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#### REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

Governor-WILLIAM A. STONE. Lieutenant Governor-J. P. S. GOBIN. Secretary of Internal Affairs-JAMES W. Judge of Superior Court-W. W. POR-TER. Congressmen - at - Large - SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

#### LEGISLATIVE.

Senate. Twentieth Dist .- JAMES C. VAUGHAN. House.

First District-JOHN R. FARR. Fourth District-JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM

It will be my purpose when elected to and good will of those who have opposed me as well as those who have given me their support. I shall be the governor of the whole people of the state. Abuses have undoubtedly grown up in the legis-lature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custom. Unrecessary investitees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and pur-pose to correct these and other evils in so far as I have the power. It will be my purpose while governor of Pennsylvania, as it has been my purpose in the public positions that I have held, with God's help, to discharge my whole duty. The people are greater than the parties to which they belong. I am only jealous of their favor. I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can best be done by an honest, modest, daily discharge of

After all, it is difficult to imagine a better death than that of the soldier who yields his life for country and humanity.

#### A Nation Born Anew.

The nation on this day rounds an epoch in its history. For the first time since its natal day it is a nation full grown: a nation in instinct, in unity, in national consciousness of a national destiny. There have been Fourths ere this when these things were said, but the statements were then only fracdoctrine of state sovereignty. That war canceled the mortgages but it left in place thereof an immense accumulation of sectional bitterness.

It was reserved for another war, an unselfish war having its inspiration directly in human sympathy, a war for the freeing of an alien race, to whom we have been obligated by propinquity alone, to bring together our divided sections, wipe out this bitterness, take the sting out of recently growing class prejudices and show to the American people and the world at large the spectacle of a mighty power self-directed no less in war than in peace to advancing the world's common civilization. A nation born in war and saved by war finds now in war a new dedication of its superior might to its incomparable mission. Let human insects count the cost in blood or treasure and haggle o'er the price. The pen of history will write that this episode of our war with Spain was the greatest single triumph for humanity in the whole eventful course of the Nineteenth con-

In view of these facts, the day we celebrate is justly a day of pride in citizenship, offering, for the exultation It arouses, a larger warrant than any the world has yet known. But it is none the less a day of solemn duty, which calls every thoughtful American to meditate upon its problems and responsibilities. Situated, as we are, upon the threshold of a new century. which brings with it for the American people new prestige and new opportunity, we have to consider how best we may safeguard the one and fulfil the other. The course of events, in which many perceive the hand of Providence, has suddenly put within our control the disposition of the future of many millions of human beings, our inferiors in the scale of civilization. children in the school of successful self-government, yet politically orphaned by operation of our arms and thereby thrown bodily upon our mercy.

In Cuba, this problem is simplified by nearness to republican institutions and facilitated in its solution by a large engrafting of American interests; but in the Philippines distance, isolation from examples in honorable rule, complications in race and religion and the besetting perils of European greed combine to suggest a prodigious task, yet if the United States be not equal to this task, what nation or system is? Can we escape it? Dare we ignore it? Would it be right to reap the eclat of successful arms and then thirk the ensuing responsibilities? Would it be in keeping with the traditions of moral courage upon which our republic is builded to commemorate the freeing of Cuba by deciding upon he re-enslavement of the Philippines?

These are among the thoughts which nstinctively connect themselves with the present occasion. But the questions we have asked practically answer themselves or find their reply in the sterling character of the American people-a people which has expanded ts domain from thirteen struggling colonies to 45 prosperous states and ifted itself from lowest to first among

the vital nations, and of whose future growth it is not within the power of any man at this time to set a limit. The lesson of this most significant day, unique as it is among all the Independence Days since the Republic was founded, above all things is that the citizenship of the United States, in senate no less than camp, at home, abroad, should show the courage of its

convictions. "Fighting Joe" Wheeler sniffing the battle nearby, rose from the litter upon which he lay prostrated by the heat, attended to the wounded carried to the rear, and despite the warnings of his physician took his place at the head of his command. Prave, indomitable old Joe!

