## the Scranton Tribune

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### TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, JULY 16, 1898.



### 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-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 so conduct myself as to win the respect 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. Proceessary investigations have been authorized by committees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and pur-pose to correct these and other evils in Fo 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 public duty.

The president's failure to name Grover Cleveland as one of the Hawalian commissioners was no doubt very painful to his great and good friend. Queen

### Terms of Peace.

Public opinion in the United States forced the war with Spain; public opinion must decree the conditions of peace. Those in authority will recognize that their duty is to act in obedience to the general sentiment of the people rather than along any lines of personal sentiment. It is possible, for instance, that President McKinley, be ing by nature a most generous man. would personally incline toward leniency to Spain; his individual choice, perhaps, would be to let Spain off as easily as possible. We do not know that this is the situation; we simply assume it. Such an attitude would do credit to his sympathics and his magnanimity. But being officially the executive of the will of the people he will do as the people desire and it, therefore, is now for the people through press and public men to declare their intentions.

Our interpretation of the general judgment is that while it is indifferent to the matter of money recompense from Spain, preferring to rest its demands on a higher basis, and while it entertains no feeling of bitterness or thirst for revenge, yet it can view in no other light than as an imperative moral duty that Spain be separated from all her colonies. Spanish colonial administration stands self-revealed as so grossly cruet, unfair, dishonest and inefficient that a war begun on a humanitarian basis cannot compromise its own motives by stopping short of a complete undoing of these inhuman colonial bonds. How the people of Spain choose to govern themselves is very largely a concern and risk of their own, with which we need not interfere: but how they govern other people is a matter of humanity, and since we have undertaken to execute humanity's commission in Spain's premises we must, for our own reputation and conscience, do a thorough job.

This being true, it remains to save Spain from false hopes and to this end a candid declaration of intentions is fast becoming an international neces-

The Wilkes-Barre man who painted an American flag on the sidewalk on the Public Square found himself not so popular as he had supposed and after several hundred pedestrians had avoided his place of business and walked out in the street rather than tread on the Stars and Stripes he had the grace to remove the emblem of his country from its humiliating location.

## Captain Gridley.

Sad as death is at best, there will be comfort to the family and friends of Captain Gridley in the knowledge that his end was as an honest sailor would have it. The Manila correspondent of the Chicago Record, Mr. McCutcheon, under date of June 2 writes thus of Captain Gridley's departure from the was ended as we know:

"Captain Gridley, who has been in States May 25. He has been in poor health for some time, but preferred to come down for the naval battle before leaving his command. The ceremonies attending his departure were quite appropriate and affecting. All the men on the Olympia were drawn up in muster just before he left the ship and a boat's crew of officers rowed him over in the captain's gig to the Zafiro, on

which he was to go to Hong Kong. The band of the Olympia played 'Auld Lang Syne' as he left, and then switched to 'The Girl I Left Behind Me' as he reached the Zafiro, and last, the strains of 'Home, Sweet Home.' As more and Roston, the crews were lined band caught up the fading notes of the Olympia's music and played 'Home, Sweet Home' until the figure of the departing captain was only a white patch against the dark shadows of the Zafiro's awnings. As long as he was in earshot the cheers of the crews floated out to him and the best wishes of 1,500 men went with him."

Death following such a record of good service and high esteem won present moment is inapposite and irriamong associates is robbed of most of When the second expedition reached civilians what is good for the men

Honolulu there awaited it 4000 pumpkin pies, and yet there are those who doubt Hawali's capability for Americaniza-

### The Mckinley Doctrine.

If the Paris Matin is correct the to his multifarious and ubiquitous duties the self-imposed task of giving own country. a new interpretation to the Monroe doctrine. The exegesis will demand more labor than he possibly anticipates, America is prepared to stand by the Monroe doctrine, just as it stands by the integrity of the constitution. The doctrine or policy attributed to James Monroe is as little in conflict with the political aspirations of the Furopean powers in their course of colonial aggrandizement as is the iviolability of the confederation of the German empire. The basic principle of the Monree doctrine is the integration of the American continent; the restraint of hostile nations from establishing themclives side by side in the Western hemisphere, as they are now doing in China and in Africa.

