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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 so conduct myself as to win the respect and good will of these 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 legislature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custom. Unrecessary investigations have been authorized by commit-tees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and purpose 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 honest, modest, daily discharge of

It is to be hoped that the proposition to cut down the trees within the Elmhurst boulevard speedway will not be carried into effect. The clearing out of a small amount of underbrush would answer all purposes and preserve the monarchs of the forest, which are none too plentiful.

#### Beginning a New Era.

The effulgent dawn of a new era in the history of the United States is marked by the issue of a state paper by President McKinley, providing in general terms for the government of the captured territory in Santiago de Cuba. The document is the first of its kind that has been issued by a president of the United States. Its significtion of general principles in the government of a captured territory, wise and far-seeing as these are to the conditions to which they are applied. It is in the fact that this paper marks the formal establishment of a new political power in Cuba under the protecting aegis of the United States; the beginning of an epoch of colonial dominion

The territorial and political interests of the nation have heretofore been confined to continental America. In this hemisphere we established our supremacy, and here it seemed until recently that we would remain forever, undisturbed by foreign complications or colonial ambition. This, however, was a superficial view of our destiny. European control of the East began to disturb that political balance which was hoped by Canning to have been brought into staple equipoise by the promulgation of the Monroe doctrine. We were told that we had nothing to do with the aggrandizement of continental powers in Asia. The partition of China, we were led to believe, concerned only the Chinese themselves; the rise of a great naval power in the East neither interested us nor threatened us; our commercial interests we thought were secure while England insisted, and as Sir Michael Hicks Beach, a member of the Salisbury cabinet, announced, would fight to secure free commerce to all the world with the Celestial empire. But free trade ingress into North China has not been secured by England; neither has Great Britain any Intention just now to fight to secure it. She took the port of Wei-Hai-Wei as her portion of the spoil, and so far as our interests in China are concerned, we must look after them ourselves. True to our traditions, we took no part, nor had we any intention of taking a part, in the scramble for Chinese territory. A fortuitous circumstance, which we neither brought about nor controlled, forced upon us the seizure of the Philippines, and we are now under the expense and liability of their maintenance, morally, commercially and politically. It is the unforeseen concatenation of events in the Pacific and the Atlantic which makes President McKinley's procla-

We are at the parting of the ways. We have no love for the word "imperialism." It does not represent our object nor our policy. Imperialism is the household word of despots; it does not give expression to our aims nor our principles. It were batter dropped. But we must deprecate equally the morbid sentimentalism which presupposes a disposition on our part to conquer for the sake of conquest; that we must become missionaries and schoolmasters before we set up as traders and civic rulers. England and pagan Rome have been the most successful colonizing nations that the world has ever seen. The secret of their success was that they allowed the natives to fellow their national customs. They did not try to assimilate where assimi-

will have our protection in Cuba, Hawall and the Philippines. It is quite enough if they make good use of it.

"The first effect of the occupation

of the enemy's territory is," says the president, "the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power." This can only be effected gradually, and in one way. The framework of the institutions will remain as they are. The form of government is not an object of such fundamental importance as is the manner in which the laws are administered. Bad laws wisely administered are tolerable; good laws corruptly applied are insufferable. The Code Napoleon, which is in operation in Cuba, will suit the military administration of the island better than anything we could devise or introduce. It is bureaucratic, but bureaucracy is an essential safeguard for a people just emerging from slavery into liberty. These municipal functions are subordinate to the military powers, which are supreme and absolute. President McKinley has put this principle in various lights. The power of taxation and levying duties and applying them to defraying the expenses of the war is to be exercised under such limitations as will not savor of confiscation. The prescribed duties which are in force now in the island will be enforced on neutral nations, as well as on our own, "in artices not contrabrand of war" brought in to any part of Cuba now in actual possession of our naval and military forces. In a word, the president's message has brought that part of Cuba in our possession within the sphere of law and order. This Cuban state paper cannot be estimated at its full importance at the present moment. We will not be able to realize its magnitude by its immediate effects. It covers enormous potential forces for America, the American people, and the civilized and semi-civilized world.