#### Our Troops at Honolulu.

Saturday's Sun gave the first amplified news which the country has had from its soldier boys on route to Dewey. It printed a long letter from its special correspondent with the first Manila expedition detailing the incidents of the journey from San Francisco to Honolulu. This journey tacked special feature until the latter port was reached. Then Hawaiian hospitality fairly took the soldiers by storm. Listen to this: The little boats put off from the shore

in swarms, black with people, or black and white, for half of them are in duck. Here comes a little steamer. There is a band aboard playing "The Star Span-gled Banner." This is the committee of reception. See the white badges! How everybody cheers! The crowded wharves rock with the shouts, and we send back cheer for cheer. The captain has to shout his orders in the cars of his men. The pilot himself takes the wheel. We fairly crawl in. It is almost dark. Over on thre point by the quarantine station a big bondre dares up. There go some cannon. Rockets shoot up, and all the time a steady roar of cheers. Our friends are on the pier by the thousand, and we can't wait to see them. "Aloha! Aloha!" they shout. Now we're close in. Bananas come aboard in a shower, thrown from the pier, and wreaths of flowers, cigars, cigarettes, oranges. Was there ever anything like it! • • A couple of young men in uniform jump aboard the Australia. They are officers of the National tralia. Guard of Hawaii. Straight to the gen-eral they go. "Welcome to Honolulu, General Anderson. We shall be glad to see you on shore, by twos, by threes, by hundreds, or by thousands, without arms

or with them, as you like." On shore it is the same:

When Herolulu devotes itself to the usiness of ertertaining 2,608 soldiers and their officers there's something going on. These people have set themselves the tremendous task of showing every soldier in General Merritt's Philippine army what Hawaiian hospitality is. The whole city has had a holiday for three days, taking care of the First brigade. There are nine other brigades as big as this one to come, out Honolulu contemplates the undertaking and laughs. Let them come all together if they will, Honolulu is ready. From the time the men of this brigade hit the beach, as sallormen say, there hasn't been an unoccupied moment, and the possibilities have not begun to be exhausted. \* \* \* The reception to the officers at the club the first night broke up when daylight was sliding down the western slope of the mountains that crown the eastern edge of the city and stirring the dwellers at the mountain's foot to early work. There was hardly time to see where one's bed was before it was the hour for doing something. Breakfast, then a spin through the town, and go to the Charleston. Queen Dowager tional truths. Before the civil war the When Kalakaua died in San Francisco title deeds of American citizenship several years ago the Charleston brought were clouded with mortgages to the bis body home. Now his widow, through her nephews. Prince David and Prince presents a beautiful flag to the Captain Glass respondruiser. ed, accepting the flag, and then the ship's company were called to quarters, the old run up. Then there was luncheon on the Charleston. In the afternoon there was a reception by President Dole to General Anderson and the officers of the troops. Then there were dirners and all sorts of entertairments for the officers. The men had the freedom of the city. They simply ouldn't spend their money. Street care were free and bicycles and horses were be had for the simple signifying of the desire. The beach at Kaikiki the desire. The beach at Kalkiki swarmed with soldiers. All the bathing places were thrown open to the boys and thousand or more of them went into he surf. There were concerts by government and the Hawalian bands in the parks. The men of the Hawaiian National guard were the special escorts of the soldiers, but the citizens of Hono. lulu generally took the boys in tow whenever they appeared and piloted them

> Space does not suffice to fellow in detail the round of pleasure and entertainment which Hawaii provided, but one more scene commands atten-A formal address of welcome. made from the steps of the government building in Honolulu, was responded to by General Anderson, the commander of the expedition, as follows:

In behalf of my comrades in arms l generous as your sunabine, as beautiful as your flowers. Our brothers of Britain have carried their meteor flag wherever man can march or ship can sail. Now for the first time America sends a military force across the seas, not for onquest, but in a crusade against wrong, The newest civilization is pitted against the oldest; liberty against despotism, equality against caste, fraternity against cruelty. Our Saxon fathers fought against the savagery of Torquemada. Philip and Alva. We have taken up the fight of Raleigh and Drake, of William the Silent, of Barnevelt, of Rodney, and Nelson. This is ancient history Cuba and the Philippines are still in proof that bigotry, tyranny, avarice are the characteristics of Spanish rule. Wherever her porter tous banner flouts the air, there you will find confiscation, starva-tion, the thumb screw, and the rack. Shall no hand be raised to prevent or avenge these horrors? Is the fatherhood of God a delusion, the brotherhood of man a jest? There is a legend that the dead body of the Cid in full armor, was placed at the head of the Spanish army to lead it to victory. Spain today places the moribund corpse of despotism at the head of her myrmidons. But its dominion nears an end. Her sins will find her out. We are but predestined instruments. She gave us our commission when she blew up the Maine. \* \* In conclusion let me express a sir.cere hope. As gravity controls the course of the stars and chemical affinity terrestrial evolutions, so should the ties of blood, the traditions of race, the use of the same language, and respect for similar laws draw us together nto a union of hearts, a union of hands, and a union of states none can sever. And thus at last will be realized the statesman's ideal, the people's hope, the poet's dream, that our united countries will form "Time's mightlest empire and

its last. Is it not strange that while such are the greetings and the hopes of our soldiers in arms a disreputable minority in the senate is encouraged in some quarters to defy necessity and postpone destiny by maudin opposition to Hawaiian annexation? Shame on

When one is in the mood it is not | The Dons can't lose Joseph.

difficult to find fault. The same persone who a month ago were censuring McKinley for trying to fight a bloodless war are now blaming him for needless bloodshed.