The Monroe doctrine can be of little value as a moral force unless it is apheld by physical force. It is quite true that the Monroe doctrine has been tacitly accepted by Europe since we incorporated in our national political system but this has been simply because we have not once up to the present time come into open conflict with a European power over an issue bearing upon that doctrine. The idea of the Emperor William seems to be that we have abrogated the Monroe doctrine by our occupation of the Philippine irlands; that as we have followed a policy seemingly in conflict with the in plied obligations of that doctrine by waging a war of aggression on a European power and occupying or intending to occupy a portion of her territories, we are not entitled to claim from other states an acquiescence in the Monroe doctrine except such as we may impose by force. It were easy to establish that this interpretation is failaclous in all things save its recognition of the sovereignty of force. We never said that if a European rower misbehaved to us and to humanity we should withhold the hand of punishment. We simply said that if Europe would let us alone so far as max and combines and we have done

The course of Germany in the Philippines, therefore, has no more correlation with the Monroe doctrine than it has with the Thirty-Nine Articles. We arms were inferior to those of the enace at war with Spain, and by all rights emy in range and in the use of black and obligations of international law we are entitled during that war neither to assistance nor to resistance from the powers. War implies the minimum of responsibility and consideration towards the enemy. If Germany believes that bringing comfort to the nemy is none of our business, we must simply enforce the lesson that it is. If the European chancelleries are now discussing the eventual intervention of the powers in the Philippine islands, let them go on discussing. It will not end to modify our policy a hair's breadth. The Monroe doctrine warns European land-grabbers off the American hemisphere because their absence is essential to our welfare. The defeat of Spain being at this time also essential to our welfare we shall administer it where we please and in the settlement of peace make and enforce our own terms. That will be, not the Monroe, but the McKinley doctrine. It is a logical outgrowth of the Monroe doctrine and it is made necessary at this time by the enlarged position and responsibilities to which the war with Spain has unexpectedly brought us.

The more we learn about Admiral Cervera the more we are convinced that he is too good a man to be handicapped by having to wear a Spanish

## Cause and Effect.

Acting Agent Faguet, of the French ine, in a letter published Thursday, vehemently defends both officers and crew of the lost ship, La Bourgogne and refutes the tales of their brutality, which, he says, have been grossly exaggerated. It is no doubt impossible to get at all the real facts of this great catastrophe but to quote Dr. J. M. Buckley in his strong comparison with regard to other lines: "It is not Divine Providence exclusively that enables the Cunard line to declare that in its career it has not lost the life of a passenger. It is human providence, human discipline, human skill,

human self-control." The investigation of the Bourg gne disaster is being pursued under obvious difficulties, owing to the loss of the ship's officers, but it is worthy of note that the captain of the Cromartyshire swears that one of the rescued fleet on the journey homeward which | crgineers of the ill-fated vessel admitted to him that the speed of La Bourgogne had not been slackened in command of the Olympia, obtained a the fog. This testimony is corrobosick leave and left for the United rated by one other officer, the only person who actually witnessed the collision, who testified that four of the steamers' crew told him the same regarding her speed. This testimony

illumines Dr. Buckley's comment, An interesting record of punctuality in railroading was made last year by the Lehigh Valley Railroad company

"Black Diamond Express." On the westward run this train kept within five minutes of schedule time on 287 out of 213 days, or 92 per cent., while on the eastward run the percentage as the ship got under way, swung into was 93, there being only 23 instances of delay. As a result of this fidelity the Zafiro passed between the Balti- to schedule the road had no accidents and no damage bills to pay, and public up on both vessels and the Baltimore's patronage increased steadily. There is a lesson in its experience for all kinds of common carriers, including street car companies.

> The Women's Christian Temperance union is an admirable institution and one to which we wish every success; but for it to inundate commanding officers with letters of remonstrance on the sale of intoxicating liquors at the tating and does little good. It simply pesters men who have their hands already full, and who know better than under their command.

Steamship agents report that the demand for transportation to Europe, temporarily depressed by the war, is now rapidly increasing, with available facilities already inadequate. It is a emperor of Germany is about to add pity the American traveler doesn't take one summer off for investigation of his

> It seems a pity to blow up all our submarine mines without having one shot at Camara's fleet. The country has paid a great deal for those mines and at least it ought to have a front seat at the show when they go off.

That Spanish privateer which is "laying" for our Klondike argonauts is probably related to the aurora borealis.

Now is the time for Blanco to make another theatrical stab at himself, with men near to avert real harm.

