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### TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, JULY 22, 1898.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. STATE.

Governor-WILLIAM A. STONE. Eleutenant 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. Pirst District-JOHN R. FARR.

Fourth District-JOHN F. REYNOLDS. COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM

It will be my purpose when elected to se 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. Urrecessary investi-gations 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 so 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 taught me that that can best be done by modest, daily discharge of public duty.

There are people who seriously objected to the annexation of Hawali, because therein would be included Molokoi, the Island of Lepers. At the present writing we seem to be in far more danger of annexing lepers let loose at Santiago, than in peril from the isoloted and closely guarded island refuge of the unfortunates in far off Molokoi.

#### Porto Rico and the Philippines.

An authoritative declaration has islands of Porto Rico are to be held ties than to control Spaniards. as a permanent possession of the United States. There is nothing exactly new in the announcement. It confirms a line of policy which was accepted by the country as an inevitable secally banished the Spaniards from the West Indies, and as an application of Monroe doctrine, these islands have come to us by right of entail. No European power has objected or will object to our annexation of Porto Rico, England and France are our near neighbors, in adjacent islands and islets, but since the disastrous failure of the Panama canal scheme, France even if she looked upon our occupaton of this magnificent position in the Carribeau see, has no valid ground for complaint. The commercial interests of Great Britian are too closely identified with our own in the Adantic to view otherwise than fav orably the annexation of a part of the Antilles, which is of such strategic importance in commanding the entrance to the Nicaragua canal, which must he built and maintained by the United States. The political designation of Porto Rico has been settled as a war measure wihout legislative clamor or philosophical theorising, such as made life a burden during debates on the annexation of Hawaii.

General Miles, leading the military expedition, started on Thursday for a point in the island of Porto Rico. where it is the intention that the troops shall land. Expeditions were already under way from New York, Newport News and Tampa. All will meet at some point where the conjoint forces can most easily and effectively take up a position on invasion. There appears to have been some misapprehension as to the desirability of sending a convoy. The naval authorities seemed to regard it as unnecessary. Perhaps the event will prove it to be so. Nevertheless, the wisdom of having a naval convoy capable of resisting a surprise from any quarter or even to lend sufficient or immediate assistance in case of accident, was obvious and imperative. General Miles will have it under his command to act on his own discretion in any event. It is not probable that he will meet with much opposition, it he encounters any at all. The Spanish forces on the island have, likely, heard by this time of the situation in Cuba, and may deem discretion the better part of valor.

The situation in the Philippines has not materially changed. Dewey is biding his time in the calm assurance of one confident in his own ability to meet any emergency that may arise. To the abilities of a great commander he adds those of a statesman. His bravery is no less characteristic as a sailor, than his coolness of head and firmness is remarkable as a diplomatist. Encomiums would be extravagant indeed that did more than bare justice to Admiral Dewey. The second expedition has now arrived off Manila. This has brought great relief to the administration. An

aggressive movement will be post- | irony rather hard to endure.

poned until the arrival of he third expediion unless the insurgents promptly take action. Not much reliance can be placed upon them. They are seemingly too much in a hurry to gain an independence of which they are incapable of utilizing at present at all events. This is a defect which is unhappily not wanting in Cuba.

where it might have been less expected. The Spaniards were in the hope of seeing Cervera's fleet leoming in the horizon any day. The news brought from Hong Kong of the destruction of Cervera's fleet and the return of Camara's squadron to the old standat Cadiz. may be the means of inducing Augustin to surrender. If this takes place, the war is practically ended.

"The Army and Navy," a magazine indicate, is now furnishing some of the that are found in current literature. The July number, in addition to numerous portraits of military celebrities and views of war armament, contains several striking groups from Camp Alger in which the members of the Thirteenth regiment of Scranton are prominent. In its entirety the July issue of "The Army and Navy" is probably the most interesting number produced since the opening of the war.