The idea of a government resting on the free and honest consent of the governed is so great a novelty in Cuba that it will naturally require some time for it to be properly appreciated.

#### The Santiago Problem.

An intelligent view of the situation now presented at Santiago was taken by the Cuban general, Garcia, when he declined to witness the surrender of the Spanish army or to enter the city so long as its municipal officials are of the persecuting race. Those who know Garcia will understand that his determination is due far less to personal vindictiveness than to a prudent wish to avoid inevitable friction-The hatred of Cuban for Spaniard has become such that the meeting of the two save in battle could hardly be other than embarrassing if not dangerous to good order, and therefore Garcia keeps his men away from the Spanlards until such time as the city and province are rid entirely of Spanish officials standing even as vanquished relics of Spanish sovereignty.

The administration does well, of course, to take hold of affairs in Santiago with a firm hand, retaining in office under its control the local Spanish authorities until the problem of Spain's evacuation is solved. No intelligent Cuban had reason to expect otherwise under the customs of war and in view of the peculiar conditions surrounding the present case. At the same time, it is idle to imagine that a permanent start will be made toward stable government in Cuba until the people of Santiago are themselves represented by direct choice in the personnel of the municipal administration. In the excited state of the Cuban mind and magination an American satrap will hardly be more welcome than a Spanish one; hence the advisability of an early recognition of the Cuban element at Santiago. That such recognition

will be given we have no doubt. Unquestionably it would be far easier o restore order in Cuba and promote the island's best interests by direct annexation than to establish out of the complex native elements an enduring independent government. But the harder task is the one we have assumed and we dare not without dishonor shirk the responsibility. Nor will it now do any good to regret it. The duty is before us and it must and will be performed.

If the American flag is to remain up in Cuba until the insurgents cease to hate their Spanish persecutors then annexation might as well be ratified at once.

## The Germans at Manila.

The protestations of the German gov-Irene at Subig bay were unauthorized and unaccountable have not prevented ity of Germany's professions of friendship and neutrality, but this does not relieve the terrible anxiety of Dewey. If he considers the matter in the light' of recent events at Manila our ambassador will probably change his mind. Dewey is saying nothing, but there can be no question of the crucial situation in which he is placed.

The eyes of the world are upon him. The hero of the most magnificent sea fight in history, he is constantly embarrassed, if not defied, by the inexplicable proceedings of the German admiral. He is desirous to avoid the necessity of appealing to his government and for instructions. He knows what these mation of such momentous importance. would be, and the terrible consequences which they might entail. It would be much safer if Ambassador White were to warn Germany that the proceedings

> Von Diedrichs, like the moth around the candle, it is to be feared will never quit until he has his wings scorched. Dewey has, by his patience, tact, courage and firmness, done more to avert general conflagration throughout the world than all the ambassadors of all the countries of Europe. It should be remembered that the rulers of the world are drawing nearer and nearer which show by the reflected glory of the every day to the realization of that Cid. It is this which has been preserved every day to the realization of that frightful apocalyptical anticipation, a long after the special purposes served universal war. An interchange of shots it is an anachronism attempted to be

would go perilously near to bringing it about. Diplomatic soft soap at Berin will not smooth this ugly difficulty out of the way if Von Diedrichs is not sharply called to account. A polite notice that this must be done would constitute just now a popular American state paper.