If Germany doesn't like it to have her admiral dictated to by the United States let her notify him to keep off the

#### The Battle of Santiago.

Several days will doubtless clapse before we shall receive a connected and comprehensive account of the battle of Santiago. The difficulties of reporting battles are many at best, because of the necessarily large areas they cover, the confusion incident to the marching and contermarching of troops and the intense excitement of the actual fighting. But in the present instance the difficulties were far greater and more numerous than ordinary. The problem was one involving the moving of men and artillery in a strange country having no roads, an intolerable temperature and every opportunity for successful ambush by the enemy. Added to this was the great natural strength of the enemy's fortifications and the co-operation received by him from the Spanish ships, points difficult to understand at first. Then there was an element of perplexity in the alliance between the American and the Cuban forces necessitating the employment of two languages and leading to inevitable friction. These facts caution us against jump-

ing at hasty -conclusions, especially when the first impulse is to criticize or censure. Being the first real battle of the war, the death list looks large in comparison with the trivial losses sustained in the spectacular preliminaries; but it must be remembered that 40,000 men cannot very well fight each other with the improved death-dealing appliances of modern warfare without bloodshed. The price of an assault is sacrifice, but where one's cause is just sacrifice should be borne uncomplainingly. At Gettysburg the Union army lost 27 per cent., in killed, wounded and missing. Yet few now begrudge the cost of that pivotal victory of the civil war. A victory at Santiago, by reason of its influence upon Spanish and European opinion, would be worth to our arms every man engaged in winning it-that is, if bloodshed in war is justifiable under any circumstances,

The fact that stands out is the calm, business-like, remorseless energy of General Shafter. Like Grant he plays with men for results, not sparing the pawns. This seems cruel at the moment, but in the long run it is kindness and economy combined. The way to fight is to fight. There is no pleasant alternative. General Shafter, operating on this principle, has astonished the world by his vigorous but steady advance from ships to shore, from shore to outposts, from outposts to the shore to outposts, from outposts to the enemy's main works and from thence and independent' was so triumph ant that the surprise of the world would to partial victory, covering in a few days with bull-dog tenacity a range of work that might well have required in its execution as many weeks. He did not do all that he set out to do, but what he did, odds considered, was certainly marvelous. The country doffs its hat to Major General William R.

It was very unkind in the Cuban insurgents, just as Mr. Kohlsaat's administration organ had branded them as no good, to stand up at Santiago ensign was hauled down and the new one | and fight like American veterans, court ing the thickest of the fray.

Shafter.

### The Hot Wave.

Happily the prostrations from the extreme hot wave in the city and its neighborhood have been few, and no deaths have been recorded. Sunday morning early portended a day of intense sultriness, and so it turned out. The thermometer fluctuated between 85 and 97 degrees during the day and would probably have risen some degrees higher were it not that a most refreshing breeze from the southwest sprang up about 12 o'clock and did not die away until after the sun set. This cold current made life tolerable.

New York as usual comes to the front with a high death rate from heat prostration. On Saturday twelve deaths were registered there as directly attributable to the heat, and a large number of poor people were treated in the hospitals suffering from sanstroke and kindred ills. There is no indication that the warm wave will subside today, and it humidity is likely to increase. Precaution is reasonable and necessary on a holiday like this when the cerebral nervous system is likely to be overtaxed, and the rush of blood to the brain, which is in fact the real cause of heat prostration and its consequent tragedies, unduly stimulated by the excitement engendered by pienies, dancing parties, excursions and so on.

Alcholic beverages, if taken at all should be consumed in extreme moderation. Robustuous health is no safeguard against the direct rays of the sun acting through the medium of an acqueous atmosphere on the brain Parents should be careful that children do not indulge unduly in iced drinks or more exercise than their tender years can bear. These are a few commonplace precautions which everybody knows but at the critical moment always forgets.

A court martial involving a capital offense is a rare incident in our military annals. Such a trial began on Saturday at Camp Alger when a private from a New York regiment was arraigned for striking his superior officer. The seriousness of the crime is sufficiently testified by the array of officers assigned to the court. There can be no palliation for such a crime in time of war. Lieut. James will not be shot; but his passionate temper has brought upon him disgrace, degradation, and punishment little short, of death.