#### Not a Disappointment.

Too many are now announcing "I told you so," as rumors of the unsatisfactory position assumed by the Cuban insurgents continue to be heard. These calamity-howlers should realize that the more conservative and thoughtful have not expected that America would find the Cuban nature undergoing a miraculous metamorphosis during the campaign, whether it be brief or prolonged. They have not idealized the Cuban. Indeed, they have believed him to be as revengeful, as cruel, as indolent as the Spaniard, and because of his oppressions and dearth of advantages, perhaps rather more unreasonable. It should not be expected that the Cubans, long under the bitter bondage of their hard taskmasters, brooding and fretting in their wrong and misery, will suddenly become gentle and lamb-like in character as the day of their deliverance draws nigh. The discipline of the past has been hard and cruel. It has not fitted them to trust anyone-even an American. It has not prepared them to yield in a moment the dream of weary years, spent in conflict and hopes of release. Cuba Libre has been that dream, the fond apotheosis of those hopes. Their half savage, warped natures are not tempered with the patience to fit themselves for the task of governing themselves. The wisest heads in our nation realized this truth before the war was begun. They foresaw early in the affair the small meed of gratitude that would probably be ours. They fore-saw the anarchy that would reign throughout Cuba without the strong arm of America to compel order. It has been only the dreamers who could fancy a grateful people throwing themselves down at our feet and saying with tears of entreaty: "Guide us, for we know not the way."

The others have long realized that our interference means a protracted and wearisome task, for to control the Cubans after their experience with been made at Washington that the masters is beset with far more difficul-

yond all this; have seen a future where, after the struggle is past, the generations to come will reap the benefit in an age of peace and plenty or quence of the war. Our interest in the fair island; an age of true under-Porto Rico is paramount. We practi- standing of what the price of that peace meant to the neighbor that did not pass by on the other side, but soleone of the fundamental axioms of the ly for humanity's sake, crippled her own commerce, stilled the wheels of her own industries, spent her blood and her money unstintingly that those at the gates of her seas might be blessed with prosperity and happiness. We may not see this blessed consummation with the restless, turbulent islanders in our day, but we must not be disappointed because the leopard does not change his spots in a single night, nor thus deem our sacrifice vain. America did not enter this conflict for the gratitude she would receive, nor for the plaudits of the world at large, neither will she be deterred from her purpose by ingratitude of misapprehending criticisms.

> The newspaper fever has broken out again in Scranton and without any apparent cause. Rumors of consolidation syndicates, new papers, etc., have been as numerous and active as green flies around an arc light during the past few days. The newspaper fever in Scranton has been usually as harmless as hay fever or light cases of measles. It is unfortunate, however, that the progress of the periodical disease this time could not have been checked until cooler weather.

### France and Cuba.

There was a day sixty-two years ago when France was seemingly on the point of owning Forto Rico. Perhaps had the scheme carried it would have been better for the unfortunate islanders under the domination of Spain, for France would have been a gentler taskmistress. It was in 1836 when the greedy and immoral Christina sent emissaries to arrange with Tallyrand for the transfer of Cuba the troublesome and turbulent, to Louis Philippe. It was an infamous bargain which Christina insisted that her ambassador should consummate. By it she agreed to hand over the island of Cuba for a consideration of thirty million reals. with Porto Rico and the Philippines for ten millions more. Louis Philippe demurred at the price of the latter, under the plea that it would involve France in trouble with England. He offered seven million reals about \$365. 000, with the alternative of burning the agreement. The Spanish embassador, who had been half mad with the agony of humiliation over his unwelcome errand, seized the document and quickly thrust it into the flames, erying: "Your majesty is right, the contract is worthless and only fit to

be thrown into the fire." Well may France, remembering this last opportunity to add a wondrous jewel to her possessions, feel that deep in her debt as Spain is, the passing of these rich treasures into American hands would be an example of fate's

Spain's loss of the islands now slipping from her grosp much available collateral disappears like a mirage.

The Philadelphia man who died recently leaving a bequest of \$200 in his will for the first French soldier who plants the flag of France in Strasbourg, had patriotic sentiment which is pathetic in its intensity. Notwithstanding the fact that Germany, in the person of Admiral von Diederichs, is at present considerably devoured with anxiety concerning the Philippines. It is scarcely probable that Eleass will be left even temporarily unguarded sufficiently for a Frenchman to collar that \$200.

As if there were not already troubles enough in the vicinity of the Antilles, devoted to topics that its title would two women must fall to scrapping over the possession of a chair in the cathfinest illustrations on military subjects | edral at Port au Prince with the probably outcome of producing an international disturbance of the combatants. A French woman was some time ago expelled from Hayti on account of the affair , which occurred with the president's wife as the other contestant, and now France demands her return together with heavy damages.

> Fully two hundred of the victims of the Bourgogne disaster are floating off the Newfoundland banks. The sea has given up its dead, but the poignancy of the grief of the friends of these lifeless wanderers of the ocean will be all the keener to learn that the Atlantic has deferred so long in taking them to

The New York Journal had a cock and buil story that Watson's squadron had been disbanded. The audacity of imagination which magnifies the postponement of the momentous movement of the war into its abandonment is worthy of a newspaper which is a standing disgrace to American journal-

Admiral von Diederichs spent some time in this country during the World's fair when he expressed unbounded admiration for America, and the loyal Germans of Chicago naturally enough attribute his erratic performances at Manila entirely to his affectionate solicitude entertained for the land of Dewey.