The Philadelphia Press puffs Acting Rear Admiral Sampson on the ground that he was the president's choice for the chief naval command. This alone is a slender basis for puffery and the Press should not feel surprised that its attitude in this matter is not in accordance with the public judgment. Were a colonol in the army with small be jumped over the heads of tried and trusty brigadier and major generals the public would have a right to expect from him achievements sufficient son was thus jumped in the navy he has done absolutely nothing to warrant the theory that his fitness is greatly superior to that of the ex perienced men he superseded; and when, in addition to disappointing natural and proper public expectations by failure to achieve important results he was so unfortunate as to put himself in the light of seeking to appropriate another's credit it is scant courtesy to an honest president to try to make it appear that the president sanctions that kind of thing. The public has no quarrel with Sampson and hopes he may yet win splendid laurels but it does not propose that Commodore Schley shall be longer deprived of what is due to him in public recogni-

The letter elsewhere on this page of a correspondent who thinks our large export trade shows we are going to pieces will convince few readers, more especially among those who know the figures show that our per capita home onsumption of staple articles of production-the highest of any nation in the world-is increasing almost as rapidly as is our export trade. We not only produce enough for this great consumption, but have a lot to spare for the other peoples of the earth. The fact that those people are willing to buy of us, paying our price, should not discourage our Peckville friend. If they can afford to buy we can afford to sell, and the more the better.

The commander of the Monterey is expected to capture the island of Yap on his way to Manila. It is hoped for the looks of the thing that Wilkes-Barre troops will not be stationed on the island of Yap.

It is fortunate in the present and past season of grave problems that the people who do most of the loud talking have the least to say regarding the conduct of the affairs of the govern-

In other words, Professor Norton continues to regard this war as criminal and Senator Hoar does not modify his earlier belief that Professor Norton is a tiresome old crank.

The history makers who have been working over time at Santiago will now take a brief rest and give their contemporaries a chance at Porto Rico.

evidently will not be the the Associated Press in Cuba, despite solemn pledges, is not held permanently by the United States.

Hawalian annexation, but it is believed that Grover Cleveland is inclined to stand out.

Queen Lil has become reconciled to

Dewey's next blank shot for German intermeddlers at Manila ought accidentally to have a slug in it.

As between fever at camp and bullets along the battle-line it isn't hard to guess the Thirteenth's choice,

President McKinley's state paper indicates that he is in favor of good government for Santiago.

# Historic Origin of Spanish Honor

New York Commercial Advertiser. HAT is the nature of the peculiar quality which figures so largely in the terminology of the pres-ent war? "Spanish honor" ap-pears in cable messages and army orders, as well as in official congratulations and the terms of peace sup-posed to have originated in Madrid. It is always accompanied by the proper adjective, as if sharply differentiated from the honor which forms part of the moral ernment that the proceedings of the personality of any other nation. Nevertheless, to the Spaniard it is no idle phrase, but implies something almost acred to him, something that he will their repetition. Ambassador White fight heroically for and lie and die to may be fully convinced by the sincer- avenge. It is said to animate the peasant as well as the caballero, and by the impress of custom and authority has be-come the dominant sentiment. It is as trong as ever in a nation which in mos ther respects has shown a continuous ecline since the defeat of the Armada

Racial characteristics and the peculiar surse of historic development have comined to produce a temper which, though the Spaniard is a Latin, distinguishes him from other Latins as clearly as from any branch of the Teutonic stock. Ethnologically, the Spaniard is of complex origin. Some authorities think that the ancient Iberian was of Mongolian blood, and if this be true, it may partly account for that callousness in the presence of suffer-ing which has been marked throughout the whole course of Spanish conquest and colonization. The original Iberian stock, after a large Celtic infusion from the North and a small Carthaginian ad-dition from Asia, was crossed with the Roman empire, while the Arab conquest and the vigorous life of Jewish settlement left a Semitic strain clearly evident in several provinces. While it is natural of Von Diedrichs cannot be continued to think that from this racial mixture safely much longer. They are not mis-understood here or in any capital of is equally clear that a special force and direction were given to such a type by prolonged warfare with the Saracens.

