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SCRANTON, JULY 18, 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-TER, Congressmen - at - Large - SAMUEL A. DAVENPERT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

#### LEGISLATIVE.

Sennte. 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. Unrecessary 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 #0 far as I have the power. It will be my purpose while governor of Ponusyivania.

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 have I am only tealous of which they being. 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.

These sultry summer days, when thousands of persons are eager to enjoy the cooling shade of Nay Aug park, it is evident that if the city of Scranton is going to make that tract of land a park in fact in time to be of full benefit to the present generation it had better bestir itself.

#### The Big Development of the War.

A little later, when the excitement of war shall have subsided, intelligent Americans will recognize as worthy of exceptional admiration a new war here whose dimensions will grow the more carefully his official character and achievements are studied. We refer to the commander-in-chief of our land and naval forces, President William McKinley.

He went into office with many menibers of his own party distrustful, not of his ability, experience or sincerity, but of his firmness. There were those who feared that while he had the best of intentions he might yield unduly under pressure and end in vaciliation a career begun in high dedication. Many presidents before him had described a similar career.

But in the three great tests which have thus far come to him he has surpassed, not only the general expectations of the country but even the specific and well-calculated anticipations of his friends. The explosion of the Maine gave him the opportunity to unite judicial poise with statesmanlike prudence and foresight. McKinley was not swept off his feet. A judge on the bench could not have been more deliberative and impartial in his attitude pending receipt of the verdict of the jury of investigation. The eye of civilization turned full upon him, but not a tremor disturbed his official self-control. Yet the news of that crime had hardly ceased to click on the wire ere he was quietly at work preparing every resource of the government for the

inevitable war. A second test came when, with the war spirit bursting all barriers in congress and overwhelming every man at the capitol who tried to resist its imperious rush he nevertheless foresaw the character of the struggle and its conditions with such a nicety of understanding that he guided this outburst into safe channels and saved not only our diplomacy but also our army and navy from inestimable embarrass. ment. Recognition of the Cuban provisional republic, as all persons can see now, would have been a deeply-regretted mistake. Eut for William Mc-Kinley that mistake would have been made by a two-thirds vote in both

branches of congress. The third test, though less exciting, was still more exacting but it also found him amply qualified. At Santiago a desperate attack had been temporarily checked by tremendous slaughter, numbers considered. The American forces, waist-deep in watery trenches, alternately chilled and broiled in the capricious weather of a tropical rainy season, had begun to succumb at a terrifying rate to malaria and dreaded yellow fever. The be leaguered commander,upon demand.offered to yield conditionally. Every general up to and including the major general commanding, influenced by pity and quickened by fear of disease, rec ommended acceptance of the Spanish commander's conditions. They took the immediate view. But generous, humane William McKinley, in nature as tender as a child, looked ahead and said: "No terms but the enemy's unconditional surrender." Unconditional surrender it was, and by this means, probably, the fighting part of the war

Some men who look great grow small under weight of responsibility; but bring so much improvement there that

William McKinley apparently needs responsibility to enable him to climb the heights of patience, prudence and wisdom. He is the one big development of the war.

Sunday seems to be the Americans' lucky day. And we don't believe this is mere accident, either.

Remarkable Trade Figures. The record of this, the most remarkable year in the commerce of the United States, which has just been completed by the Bureau of Statistics, becomes especially interesting when compared with that of preceding years. Not only does the year's record gurpass that of any previous year in the total exportations and the exports of manufactured articles, but for the first time in the history of the country the exports are twice as great as the imports, and the exports of manufactures exceed the imports of manufactures. The value of the exportations of the fiscal year 1898 is more than seven times that of 1865, four times as much as in 1869, twice as much as in 1877, sixty per cent, more than in 1887, twenty per cent. in excess of the great commercial year of 1892 and \$180,000,000 more than the greatest year of our export trade, 1897. The balance of trade in our favor is more than double that of any previous year and nearly equal to that of the past five years combined. The net importations of gold exceed those of any preceding year in the history of the country, the total gold imports in excess of exports being for the full year, \$104,985,279, including coin, bullion and ore, while no preceding year ever reached the \$100,-000,000 line in net imports of gold. When to this is added the fact that the imports of merchandise of the year are less than in any year since 1885, and with this single exception, less than in any year since 1879, it becomes apparent that the record of the fiscal