The Spanish gunboat Temerario has again bobbed up on the South American coast. Now that the battleship Oregon is safely out of its reach the Temerario will not cause any more alarm than one of Weyler's threats to come over and march across the con-

If the people who believe in the doctrine of foreordination would keep away from open doors and windows, and refrain from seeking shelter under trees during a thunder storm, they would probably discover that they were not foreordained to be struck by lightning.

As Admiral Sampson's share of the Cervera fleet prize money will be in the neighborhood of \$10,000, he will doubtless be willing that Commodore Schley should have a large share of

the remainder of her days good American citizen. Lill has evidently taken a philosophical view of the situation, but it is doubtful if Duke Paimer will ever be consoled.

President Guggenheimer, of the Municipal Council of New York, is in favor of suppressing naughty words. President Guggenheimer should get his name changed. It is designed to encourage profanity among those who are obliged to repeat it.

The choice of John M. Garman as the 'baby" at the Clover club dinner the other day was peculiarly fitting in view of his innocence of countenance and of Democratic politics in his state.

The Buffalo papers object to the introduction of voting machines. They evidently believe that the presence of the nickle-in-the-slot affair is sufficient at this period.

The re-appearance of large type headings on intelligence from the Klondike is one of the sure indications of a dearth of real war news, .

Save for an occasional endorsemen of Mr. Jenks, the Democracy of Pennsylvania appears to have forgotten it self.

Spanish flags will soon cease to be of value on this side of the water save perhaps as door mats.

"Captain" Sousa will sound well; so will the band as an adjunct of Ameri-

can victory. Yellow fever in Cuba this year is of

a light type-sort of a lemon yellow, so to speak.

Sampson's report is coming. Let us tope that it is worth waiting for.

Novelist Zola appears to have taken French leave of French justice.

TOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe Cast: 4.39 a. m., for Saturday, July 23, 1898. 3

A child born on this day will be of the pinion that some amateur has been foolng with the weather. Of course the people who enjoy cham pagne or apclificaris lemonade in the

hade in this vicinity can see no reason

why the soldier boys in tropical Cuba should yearn for the "canteen." The delay of the Porto Rican expedition has been very "exasperating" to people who imagine that the United States forces ought to fight at least one battle a lay in order to give the papers war news The hot weather and dreams of ex-Officer Hawks continue to interfere with the peaceful slumbers of some of the city

The readers of some of our exchanges will soon begin to think that this war is against Sampson instead of Spain. Miss Jessie Schley evinces a disposition

glass stock and remain here.

"queer" the labors of the commodore. Ajacchus' Advice. If Admiral Cervera knows when he well off he will invest that \$50,000 in Re

### The Nobility

From the Recent Address of Senator Hour at Worcester, Mass.

HERE was never a time when we had a right to feel prouder of our country, as the American people show of what metal they are made under the supreme test of war. under the supreme test of war. We take every ten years a census of our material advarcement. We are always astonished at the result. I wish we might take once in a while a census of brave deeds and brave thoughts, a census which would show the progress of our people in heroism, in patriotism, in the instinct of honor, and in the sense of duty. I think mankind would be astonished at the result. We need not fear to compare the youth who go out from our simple and humble American homes, like the eight youths—four of them Massachusetts boys—who went, as they supposed. etts boys-who went, as they supposed the other day, to a sure death with Hob-son, to any Chevaller Bayard or Philip Sydney. They were eight only among thousands who were eagerly seeking the same opportunity.

The post of chivalry, Edmund Spenser, has drawn for all mankind his portrait of the Red Cross knight. But his imagination has drawn no loftler stroke than the real character of Clara Barton, an American woman, who, on her errand of mercy, has penetrated the barbarism of Turker and control of the control o Turkey and carried her gentle ministra-tions past the cruel and bloody knives of the Spanish soldiery—

And on her breast a bloody cross she The dear remembrance of her dying

For whose sweet sake that glorious badge she wore.

And dead, as living, ever Him adored. You can find no surer test of the spirit that animates the youth of a country in giving up its life in a great war than in the battle hymns of rations. The inspiration of France has been found, and is still found in the stirring strains of the "Marseillaise"—"Sons of France, Awake to Glory!" But an American woman has struck for the American youth a loftier strain in the "Battle Hymn of the

In the beauty of lilles, Christ was born across the sea.

