weighed. Afterward they were weighed in the same pan and under the same conditions, but in this case one was placed on top of the other. The two weighings differed. Placed one on top of the other, they weighed less than when placed side by side. This was due to moving the center of gravity higher up, making a small difference, not three inches, from the center of the earth.

Out in the yard of the Geodetic Survey is kept the United States mural or bench standard. This is a wooden box more than a hundred feet long, which has inside of it an iron bar two inches wide and about half an inch thick. This is for the purpose of measuring tape lines sent to the survey by engineers from all over the country for a government test. The governments using the metric sys-tem so far outnumber those not using it that it is believed at the Geodetic Survey that legislation making it compulsory in the United States will be enacted. The officials say that the nations holding back have no reason for doing so.

#### MAJOR PENMAN'S SELECTION.

From the Dunmore Pioneer. Major T. F. Penman, who was internal revenue collector during the Harrison administration, received the appointment again, through Congressman Connell, on Wednesday. Major Penman was an ex-cellent officer and stood very high in the department at Washington on account of the careful manner in which he conduct-ed the business of the government. There were four or five congressional districts that had candidates in the field and the appointment of Major Penman may be regarded as a victory for our congress-man and the county of Lackawanna.

Hyde Park Courier-Progress. Major Penman's selection as collector of internal revenue gives general satis-faction and reflects credit on the judg-ment and influence of Congressman Connell. Mr. Penman is a most capable man for the place and has always been a good and hard working Republican,

#### THE OHIO CONTEST.

From the Philadelphia Press. The clouds which have overhung the Ohio senatorial election seem to be breaking up, and there appears now to be a fair prospect of Senator Hanna's elec-tion. The actual recapture of two of the bolters who have come over to his col-umn will have a moral weight greater even than mere number. It shows the effect of the awakened public sentiment and will dispirit and discourage the op-position. The same influences are quite likely to reach others, and it would not be surprising if the movement against Mr. Hanna should now crumble to pieces. The storm of indignation which has swept over the state and indeed over the country against the treachery which was uncovered at the organization of the legislature is far greater than the conspiral islature, is far greater than the conspit ators expected to face. They did not realize how deeply their perfidious act would revolt and outrage the sense of would revolt and outrage the sense of fairness which belongs to most men. Mr. Hanna has made his enemies. No man could perform the great work he has done during the last three years without making them. But his personality is only a secondary matter. He is the representative of the party and the embodiment of its will and its unity. He was ment of its will and its unity. He was made its candidate and was accepted as Lewis, Reilly & Davies, such. The fight against him was not open and frank, but stealthy and insid-ious. It involved a violation of every code of personal and political honor, and this attempt to betray and defeat the party and to jeopardize every high pub-lic interest for mere personal revenge and malevolence has aroused a temper of indignation before which the conspir-ators will find it hard to stand.

#### AMERICA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

From Mr. Gibson's Cuban Correspond ence in the Philadelphia Press. If ever an American would be excus-able for feeling ashamed of his own country the occasion will be found now in all reconcentrado towns in Cuba. It is impossible to witness the harrowing sight of thousands of innocent human beings sitting on doorsteps or in corners of buildings where a little shelter is offered, or in "guano" structures, made of poles and leaves, or dragging their slow length along begging pennies, all in various stages of starvation, some of them drop-ping dead before your eyes, and not fee that the United States has assumed an

that the United States has assumed an awful burden of responsibility.

"Why the United States?" some one may ask. Let an English consul answer: "I have not called on my people for aid because the United States has given European nations warning to keep their hands off Cuba. Your country is their hands off Cubs. Your country is very rich. This island is right at your door. I have waited for the United States

#### TOO MANY CRIMINALS.

From the Jermyn Press. The criminal record of Lackawanna county for 1887 is something astounding when taken in comparison with that of some orderly counties. The records of the district attorney show that more than two thousand cases were disposed of duing the year. Of this number the grand jury ignored 1,491, and returned true bills against 709. Assuming that in each of the ignored cases a crime had been com mitted, although in its degree it was beneath the notice of the county court, we have the asionishing revelation that about one person in every hundred in this county is a criminal. The awful-ness of this record is intensified by the fact that there have been six trials for murder during the year. Undoubtedly, in comparison with Luzerne county Lacka-wanna holds the better position; but, after all, the best that can be said of the records is that Lackawanna's is bad, Lu

# Haviland China....

WE ARE CLOSING OUT FOUR OF WRITING DESKS. OUR OPEN STOCK CHINA PAT- DRESSING TABLES.

#### At Cost.

1F YOU WANT A CHINA DINNER SET NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY WE ARE TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK AND WANT TO CLOSE OUT THESE FOUR LINES BEFORE FEB

#### THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.

422 Lackawanna Avenue.



# BAZAAR.

OUR GREAT ANNUAL JANUARY SALE.