The balance of trade in our favor in the year under consideration is \$615 -259,024 against \$286,263,144 in 1897, \$264,-661,666 in 1879, \$259,712,718 in 1881, \$257,-814,234 in 1878, \$237,145,950 in 1894 and \$202,875,686 in 1892, while no other year, except these mentioned, ever reached the \$200,000,000 line in its balance of trade, or "excess of exports over imports" as it is termed by the official reports of the Bureau of Statistics. Indeed, it is only since 1875 that the balance of trade has been as a rule in our favor. From 1791 to 1876 there were but sixteen occasions in which the exports of the year exceeded the imports. Since that time, however, the balance of trade has been almost constantly in our favor, only three years, 1888, 1889 and 1893, showing an excess of imports of merchandise over our exports. The excess of imports over exports in the 85 years prior to 1876 was \$2,215,404,610, while the excess of exports over imports since that time has been \$3,191,268,300. Thus the centennial year seems to have been a turning point in our commercial relations with other parts of the world. In the 85 years prior to that date the balance of trade was almost constantly against us, but since that time has been almost constantly in our favor.

Agricultural productions, of course, form a large proportion of the exportations of this greatest year in the history of our commerce, yet they do erm as large a proportion as in many preceding years. Only 71 per cent, of the exportations of the year 1898 are products of agriculture, while in 1894 they were over 72 per cent. of our total exports; in 1893, over 74 per cent.; in 1892, over 78 per cent.; in 1881, more than 82 per cent.; and in 1880, more than 83 per cent, of the total exports. In spite of the fact that the manufacturers of the country had an unusual demand upon them from the home markets during the past year by reason of the unusually small importations of manufactures, they have not only supplied the home market but increased their exports over those of any preceding year, so that the total exportations of manufactured goods in the year just ended reaches nearly \$300,000,000, while in no year prior to the centennial did they reach as much

88 \$100,000,000 A comparison of the exports of 1898 with those of 1888 shows an increase of practically 100 per cent. in that period, the total for 1888 being \$695,-954,507 against \$1,231,311,868 in 1898, This extension of our export trade has been in all parts of the world, but especially with distant points and with those countries and continents which but a decade ago purchased but little of our productions.

To Africa, which in 1888 bought but little over three million dollars' worth of our productions we have, during the past year, sold seventeen million dollars' worth; to Japan, which took but little over four million dollars' worth in 1888, our sales in the year just ended were valued at twentyone million dollars; to China, which took but four and one-half million dollars' worth in 1888, we sold in 1898 ten million dollars' worth; to Austria-Hungary, which took less than half a miltion dollars' worth in 1888, our sales in 1898 were over five million dollars in value; Belgium, which took less than ten million dollars' worth in 1888, took forty-seven million dollars' worth in 1898; Denmark increased from three millions in 1888 to over twelve millions in 1898; the Netherlands from sixteen millions in 1888 to about sixty-five millions in 1898; France from less than forty millions in 1888 to nearly one hundred millions in 1898; Germany from fifty-six and one-half million dollars' worth in 1888 to over one hundred and fifty million dollars' worth in 1898; British North America from thirtyeight millions in 1888 to about eightyfive millions in 1898, and the United Kingdom from three hundred and sixty-two millions in 1888 to about five

And this growth has just begun. The war bonds, it is true, are coin bonds, but the "coin" in mind is coin kept at a parity with gold and no other kind of coin will ever be used in the bonds' redemption.

hundred and forty millions in 1898.

President McKinley knows the difference between backbone and sheer

The American flag over Santiago will

one day to petition to make it permanent.

#### Our Superiority in Men.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean gives credit where it is due when it calls attention to the fact that our wonderful naval victories have been due not only to the "men behind the guns" but as well to the men who man the engines. It adds with timely justice:

"In this country it is not a disgrace for a man to soil his hands or his clothes in work about machinery. There is no reluctance on the part of the best trained and ablest experts to come to close quarters with engines and machinery. The chief engineer of a vessel ranks with the captain. He and his assistants often play as important a part in the efficiency of a vessel as the captain and the men behind the guns. If the Oregon had not been well officered in its engineer department that battleship never could have made the extraordinary journey around the continent. If the engineers of all our battleships in front of Santiago had not been of the very best, if they had not had control of the machinery that contributes to the speed of war yessels, and if they had not been moved by enthusiasm as ardent and by courage as high as the men who were doing the fighting, the Brooklyn and the Oregon would not have overtaken the fast cruisers of the Spanish fleet.