As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free.

thank God that I know that, day by day, and year by year, my country is growing better. I thank God that my eyes, in the old age, look out on a fairer land; that my ears, as they grow deaf, will hear the tones of braver voices. I know whereof I affirm.

We are told in some quarters that this is a base and wicked war; that it is en-tered upon from bad motives, and that the men who enlist in it are actuated by a the men who enlist in it are actuated by a vulgar desire of fame, of glory, of office. But I see personally, or I receive letters, from the youth who are eager to answer the call of their country, from fathers and mothers, and I find very little desire of glory in them, and much of a sense of duty. This war was entered into because half a million people were being staryed to death at our doors. Our being starved to death at our doors. Our soldiers are enlisting in it that they may do their duty to their country. From the brave major general, one of the most fa-mous heroes of our last war, who, when I wrote him, that I could only find for im a lower place than that he had once filled, and to which he was entitled by previous service, returned the answer, "Considerations of rank have no place, when duty is in question," to the youth who write to me by the scores letters like this, "My great-grandfather was in the Revolution, my grandfather was in the war of 1812, my father was killed in the rebellion and I want to do what I can for my country today," there is little thought of glory. The letters that come to me are almost all of one kind. This quality of the glory of the Santiago Fourth of the American people, this especial qual-July celebration.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has departed for Honolulu, where she expects to of the fullest and completest reconcillation between north and south

> I have just seen a mother who has given her first-born son to this war. He died before Santiago. The boy went to West Point from under the roof where I dwell. The dwelling and the grove which shadows it will be even more sa-cred and holier for the presence of that beautiful and pure shade. The memory of young Benchley, with that of Grout and Spurr and Haven, is evermore to be one of the priceless possessions of Worcester. They will seem forever to be walking our streets in their beautiful and immortal youth. The passing of their beautiful feet gladdens the pave-ment of the street. What right has any man to tell that mother that her son died in a base cause, or gave up his life for an unworthy motive? There can be no worse lesson than to tell the youth of a country that their country is base The feeling of dislike and contempt for us in England, which the utterances of Professor Norton and men like him have done so much to foster, is giving way to better knowledge. I do not believe it can be revived again by such utterances as these. The best instruction which the youth of a country like ours can have s its own history, and the best result of that instruction is a good hope. If any man attempt to tarnish or destroy either, f it be due to ignorance, it is pitiable if it be due to arrogance or conceit, it is criminal. If these utterances came from an enthusiasm for a leftier ideal, from a sire to raise the country to a nobler loftler plane, we might forgive them. But the men who utter them have neither enthusiasm nor ideals. It is the doctrine of arrogance, of contempt, of pessinism. of bitterness, of despair.

### THE GROWING OPINION.

If there were no other reason for our etention of the Philippines, we should and a conclusive one in the semi-official declaration of the German government that, while it would not object to our oc cupation of the islands or to the retroces-tion of them to Spain, it would insist pon obtaining one or more of them under any other circumstances. This declaration means that the Filippines, as the white men born in the archivelago are called, the Meztizos or half-breeds and the Christianized and civilized Tagals, who furnish most of the insurgent forces in Lyrac and processing the contract of the con in Luzon, can hope for any measure of self-rule only under our protection, or as the inhabitants of a territory belonging to our Union. It also signifies that our renunciation of the islands in favor f the insurgents under Aguinaldo, and the attempt upon the latter's part to es-tablish complete political independence would invite aggression on the part of the great maritime powers interested in the far east, and would thus prove perilous o the peace of the world.

Manifestly, a retrocession of the Phil-

ppines to Spain must not be thought of.

The same humanitarian motives which we invoked to justify interposition in Cuba forbid us to replace the unhappy islanders under the dreadful yoke of islanders under the dreamin yoke of Spain. If the Cubans have been scourged with rods, the Filippines have been flayed with scorpions; but the cry of the tortured could not be stifted in Havana, whereas in far-off Manila it was for the most part unleard. The facts, however, concerning the attractory, treatment of concerning the atrocious treatment of the natives of the Philppines by Spain have been published to the world since Dewey's victory at Cavite, and we should be held guilty of a crime against man-kind if we connived at the perpetuation of such hideous misrule. It is not only, however, on general grounds that we are estopped by our own philanthropic pro-fession from giving back these islands to the Semigrade who have made them a the Spaniards, who have made them a hell. Such an act would involve the grossest perfidy toward Againaldo and other leaders of the former insurrection, who have been encouraged by us to or-garize a second fight for deliverance from tyranny, and have been supplied by Ad-its debts so long overdue.