The Wilkes-Barre Record on Saturday issued a patriotic edition, gemmed with neat little flags and appropriate quotations from the wisdom of the fathers. The Record grows better continually.

Joe Wheeler heading a cavalry charge on a stretcher fittingly complements Joe Wheeler reconnoitering up a tree.

## Contrasts—for the

From the Christian Advocat

N JULY 4, 1776, a document unequaled in importance was submitted to the consideration of mankind. There were many things to make it extraordinary. It emanated from the New World. It was a manifesto against the then stronger Old World power. It was the protest of a child against the exactions and oppressions of its mother. Three millions of people stood behind it; they were scattered over a vast domain, without great 1776. tered over a vast domain, without great cities, without armies, with a loose organization: they pledged life, fortune, and sacred honor in support of a Dec-laration of Independence: The style of the document has often been criticised. The accuracy of its allegations has been impeached. It has been compared in lat er times to a fulmination of Bombaster Furioso. But each charge is sustained by the voice of impartial history.

Granting the truth of the charges, th

style is not exaggerated, but is a mode of directness destitute alike of indefinite ness and ambiguity, and properly pro-nounced it has a potency of exciting en-thusiasm worth to the American people then and now an army of "twice ten thousand men." The mother country had not perfected its colonizing policy; the liberalization of the British monarchy had scarcely begun. The king, in addition to native obstinacy, fancied that he stood for the legitimate scope of monarchal power. The battle was long and fierce, and England—distracted by complications with other powers, the chief of which, under a desire to punish an ancient enemy and to aid a struggling people, seized the opportunity to gling people, seized the opportunity to put its army and navy at the service of those who antedated it in raising the banner of liberty, equality and fratern-ity—was fain to submit to so great a loss of prestige, territory and population. When the treaty of peace was signed and the British troops withdrew if the United States, an achievement consummated the measure of which the King of kings and Lord of lords alone can take. The rightfulness of the Revo-lution is demonstrated by the modifications in the English colonial policy which it necessitated; by the modifications in the representative system of the British home government; by its indirect influence over all the governments of Europe, with the exception of Turkey, and over the republics of South America; and it is practically conceded by modern Brit-ish statesmen.

### 1788.

When after portentous vicissitudes congress called upon the states to send delegates to Philadelphia for the purpose of so revising the articles of federation as to render the federal constitution ad equate to the exigencies of the govern ment and the preservation of the Union, and Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, Edmund Ran-dolph, George Mason, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris, John Rutledge, Charles C. Pinckney, Rufus King and Roger Sherman, with many others, ap-peared and elected George Washington as president of the convention, and produced a constitution absolutely original in the relation of its parts, the distribution of its functions, and the number of emergencies foreseen and provided for, the demonstration that "the people of the colonies are and of right ought to not have been greater had the fabled Atlantis appeared again above the surface of the sea in all the glory which Plato gave to it. Each succeeding con-gress demonstrates the all-inclusive wis-dom of that constitution. The concurrence of the senate and house indispensable to the consummation of an ac-tion; the independence of the president in every sphere except the judicial and the legislative; the superiority of the su-preme court to both the president and congress; the indefeasible rights of the states; the residuary power reposed in the people, who may alter the constitution, form a structure as solid as the

#### III. 1861.

Pillars of Hercules, and as clastic as

In every document made by man (ex cept in the realm of pure mathematics) there is room for divergence. The mean-ings of unchangeable words are change-ful; hence the growth of materials for revolution. July 4, 1861, was a harbinger of horror; the very rainbows in the sum-mer showers spoke of floods yet to come. July 4, 1862, was covered with a pall In 1863 the pall grew blacker and thicker for it was the summer of the draft riots and in this city the gates of hell were opened; its torches spared not the or-phan asylums; and howls as of demons were heard in the streets. On July 4, 1884, a deep muttering cry was heard, "The war is a failure," "The Union is doomed," and none could foresee the is-sue. In 1865 the drums and booming guns had notes of joy, the ceremonies were significant of peace, and banners and the old flag were waved in every state; but symbols of mourning for the assassinated Lincoln flapped like raven's wings in a large part of the national domain.