ngineer department is up to the very highest standard in American warships. Engineers take as much pride in their work as the captains and their subordinates. As many inducements are offered to high-class young men to enter the engineer department as to enter any other. It is not so in the Spanish navy. The Spaniards of the military or naval class do not take kindly to what they describe as the year 1898 is an altogether unusual one. lirty work about a ship. On many of the Spanish vessels the engineers have educated abroad and have less nterest in their work than if they were Spaniards. In our navy the engineers are full of the American spirit and are as proficient as the schools and experience can make them.

"The truth is that the work in the

'In every engagement in which the American fleet has participated there has been enthusiasm from the lowest man to the highest. Correspondents on board the great battleships say that every man seems to be in love not only with the ship itself, but with every foot of space that is associated with his duty. With the finest of modern guns, with the best gunners, with the latest improvements in propelling machinery, and with engineers as fond of machinery as a horseman is fond of a horse, our navy has not only great fighting power but great seaworthiness. The ships are handled well because they are manned and officered as are few other ships in the world."

Under the circumstances it is not unreasonable to expect as a result of this wor that American ship yards and American constructors of machinery will hereafter do a rushing foreign

More than half the war bond bids came from individuals. In other words, the American citizen has proved his

### financial independence.

There has been some commotion caused both here and in England by an extraordinary letter written by Mr. Cunningham Graham to the London St. James Gazette. Graham alleges that the gunners on our fleet at Manila were Englishmen, kidnapped in some mysterious way out of the English navy. Captain Crowningshield has taken the trouble to contradict this idiotic statement. Graham is probably as perfect a specimen of the political degenerate as exists. He was elected to parliament and retained his seat for a short time. In the house of commons he developed into an unmitigated bore and nuisance. He posed as an extreme socialist. As a matter of fact he is a Scottish laird and likewise a very wealthy man, who makes some pretension to royal descent and keeps strict account of his own flithy lucre however ready he is to confiscate that of others. He was committed to jail for six weeks during his parliamentary career for leading a mob of desperadoes in Trafalgar square and as a consequence forfeited the favor and confidence of respectable Englishmen. His sympathies are with the Spaniards because he once lived for a considerable time in Spanish America. A Scotchman, he married a Spanish lady. An atheist, he collaborated with his wife in writing the life of St. Elizabeth, a Spanish saint, a very extraordinary woman, the reformer of the religious order of Carmelites, and a trancendental thaumaturgist and mystic in an age of mysticism and belief in miracles. Graham is not so foolish as he acts. nor so idiotic as he writes. He could tell you a good deal about Spanish Fours.

No colony was ever a drag on a nation that knew how to colonize.

#### THE BRAVE AT HOME.

We do not send them all away-Our brayest and our best-When the battle-cry is sounding And the engle leaves its nest; There are brave battalions marching, And the heroes face the roar Of the guns that belch their lightning In the thunderstorms of war.

When they march away to glory, When the flags above them wave When the ration sends its greeting To the valiant and the brave, There are tender heroes waiting, There are brave ones left behind. As the bugle's note of sorro Wafts its music on the wind.

Tis a women's way to struggle In the silence of her griof; 'Tis the childheart's tender habit-In her dreamland make-beliefo behold the days with courage And to live throughout the night For the breaking of the light.

Ab, the little lips of loving, So ripe with red-rose laughter And so innocent with glee! Ali, the hearts of sweethearts, hoping Till the dawn shall bring the light, The wives that wait the echoes From the fields where heroes fight!