In desperate struggle the Castillar nobles and their soldiers were reinforced by their religion, by popular minstrelsy and intense patriotism, so that the nucleus of the Spanish monarchy had an un-controlliable military bias. The heroism of exploits against the infidels fixed the ideals of the people, and throughout the centuries intervening between the mediac-val time and the present. Spanish senti-ment has sanctioned the chivalric type

might have taken it proper place and perspective among historic forces if it had not been intensified in a new direction. For long before the subjugation of the Moors, the work of liberalizing the lews and institutions of the kingdom came to an end, and the adventurers who conquered Mexico and Peru drew after them the whole energy of public spirit, which threw aside the claims of freedom and peaceful progress as if unworthy of recognition.

The great work of Cervantes, though the keenest weapon ever forged by hu-mor for the destruction of false sent-ment, was not wholly true to its aim. It cleft the web of absurdities woven by Amadis de Gaul, but was rot fatal to the persistent biss, which impelled an effect persistent bias which impelled an effect chivalry to oppose industrialism. The panish military ideal yet remains yet controls, with its devotion to duty experience in actual field service to and its contempt for the arts of peace, be jumped over the heads of tried and with its physical abstinence and endurince in the field, and its indolence and shiftlessness in work-day life; with its strong sense of personal dignity and its uchness as to grade and otiquette. Such to warrant the marked favoritism thus shown. But since Captain Samp-by its absurdities, to face modern armanents though foresecing inevitable de-

#### NATIONALISM.

Editor of The Tribune-Sir: Your article "Remarkable Trade Figures" in today's issue (18th) is really remarkable and interesting, for it sug-gests the possibility of other countries growing in prosperity as well as the United States. For instance, England was able to purchase about half of our total exports, 549 millions out of the 1,231 mill ions-which goes to show they must be working over there and are able to buy omething that we cannot. Our large #\$ orts in no criterion as to the prosperous andition of our working classes, for dur ing the late crisis all of our manufac-turers made up their minds that they must speedily adapt their business to the foreign trade. As fast as possible they are reducing their pay roll by introducing new labor-displacing machinery and forcng reduced wages on the smaller number of hands that will hereafter be needed And machines don't consume much-a little oil is all. Therefore our working peo-ple-the consumers-have to stand aside with empty pockets and empty stomache

want in the sight of plenty.

In the last few years the mechanica power placed in competition with the workers is equivalent to the labor power of over forty million men. What, compared to these mechanical competitors, do the few millions of foreigners amount to who emigrated to this country in the same space of time? And they always consume more than the machine. But the tide of immigration is changing. Our steamships are crowded going back with workers who are consumers and the non-consuming machines will stay. The steamship agents of this valley have not beaked the good of the stage of the stag steamship agents of this value have hole booked over a dozen men from England in the last two years, and according to the traveling agents of the steamship companies it is about the same all over this country. Compare this coal region with the north of England, where the miners are working full time and the Durham county "average" is eight shillings and five-pence (\$2.10) a day with free house and free coal and no company stores to contend with. The ship building rades throughout England, Ireland and Scotland are three years behind in their orders, so no wonder they can buy over there the goods that we can only look at There are few workmen in this country who have not felt or seen the deadly work of the machine, moving down the proud aristocrat of skill as relentlessly as the lowly laborer who shoveled dirt. Who can count the iron workers, the type setters, the shoemakers, the cigarmakers the mill hands and the farm hands who have been crowded out by the machine?

An article in this month's Century Mag and arricle in this months century and againe shows that over four millions of farm laborers, have been driven off the farms in this country by machinery. Nevertheless, we should not condemn machinery, or desire to return back to small production by hand. The wants of civilized society demand gigantic productions are solved to the second society demand gigantic productions. civilized society demand gigantic pro duction, the more gigantic the more the wealth obtainable. To move on the lines of industrial progress we must advan from high concentration to the very high-est concentration, namely, national cooperation. It is coming, though some may think slowly, but when you see such body of men as the individual operators of mines as met recently in our board of trade rooms at S-ranton and there make open confession and admit they were cornered, that they saw the red light, you may be sure the change is coming. Yours truly,