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Ladies' Shirt Waists of the well-known United, Derby and Mascot brands. White Lawn Waists that were 50 cents, Saturday 25 cents.

White Lawn Waists that were \$1.00, Saturday 49 cents. Figured Percale and Gingham Waists that were \$1.25, Saturday 75 cents.
Printed Lawn, Percale, Madras and Gingham Waists that were \$1.49, Saturday

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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Golf Shirts, made of yarn dyed Cheviot, formerly 75 cents, reduced to 35 cents. Men's and Boys' Cambric Negligee Shirts, with two collars, 48 cents. Madras Golf Shirts, with pair of 4-ply cuffs, 48 cents.

### Always Busy



SUMMER, 1898.

Our annual July and August sale of Summer Footwear is now on. All our Russets must go. You need the Shoes.

### Lewis, Reilly & Davies, 114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE

miral Dewey with the needful munitions of war. It will never be said of us that we used these men for our own purposes. and then, when it happened to suit our convenience, abondoned them to Span-ish vengeance. The American character is incapable of such shameful treachery.

The vents of war have imposed upon us a general duty of protectorship and stewardship toward all the inhabitants of the Philippines. We can no longer say of those victims of age-long oppression, "Am I my brother's keeper?" We are also bound by special ties of honor to as sure to Aguinaldo and his comrades, whom we have incited to revolt, the free, permanent, and peaceable enjoyment of their native land. Those duties we shall best discharge by guaranteeing to the Filippinos, the Tagals, and all other denizens of the archipelago the same full measure of tranquility, order, and civil liberty which is enjoyed by all inhabit-ants of territories pertaining to the United States. Guarantees against an-archy at home and against foreign aggression-only under the Stars and Stripes can the Philippines secure the double blessing.

The anexation of the Philippines is demanded in the name of compassion, of honor, of justice and of civilization. is also demanded in the name of the world's peace. Should the islands be otherwise disposed of, it is not an olive branch, but a firebrand that our inter-vention will have brought to the far

### IMPERIALISM.

From the Pittsburg Times.

Most of the troubles that worry man which are never encountered in reality Imperialism is one that is haunting the timid man now. He has ciphered out a theory which leads him to believe that if we hold territory beyond the boundary of the United States we become possessed of colonies which will be governed by a strong central government at Wash-ington in which the colonists will have no voice, and that ultimately the same condition will prevail in the states; tha the citizen will lose his right of govern-ment and all will become slaves to an imperial power. In the day when Christian, the Pilgrim, was making his celebrated journey, he found a lien in the way, and was troubled greatly. But he pursued his course, and later discovered that the beast was chained.

If a body of 70,000,000 freemen are able

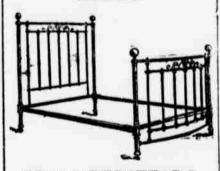
to govern the foremost nation of the world, and govern it successfully, as history shows they are doing, they are not going to be wrecked in the additional ef-fort to shape the destiny of a tew colonies that may be taken on the side. The intelligence of the American today is of a higher standard than ever, and having in the past proven his ability to create and direct the course of a great nation, there is no reason to imagine that America could not annex any nation or the globe and make a success of admin-istering it. The reason imperialism is not to be feared in this country is because 70,000,000 intelligent persons are the em peror, and not one alone.

### LET US SQUARE UP.

From the Louisville Evening Post. If those who oppose the holding of the spoils of war are right, the thirteen colo-nies should be returned to England and the fruits of the Mexican war to our neighbor republic. In fact, the United

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BRASS BEDSTEADS.

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 having been produced to equal it. Our new Spring Patterns are now on exhibition.

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THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.

Of Our Muslin Underwear 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

be ready for delivery. Every garment in stock has been re-marked at reductions varying from 10 to 25 per cent, below regular prices for this sale, which will positively close on Saturday of this week.

In the annexed list are several numbers which we will discontinue and the prices quoted barely cover the cost of

One Lot Gowns, our regular 98c quality during the season TO CLOSE OUT AT 69c. One Lot Gowns, nicely trimmed and

a good number for \$1.25. SALE PRICE 90c. One Lot Gowns, extra sizes and handsomely 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 SPECIAL PRICE 25c. One Lot Drawers, plain tucked, extra

quality, were 50c and 65c.

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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