# Our Naval Heroes

From the Philadelphia Times.

or at any time in the future without any additional great victory achieved by the navy, the next to universal judgment of the people of the whole country would be that Rear Admiral as the Dewey should be crowned Admiral as the great naval hero of the war, and that Commodore Schley should be made Rear Admiral with the thanks of congress. There are scores of lesser heroes developed in our great naval battles who have made the public familiar with the names of Hobers, Welczycieki and others, and of Hobson, Wainwright and others, and there are thousands who rank as the "man behind the gun" to whose skill and courage we are largely indebted for our marvelous triumphs, but the two men who stand in the very forefront of heroism today, and who will go into his-tory as the great naval heroes of the struggle, are Rear Admiral Dewey and ommodore Schley

Admiral Dewey has had the most diffi cult and delicate duties to perform of any officer in either army or navy. He startled the world by his destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor without the loss of a man or serious injury to a vessel, but grand as Admiral Dewey was in directing a great naval battle, he has shown himself ever grander in maintaining the honor and preserving the peace of the nation by the most masterly diplomacy. It is an open secret that the large German deet in the Philipthat the large German fleet in the Philip pine waters is not only a menace to Admiral Dewey, but a serious menace to the peace of the country. A single thoughtless act or unguarded expression would be selzed upon by the German fleet to make a landing and hoist the German days on the Philippings While German flag on the Philippines. While the German navy officers have been constantly irritating and at times estentatiously offensive, he has held them with a steady hand by his matchless skill in defeating their purpose without giving the semblance of cause for heavilities or the semblance of cause for hostilities of omplaints.

Under the pretext of protecting the German citizens in the besieged towns of Luzon, the capital island of the Philippines, Admiral Dewey has had to disarm the Germans by permitting no possible excuse for intervention. He has restrained Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, to the point of compelling him to observe the laws of civilized warfare. and the Germans now well understand that Admiral Dewey and our army will protect all classes and conditions in the city of Manila. If the Germans could thus under the pretext of protecting the very few German citizens who are there. land a force in Manila in advance of the Americans' occupation of the city, they would have the vantage ground of possession and would be a factor in dic tating the terms of peace so far as the Philippines are involved.

Being defeated at every turn by Admiral Dewey in their efforts to find a pretext for landing a force in Manila, the German fleet assumed the responsibility of protecting the Spanish garrison on Isla Grande in Subig bay, that was threatened with capture by the insurgents. When advised of this attitude of the German fleet Admiral Dewey imof the German fleet Admiral Dewey im mediately ordered the Raleigh and Con-cord, two of his minor war vessels, to proceed at once to Isla Grande and attack the Spanish fortifications and compel the surrender of the garrison. When the Raleigh and Concord arrived in Subig bay the German warship Irene was there performing its assigned task of protecting the Spanish garrison from the insurgents, but when Admiral Dewey's warships entered the bay to attack the enemy of the United States the Irene discreetly retired and Isla Grande was surrendered to Dewey's officers,

We regard Admiral Dewey's achieve ments in diplomacy as even surpassing the battle with Montijo's fleet, that stands unexampled in the naval conflicts of the world. Heroic as he is on his battleship in action, his mastery in dealing with the complicated international questions constantly confronting him must rank him as the first naval officer must rank him as the first naval officer of the United States and second to none in any nation; and when the war shall lose and this government shall come take account of the achievements of its heroes, the name of Admiral Dewey must lead all others in naval honors.

The people of the nation know but one other great naval hero, and he is Com-modore Schley. He directed from start o finish the entire fleet that engaged Cervera in his attempt to escape from Santiago, and destroyed every vessel un-der his command. Not only did he command the fleet with supreme skill, but his flagship, although one of the weakest of our great war vessels, did more hard fighting and more damage to the enemy's ships than any other vessel that was engaged. His flagship was struck by the enemy more frequently than all the other vessels combined. He headed off the Cristobal Colon, a vastly stronger ship than his own, and engaged single-handed and halted it until the Oregon came up with her powerful guns to aid in the final destruction. No matquire in recognizing Admiral Sampson as the commander of the fleet, in the considerate judgment and affectionate hearts of the American people there is but one great here of the naval battle at Santiago, and he is Commodore Schley

#### GENEROUS ADVERSARIES.

'Holland," in Philadelphia Press,

Chaplain Jones, of the Texas, who is at e hospital at the Brooklyn Navy Yard had an opportunity on the trip of the St. Louis from Santiago to Portsmouth, N. H., to see a good deal of Admiral Cer-vera and of the other officers of the Spanish squadron who were brought north by the St. Louis. In a conversation morning with Chaplain Jon said that some misapprehension had been caused by remarks attributed to Admiral Cervera which he could not have made. In the first place, Mr. Jones says, the admiral does not speak English or at least speaks with the greatest difficulty and only a few words. No remarks of his made for publication were interpreted nor was the admiral asked by any one to say anything for publication excepting one of the junior officers of the St Louis. That is also true Mr. Jones be-lieves, of the other officers, excepting, perhaps, in one instance. Two of the cap tains speak English fluently and the ad son also speaks English fairly well, and it may be that some things that Admiral Cervera said were in this way reported second-hand, so that they at last reached the public through the medium of the newspaper.