J. A. Barron. Priceburg, July 18.

## PORTO RICO.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. Porto Rico is much more densely popu ated than Cuba. The latter has an area of 41.655 English square miles and a population of 1.631,687. Porto Bico has an area f 3.670 square miles and a population of 806,708, or about half the population of Cuba. In 1805 the vessels employed in the commerce of Porto Rico numbered 1.077. According to the report recently prepared by the bureau of the Philadelphia Commercial museum the importations into the island in 1896 amounted to \$18,945,705, and the exports from the possession to \$17,295,525. The trade with the United States in 1893 is shown by these figures: Exports to the United States, \$4,008,623 proofts from the United States, \$2,510,007 imports from the United States, \$2,50.00.
In 1897 the exports to the United States were \$2,181.024; imports from the United States, \$1,988,888. Among the articles which have been profitably exported from the United States to Porto Rico are ironware, glassware, chemicals, textfles, paper, lumber, machinery, carriages, dried and salted meats, butter, grease, codiish, flour, coal and fruits. With more liberal commercial regulations and severance from Spanish misrule, the trade of th country with the world could be greatly increased. About one-eighth of the im-ports into the island in 1896 came from he United States. If the island were under a liberal American protectorate a much larger proportion of this commerce would be ours. The leading exports of consist of coffee, sugar, molasses and tobacco.

## OUR FLAG IN CUBA.

From a Speech by Ex-Gov. Flower. "Today our flag is on Cuban soil. It is planted there, not for conquest, but for humanity. The Monroe doctrine will not brook foreign interference with the territories contiguous to us. We will not let them establish new forms of government there, and we insist that they shall give to Cuba and Porto Rico a govern-ment of, for and by the people. They cannot be permitted to breed there the yellow fever and the smallpox and bring the contagion into the United States; we cannot permit them to starve to death 100,000 Cubans or butcher them the way the Turks have butchered the Christian; in Armenia. The civilization of the nine. teenth century in America cries cut against such outrages, and when we rave won our battles the title of American citizen will be a prouder title than any other on earth. The question is asked, what will we do with these islands? We have not finished this war, and no man can tell what will eventually become of those islands, but one thing I venture that the American nation will guarantee to each one of them a government of, for and by the people. And if it requires the strong arm of Uncle Sam to teach the people the true meaning of liberty reguated by law, they will be taught the

## TELLS A GREAT STORY.

From a Letter in the Sun. Permit me to call your attention to a most remarkable report made from our army before Santiago. Major-General H. not try to assimilate where assimilate where assimilation was impossible. We must do lation was impossible. We must do universal war. An interchange of shots the same. Traders and missionaries between Dewey and Von Diedrichs harmonized with alien conditions; yet it



Profitable pointers: pointers that preach of prices pinched; pointers that should be carefully studied by those who have dry goods money to spend. Can't print all the bargain news, but what we do print you can rely upon. It pays to watch for our announcements; it pays to read them carefully, but it pays best to buy, there's where the actual saving comes in.

# We're Making July Business Hustle In Drapery Department.

We have decided to sell for the next 10 days-Genuine Scotch Madras Curtain Material, regular price 25c, July price 17c. Genuine Scotch Madras Curtain Material, regular price 35c, July price 25c. Genuine Scotch Madras Curtain Material, regular price 49c, July price 36c Metallic Silkoline Draperies, July price 7, 8 and 9 cents.

White Lace Curtain Etamines, regular price 121/2c, July price 8c. Dotted Swisses. regular price 15c, July price 1oc. Tapestry and Velour Curtain Tops, July prices 23c and 25c.

Great Sale of Lace Curtains at one-quarter and third off usual values. Awnings of every description made to order.

# Lewis, Reilly & Davies.

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Our Korrect Shape Shoes

FOR GENTLEMEN, HAVE MORE FRIENDS THAN ANY OTHER SHOES MADE.