## How the Country Accepts the News

THIRTY DAYS after his departure from Tampa General Shafter has received the surrender, not only of the city of Santiago, but of nearly the whole of the province of that name, with an army corps esti-mated at 25,000 men. As against this there is a loss of the American forces of out 260 men dead and some 1.500 wound-nearly all of whom will recover. In addition, the fine squadron of Cervera has been completely destroyed, with the loss of one man. We think this is a omplete answer to those yellow journals who have been criticising the conduct of the war from its beginning, who have told the administration daily that it was doing drong, and have laid down the cam-paigns for their guidance which have been refused. We doubt if the history of warfare shows anything more admir-able than this. It will be hard to find a case of an army so hastily collected, transported by sea, fighting its way from a landing point, besieging a city and capturing it with an army greater than its own numbers, together with immense territory, in the space of a month. It is high compliment to the valor of the American soldiers, to the strategy of the American generals, and to the power of

### Irresistible.

From the Philadelphia Press. Deficient the expedition undoubtedly was, but it has won-more cannot be, trying to overthrow our sovereignty it was without cavalry. It lacked ar-we would keep out of Europe's intri-tillery. It carried no train. It was unprovided with lighters to land siege guns. men were in heavy clothing. One fourth of the force was made up of men civilians six weeks before. Not a private had ever been under fire save a few in Indian skirmishes. Not a brigade powder. Both Spanish artillery and small arms were provided with smokeless pow-der. Neither of our weapons had it. The Spanish troops had been in the field for three years. They occupied a forti-tied position of their own choosing and of great strength. The harbor was protected by a powerful fleet. In spite these odds, it was true wisdom t was true wisdom to risk all in a bold blow, and this wise daring has won. The Spanish fleet is destroyed. Santiago has fallen. With it falls all Eastern Cuba. The supremacy of American arms is established. The men who could take Santiago under these odds can go anywhere and do anything.

## An Object Lesson.

From the Philadelphia Record. We could have converted the doomed city into a charnel house by a raking fire from our guns at close range. We could have compelled a humiliating surrender under pain of shooting our enemy to pieces; but, with unparalleled magnanim ity, we have foregone the satisfaction of humbling the foe to the dust, and have saved his pride by permitting him to evacuate the town with the honors of war and by offering the defeated army transportation to Spain. It was a victory of the altruistic spirit which animates the American people over the savage lust of conquest. It has not transpired from whom emanated the idea of thus building a golden bridge over which the enemy might honorably retreat; but the conception was in complete harmony with the design to conduct a necessary war as humanely as possible, and it will stand as a shining example for the emulation of civilized armies,

## Quick Work.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. Cervera took his ships to Santiago on May 19, and on May 30 Commodore Schley reported that he had the Spanish ad-miral bottled up. That was just six weeks ago. On June 3 the Merrimae was sunk in the mouth of the harbor in an attempt to cork the bottle, which was not entirely successful. Shafter's troops began landing at Balquiri, fifteen miles from Santiago, on June 22, and Cervera's fleet was taken out of the harbor and destroyed on July 3, after a sanguinary battle by the land forces, lasting two days, July 1 and 2. Since that time there has been no fighting of consequence, ten days having been consumed in negotia-tions for the surrender of the city. The campaign really lasted no more than twelve days-from June 20 to July 3-but the losses were very heavy, aggregating at least 1,500 out of the army of 16,500 originally landed.

### General Shafter. From the Philadelphia Press.

General Shafter has won the success deserves the praise and will enjoy the which comes to supreme success bulldog tenacity. His plans have had all the merit of courageous simplic-ity. From landing to surrender he pushed straight on to the end in view, and he has won. He did not worry the war de partment for the impossible. He made no complaint of his lacks. He asked no allowances for the manifest imperfec-tions of the expedition. He was there to do the work, and he did it, pushing his men from point to point and taking great risks, but justifying them all by com-plete success. Working as he did under the gaze of the whole country, he has had much criticism, often cruelly unjust, al-ways based on the half-truth of an incom-plete enterprise; but he has taken San-tiago and he will be gratefully remem-bered by a country which owes to his courage, tenacity, victory gained

difficulties. Sick or well, he has always kept fighting and steadily moved for-ward, and of such is the kingdom of war.

From the Philadelphia Times. The heroism of our troops before San lago, in which there could be no distinct ion made between the regulars and the volunteers just fresh from their homes will stand out in American history a equaling the heroism of any of our great achievements of the past. The Spanish army was the least of the obstacles which confronted our brave boys at Santiago. A most inhospitable climate, with daily floods alternating with scorching suns, and without anything approaching adequate commissary, quartermaster or hospital supplies, they have fought, sac-rificed and suffered as few troops in any war have done.