Mr. Jones, however, has visible proof of a meeting which he had with the ad-miral, and with all of the higher officers of the Spanish squadron as well as the priests who were also brought north. In a note-book or diary he has the autograph of the admiral and the captains and he also possesses evidences of conversations by means of interpreting. H wrote in English a statement to the effect that as soon as the naval battle was over the officers of the Texas being greatly impressed by the bravery of Cervera and his subordinates prepared a subscription paper with the view of collecting funds enough to buy a silver service and present it to the admiral as a tribute of the respect which his courage had caused. This statement was translated into Spanish and the notebook containing the original inal and the translation was then handed to the admiral. He read it and seemed grently impressed. Then he wrote in Spanish his reply and that having been translated into English by one of the of-ficers was given to Chaplain Jones. The reply expressed the deep sense of grati-tude and regard for the very high honor and the noble generosity which the American officers propose in this suggestion that a visible testimonial be presented to the admiral. He added that he should keep it as one of the proudest mementoes | brave men.

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Lot 2.-Perfect Fitting Wrappers, were 98c, now 75 cents. Lot 3 .- Perfect Fitting House Gowns, were \$1.49, now 98 cents. Lot 4.—Perfect Fitting House Gowns, were \$1.98, now \$1.49.

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of his life, and as an enduring proof of the generosity, the manliness and the

ficers of the American Navy.

The correspondence appears side by side in Chaplain Jones' note-book. It was al-most the only communication which the admiral had of a formal kind, certainly the only one whose authenticity is man-ifest by reason of the fact that it is in the admiral's own handwriting. But, although this brief sentiment is the only acknowledged expression of the admiral excepting the few words with which h replied to the ersign of the St. Louis when asked by that officer if he desired to say anything for publication, yet there came to Chaplain Jones many indications that the Spanish officers intend at the earliest possible moment to let the people of Spain and especially the Spanish government know that in the American officers the Spaniards have discovered a most generous, chivalrous, courteous and considerate foe. Captain Eulate through an interpreter intimated that the treat ment the Spanish officers had received might not be without effect in enabling Spain to come to a better understanding of the nature and quality of American naval officers. The Spanish officers were very much impressed when they were told that Chaplain Phillip, of the Texas, had checked his men when they began to cheer, and in doing so had said im pressively, almost pathetically, "Don't cheer, men, for those poor devils over there are dying."

#### SPANISH HONOR.

Manila Letter in Washington Post. During the recent insurrection in the Philippines a number of Cebuans enlisted with the Spaniards on the promise that their families would be looked after, that they should be exempt from tribute, and be regularly paid. They were absent on service for seven months, receiving no pay, and when they returned found their families starving, but had to pay the usual tribute. Then they rebelled. But they dispersed at the first appearance of the warships and the bombardment was most uncalled for.

The British consul protested energetic ally, but Spanish honor-bah! the word leaves a bad taste in the mouth—had to be satisfied. The business part of the defenseless and peaceful town was shelled by the Don Juan de Austria and another ship, so that the only buildings left standing are the foreign consulates and for-eign warehouses. After the bombardment Cebu was piliaged by the Spaniards. It was afterward almost a daily occurrence to see gang: of natives being taken to the were led out to be shot.

#### FOR HUMANITY.

From the Syracuse Post. There is no danger that the real purof so long as the memory of spain's brut-al treatment of helpiess humanity in Cuba remains. Dipionate may split hairs ever the construction of international law and discuss ladefinite v the abstract right of one nation to interfere with the management of another. The American couple care nothing for that. They were coucled by the heartrending appeals from starving women and children in a neignboring island, and thay would not have been true to their own manhood if they had turned deaf ears to those appeals. Whatsver results in the acquisition of territory may grow out of the war as incidents thereto, the fact remains that the United States too, up acms in behalf of humanity in as righteous a cause as ever enlisted the support of

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