With its manifold attractions, is now in progress. That it will eclipse all other January sales, of whatever character, goes without saying. In inviting attention to a few representative offerings, we also invite visits of inspection and comparison from the shrewdest buyers, whether in need of Furs, Cloaks, Underwear, Laces, Linens, Shirts, Blankets, Dress Goods, Wall Paper, Upholsteries, Curtains, Hosiery, Gloves, or any of the other countless etceteras to be found in a completely equipped and up-to-date Dry Goods Store,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS At mill prices, but it is only for a week, and we've set out to give our buying public a benefit that they'll talk about. We're going to sell Cottons, Shirtings, Sheetings, Outing Flannels, Towels, Crashes, etc., etc., at such prices that you can well afford to replenish your home outfits for months to come.

#### Unbleached Sheetings

At 3 cents, Just right yard wide Cotton At 4 cents, Oakland yard wide Cotton

At 41/2 cents, Black Rock, finest Cotton made At 5 cents. Genuine Atlantic A-heaviest Cotton made

At 12 cents, Lockwood 9-4 Unbleached

#### Bleached Muslins

At 5 cents, Fruit of the Loom At 5 cents, Fearless-yard wide

At 5 cents, Hills-yard wide At 7 cents, Berkely White Cambric

At 14 cents, Lockwood 9-4 Bleached At 5 cents, Stevens Linen Crashes, 16 inches wide

At 7 cents, Stevens Linen Crashes, 18 inches wide At 8 cents, Stevens Linen Crashes, 20 inches wide

At 10 cents, Hemmed Huck Towels At 10 and 121/2 cents, Fringed Damask Towels

At 22 cents, Half-bleached Table Damask, 54 inches wide At 28 cents, Half-bleached Table Damask, 62 inches wide

At 48 cents, Full-bleached Table Damask, 62 inches wide

OFF WITH THE OLD



As THE OLD YEAR IS CAST OFF like an old shoe, so should you resolve to carry out the simile by coming in and selecting a new pair of our elegant '98 Shoes. Just received for those who want advance styles at backward prices.

WYOMING AVENUE.

THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE,

## There's Only One

Way Out of It WE MUST GET RID OF OUR STOCK OF

ON ACCOUNT OF AN UNFAVORABLE SEASON WE FIND THAT WE HAVE AN OVERSTOCK OF THEM, AND WE HAVE MADE A BIG CUT ALL ALONG THE LINE, AND WILL OFFER THE SAME AT BARGAIN PRICES.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO., mixed Blankets, size 11-4, 119 N. WASHINGTON AVE,

# HILL & CONNELL'S

Such a choice stock to select from cannot be found elsewhere in this part of the state. And when you consider the moderate prices at which the goods are marked is a further cialm on the attention and consideration of

#### GIFT SUGGESTIONS. LOUNGES.

FANCY TABLES, CHEVAL GLASSES, PARLOR CABINETS, MUSIC CABINETS, CURIO CABINETS. BOOK CASES, FANCY BASKETS,

WORK TABLES, EASY CHAIRS, GILT CHAIRS. INLAID CHAIRS, ROCKERS. SHAVING STANDS. PEDESTALS, TABOURETTES.

All at lowest prices consistent with the high quality of the goods

## Hill & Connell

At 121 North Washington

Scranton, Pa.

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

BOYLE & MUCKLOW,

# FINLEY'S

Blankets With our regular Time

lines we offer a few numbers at extraordinary values.

Heavy Cotton Blankets, size 11-4, either grey or REYNOLDS BROTHERS. white, price this week,

15 pairs all wool, brown price,

\$3.75

All wool Blankets, size 72x81, either scarlet or white, assorted borders, price,

\$4.75

All wool white Blankets, size 12-4, borders pink, blue and red, price this week,

\$5.85

Specially low prices on California Eider . Down Blankets during this week.

510 and 512

LACKAWANNA AVENUE

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

416 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

## DLANK Dooks

OFFICE SUPPLIES

The most complete line in this corner of Pennsylva-

Books

1808

STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING.

HENRY BELIN, JR.,

139 Wyoming Avenue.

General Agent for the Wyoming District for DUPONT'S

Mining, Binsting, Sporting, Smokeless and the Repauno Chemical

HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders.

Plymouth

Rooms 212, 213 and 214 Commonwealth Building, Scranton. AGENCIES

THOS, FORD, JOHN B. SMITH & SON. E. W. MULLIGAN.

MT. PLEASANT

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.

telephone No. 2624 or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended to. Dealers supplied at the mine,

Commonwealth building, room No 4;

WM. T. SMITH