### The Best Course.

From the Washington Star. The shipping to Spain of the soldiers taken at Santiago is unquestionably the best course for the government to pur-sue. The cost of their maintenance in the United States would be far greater than that of their shipment home. If permit-ted to depart unarmed for other parts of the island they would be either speedily rearmed by the Spanish authorities from the extra stores at the capital or slain by the Cubans as they made their way to the large cities. The shipping of the whole body to Spain is undeniably the easiest way out of the difficulty.

### Hats Off to Miles.

From the New York Sun. To General Nelson A. Miles is due salutation in connection with Santiago, although he was late upon the field. Miles is a fighter of weight, and it was not in human nature that his arrival at Santlago could fail to incline the Span-ish general, Toral, to consider more respectfully the arguments for surrender.

### The Right Way.

From the Wilkes-Barre Record. Admiral Dewey seems to be built afer the pattern of General Grant. When he sees that a certain thing ought to be done he goes right in and does it with-out waiting for instructions from any-where. It is the only effective way in time of war.

### Their Turn Coming.

From the Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer. General Blanco and Admiral Camara should not be too envious of the atten-tion Admiral Cervera, our distinguished prisoner, is receiving; their turn will soon ome, unless peace does.

### IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY.

From the Chicago Record.

The people of the United States have been accused of sordidness and commer-cialism. The worship of the dollar, it is said, has dominated everything, to the exclusion of culture, and has prevented the upbuilding of governmental institu-tions pure enough and strong enough to minister to the wants of the people and to protect the weak from the aggressions of the powerful and corrupt. There is doubtless a superficial truth, at least, in the accusation,

But, whatever the world may have said in the past, it cannot deny that at the present time the people of this nation are moved by a mighty and noble senti-ment that has nothing to do with the dol-lar or with the instincts of commercialism. In the name of humanity and of civilization this people has gone to war in the cause of freedom and for the purpose of driving from the western hemisphere the moribine remnant of mediac-val rule. The effect of that one inspiration upon the national character car never be obliterated. In the name of hu manity we went out to help a suffering and struggling people. The cry on raised so effectively can never again dlenced, and it must be instrumental i bringing needed reforms at home. When the conditions of working men and wo-men are oppressive, in the name of hu-manity society must demand with a louder voice than ever before that (hose onditions be remedied. Where ch are deprived of the rights and privilege of childhood, in the name of humanity will there come a demand for relief Where failure to provide proper safe guards to life and limbs results in uncessary injury, the public, in the name of humanity, will demand legislative in-terference. Wherever social wrong and terference. Wherever social wrong and injustice exist the demand for abatement, in the name of humanity, must receive

In the name of civilization, too, noto-rious evils of government and politics must be subject to ever more and mo: effective attack. Having assumed to drive Spain from the western hemisphere ecause of its incapacity to rule, we musbe on the alert that our own civilization be not discredited by the growth of cor ruption, inefficiency and spoils methods in our political institutions. In the name of humanity and of civilization the American people have been profoundly stirred The force of this same sentiment is bound count for much in the improvemen of our own governmental and social in

## LESSON IN PREPAREDNESS.

From the Philadelphia Press. The American people had a lesson preparedness given them on July 3 at Santingo that ought not to be lost. When the Spanish fleet attempted to escape from the harbor an American fleet larger and better armed and equipped stood ready to receive it, and in three hours every Spanish ship was sunk or beached, the crews were drowned or captured and the admiral was a pris-oner on board an American vessel. Supose there had been only a few American hips of an inferior class in front of Santiago harbor. Cervera's fleet might have escaped and now be harrying the coast of the United States and doing more damage every day than the entire cost of all the battle-hips and cruisers under the command of Admiral Sampson. The American people would have saved a few million dollars in shipbuilding and lost ten times as much more in property destroyed, to say nothing of the uncertainty and anxiety caused by knowing that the going where it pleased.

ish fleet as soon as it appeared in the open. War is like every other business. a manufacturer is not ready with the right kind of goods he must step out of the market. The man who does not keep up with the demands of the time must give way to one more skillful and sagacious. It is the same with nations. They must keep abreast of progress or see some other nation push them to the rear. The people that is not ready for war these days runs the risk of loss and humiliation. When the war broke out Spain's naval power stood to curs in about the same relation that ours stood to any one of the three great Con-tinental powers of Europe. The result tinental powers of Europe. The result of Spain's unpreparedness is evident. Do the American people ever wish to be caught in the same condition and over-

sulted. All this was avoided by having

the ships ready to grapple with the Span

### natched as Spain was at Santiago? DEWEY IS A DIPLOMAT,

Manila Letter in Washington Post.