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114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE.

ne man missing. To one who has seen battles this tells a great story of a never retreating line, perfect discipline and contant looking after the men by the of ficers. It entitles every officer in the command to more than ordinary credit, and shows what can be done by Ameri-can troops when organized, disciplined and led by men of such superior character as Henry W. Lawton.

## FACTS ABOUT STATE ELECTIONS

The following states have elected state officers this year: Kentucky and Texas in January, Rhode Island in April, Ore-

The next state election this year will be that of Alabama, Aug. 8, for governor and other state officers. The second will be that of Arkansas, Sept. 5, for governor and other state officers.

Vermont will vote on Sept. 6 and Maine

Elections for governor and other state officers will be held in November in the following states: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, South Da-Tennessee, Texas, Wyoming and Wisconsin. States that will hold no state elections

until the presidential year, 1900, are lili-nois. Montana. North Carolina, Utah, Washington and West Virginia. The next state election of Virginia will

The only states adhering to annual legislatures are Massachusetts, New Jersey. New York, Rhode Island and South Caro-

Pennsylvania elects its governor fo four years, New Jersey for three and New York for two. Utah alone elects a governor for five years. Louisiana electmembers of the legislature for four years. Two states, Marsachusetts and Rhode

Island, elect governors annually.-New York Sun.

## THE MAN WHO COOKS THE GRUB

We have read in song and story Of "the man behind the gun"; He is given all the glory Of the battles that are won; They are filling up the papers With his apotheosis, And they tell about his capers While the shells above him hiss,

But behind the grimy gunner, Steadfast through the wild hubbub

'Tis the man who cooks the grub.

Stands a greater god of battles-

When the sky is rent with thunder And the shell screams through the air, When some fort is rent asunder, And Destruction revels there, When the men in line go rushing On to glory or to woe With the maddened charges crushing

Heroes who are lying low. There is one but for whose labors There could be no wild hubbub And the greatest god of battles Is the man who cooks the grub. What of ships with armor plating?

What of castles on the heights? What of anxious captains waiting While the careful gunner sights? What of all the long-range rifles? What of men with valiant hearts? These were but impotent trifles, But inconsequential parts
Of the whole, without the fellow
Who must scour, scrape and scrub— For the greatest god of battles is the man who cooks the grub -Cleveland Leader.

# HILL & CONNELL

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In buying a brass Bedstead, be sure that you get the best. Our brass Bedsteads are all made with seamless brass tubing and

frame work is all of steel. They cost no more than many bedsteads made of the open seamless tubing. Every bedstead is highly finished and lacquered under a peculiar method, nothing ever have ing been produced to equal it. Our new Spring Patterns are now on exhibition.

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# Great Midsummer Lamp Sale . .

Until Sept 1st we will offer our entire line of Banquet, Princess and Table Lamps at from 25 to 50 per cent. discount. We wish to reduce stock. If you are in need of a lamp this is a chance to get a bargain.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.

Of Our Muslin Under-

wear Sale. Our Great July Sale of Ladies' and Misses Fine Muslin Underwear will last but FOUR DAYS LONGER

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

Every garment in stock has been remarked at reductions varying from 10 o 25 per cent. below regular prices for this sale, which will positively close on Saturday of this week. In the annexed list are several num-

bers which we will discontinue and the prices quoted barely cover the cost of materials. One Lot Gowns, our regular 98c qual-

TO CLOSE OUT AT 69c. One Lot Gowns, nicely trimmed and a good number for \$1.25. SALE PRICE 98c. One Lot Gowns, extra sizes and hand-

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

One Lot Drawers, nest embroidery trimmed. SPECIAL PRICE 25c. One Lot Drawers, plain tucked, extra quality, were 50c and 65c. SPECIAL PRICE TO CLOSE 39c.

Our elegant line of fine Trimmed Corset Covers, Chemise, Umbrella Drawers, Night Dresses and Skirts is too numerous to mention, but all are alike subject to reductions for this sale only

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HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming

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