#### IV. 1898.

The country is in war with the nation that discovered the New World. An unsuccessful revolution in a large colony so near that a sailboat might reach it in half a day-a revolution begun and carried forward for many years by col-onists who have more to complain of than the revolutionists of the thirteen states—excited the sympathy of the peo-ple without distinction of party. After long waiting for the triumph of those claim Cuba by right of discovery uninterrupted possession for hundreds of years, congress took such measures as to compel war or the submission of Spain to the mandate to withdraw for ever from Cuba. The flag takes its old place. The grandson of General Grant is on the staff of the son of General Lee. This, an incidental result of the war, goes far toward reconciling to the war many not originally convinced of its

In this war we are to the Cubans what France was to America, except that we had no reason to be jealous of the power of Spain, no serious grievances of long standing to punish. Today instead of 3,000,000 there are 70,000,000; instead of thirteen states, forty-five states; instead of only an Atlantic coast, a vast Pacific coast: instead of poverty, wealth incom-putable: instead of slavery, liberty; in-stead of small towns, great and powerful cities; instead of slow traveling teams railroads and ships; instead of wind-borne craft, steamships; instead of laggard mails, telegraphs and cables, and single ships mightier for destruction than a whole navy such as bombarded Boston and New York.

## The Future.

What is the place of the "glorious Fourth" today? The principles underly-ing the original Fourth of July perpe-tuated till now should give the keynote for the battle cry in the present war and be the guide to our future progress.

### LOSSES IN GREAT BATTLES.

From the New York Sun.

As compared with the loss inflicted or the United States forces by the Confederates in the great battles of the civil was the loss at Santiago is small when the fact is taken into consideration that our forces in the Cuban battle were assault ing a fortified position of the enemy. In all, counting 5,000 Cubans engaged, there were approximately 24,000 troops op-posed to the Spaniards. If there have been as many as 800 casualties from

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wounds, heat prostrations, and capture that would be 3 1-3 per cent. A study of some of the great battles of the civil war will serve to show how much greater the

losses were there. Here is a list of the At Gettysburg, fought July 1-3, 1863, there were 3,070 killed, 14,497 wounded, 5,434 missing, a total loss of 23,001. The entire Union forces in the battle are es-

timated at about 80,000, giving the per-centage of loss as about 30. At Spottsylvania, fought May 8-18, 1891, there were 2.725 killed, 13,416 wounded. 2.258 missing, total loss of 18,399. The total Union forces were 130,000, giving a percentage of 14.

At the Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864, there were 2,246 killed, 12,037 wounded, 3,383 missing, a total of 17,666. There were 120,-000 in the battle; percentage of loss At Antietam, fought Sept. 17, 1882, there were 2,108 killed, 9,549 wounded, 753 missing, a total of 12,410. There were 85,000 engaged; percentage of loss, 15. At Chancellorsville, fought May 1-3

1863, there were 1,606 killed, 9,762 wounded, 5.919 missing, a total of 17,287. There were 78,000 in battle, percentage of loss, 22. At Chickamauga, fought Sept. 19-20, 1863, there were 1,656 killed, 9,749 wounded, 4.774 missing, a total of 16.179. The force engaged was 65,000; percentage of loss, At Cold Harbor, fought June 1-4, 1864, there were 1.844 killed. 9.077 wounded, 1.816 missing, a total of 12,737. In battle there were 38,000; percentage of loss, 33. At Fredericksburg, fought Dec. 11-14, 1862, there were 1,284 killed, 9,000 wounded, 1,769 missing, a total of 12,653. There were 100,000 in the Union forces; percent-

age of loss, 13. At Manassas, fought Aug. 28-30, 1863 there were 1.747 killed, 8,452 wounded, 4,-263 missing, a total of 14,462. In the battle were 35,000; percentage of loss, 42.
At Shiloh, fought April 6-7, 1882, there were 1.754 killed, 8.408 wounded, 2.885 miss-ing, a total of 13.047. The number in battle was 45.500; percentage of loss, 29.

At Stone's River (Murfreesboror), fought Dec. 31, 1862, there were 1.730 killed, 7.802 wounded, 3.717 missing, a total of 15,-249. The number in battle was 43,000; per-

centage of loss, 31.

At Petersburg, fought June 15-19, 1864, there were 1,688 killed, 8,513 wounded, 1,-185 missing, a total of 11,385. The number in battle was 100,000; percentage of loss, 11.

#### A Gauntlet Accepted. McMurty (wildly)-Yure anither! An

fer two pins Oi'd come over until yure yard an' bate yez. McTammany (excitedly)-Did yes hear thot, Hanorsh? Trow me out yure pin cushion, darlint .- Judge.

### TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus. The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 12.01 a. m., for Monday, July 4, 1898.

A child born on this day will have a hurrah make-up and a Santiago tempera-Even the moon was full last night.

The temperature vesterday was enough o make one feel like a Rough Rider. There is considerable shade on Cour House square that lacks benches. Some one cut the string on Officer

Ajacchus' Advice. The men who stand on the corners and critise the army ought to refrain on this day at least.

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