I mentioned Admiral Dewey's ability as an administrator and diplomat, and am pleased to return to this subject. While maintaining a most vigorous blockade, he in the case of its justly celebrated against odds and under extreme physical posal. He has made himself exceeding- use in his day and generation.

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25 dozen Ladies' Night Gowns, embroidery trimmed and nicely tucked, reinforced backs and good cotton, the 75 cent kind, at 49 cents.

15 dozen Ladies Gowns of Masonville cotton, handsomely trimmed, the \$1.00 kind. Saturday 59 cents.

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No. 40 Taffeta Ribbons, all shades, 14 cents. No. 60 Taffeta Ribbons, all shades, 18 cents. 5-inch Satin Ribbons, all shades, only 27 cents per yard.

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ters. Instead of carrying on with the absolutism of a conqueror he has added and facilitated their business so far as it did not interfere with his duties. praise is sounded in every port in the far cast, and when he was in need of coal these shipmasters readily sold him 3,000 tons, so that he was well supplied.

### INTOXICANTS IN WARFARE. From a Physician's Letter in the Sun.

It is encouraging to intelligent and progressive minds, even at this late period in our boasted civilization, to learn that the house committee on alcoholic liquor traffic has rendered a report unant mously declaring that the canteen at soldiers' homes and army posts is not only detrimental to discipline, but has a gen-eral demoralizing effect and no corre-sponding benefit. This committee might well go further, and with truth and justice, demonstrated by long experience state what has been established as a fact, that alcoholic liquor is not only detrimental to discipline and generally demoralizing in its effects, but that it is detrimental in its effects upon the physi cal, nervous, and mental powers and qualifications of those who use it. No person is better, either mentally or

physically, for having used alcoholic liquor in any form. Field Marshal Lord Wolseley has demonstrated this fact, under the most trying ordeal, with the Brit ish army in a tropical country; and many large manufacturing firms in this ountry and in others have found, by prolonged experimentation, that work of every character and kind is al-ways done by the employes who are abstainers, or by others when absolutely

free from alcohol.

By all means abolish the use of alco holic liquor among our troops, and give them tea, coffee, cola, or even strychnine and digitalline, under the directlo of the army and pavy surgeons, and a wholly different class of men will be found on duty, enabled to endure the greatest fatigue possible for the individual, with always a clear head, steady fruitless chase might have followed and an indefinite prolongation of the war regizing effect each day, which will bring surprising results. Alcohol first excites and overstimulates the nervous and arterial systems, and then causes a dulling of the perceptive faculties.

## A COMING CITIZEN.

From the Utica Press. If his life is spared and the war lasts

long enough to give scope to his activity, Theodore Roosevelt will return from the fields of battle one of the most famous men of the United States. His career may already be called a brilliant one. It is quite in contrast with that chosen by most young nen possessing his environ ment. He has from the beginning sought to serve the public good. He has shown courage in every position in which he has been placed. His work in the reformation of the New York police force is particu-larly well-remembered. In his brief term as assistant secretary of the navy he ren dered service of the most important chac acter. When he resigned this post there was sincere regret on the part of President McKinley, but Mr. Roosevelt's desire to go to the front was gratified, and by gallant conduct at Santiago he has won the colonelcy of the Rough Riders, in whose organization he was largely instrumental. No doubt greater honors are maintaining a most vigorous blockade, he willingly gave permission to a delegation of British and German merchants to remove their families to Cavite. He ordered that place to be made sanitary and pursue in peace and in war. The United dered that place to be made sanitary and placed Consul Williams in charge. The consequence is that wealthy Manila families. like that of the Cortes, have placed all their houses in Cavite at Dewey's dissideration of his intense purpose to be of

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The style, quality of material and workmanship of our line is too well known to need any comment further than that we are overstocked for this time of the year and have to make room for our Fall lines that will soon

be ready for delivery.

Every garment in stock has been remarked at reductions varying from 10 to 25 per cent, below regular prices for this sale, which will positively last for

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ity during the season.

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somely trimmed, worth \$1.50. SALE PRICE \$1.19. One Lot Underskirts, plain and good quality muslin, regular price 50c and 65c. SPECIAL PRICE 39c and 49c,

One Lot Drawers, neat embroidery SPECIAL PRICE 25c. One Lot Drawers, plain tucked, extra SPECIAL PRICE TO CLOSE 39c.

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