From the Washington Star.

the Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents

New York Office: 150 Nassau St., S. S. VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising. ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

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

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. Urrecessary 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 beiong. 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 the state. It will be my care and puran honest, modest, daily discharge of public duty.

The native inhabitants of Porto Rico, having learned to applaud and to venerate the American flag, have completed the preliminary preparations for American citizenship rather better, we fear, than some persons already allowed to vote in this great republic.

Conditions of Peace.

While there is no informed American who does not feel that Spain owes this government large cash indemnification for the many American losses and annoyances, past and present, which are directly or indirectly traceable to Spanish misrule in this hemisphere, over and beyond any demand which we Indian sovereignty, yet it is noticeable and, under the circumstances, creditable to American magnanimity that no popular demand exists for the pressing of this claim. The reason for this moderation is no doubt to be found in part in the general knowledge that territorial compensation, with its resultant commercial opportunities, is inevitable. Porto Rico and Cuba, the first immediately, are by the public mind already credited to the account; and it is no less true that however much our far-sighted men of executive experience dislike to undertake the complicated problem of governing the remoter Philippines the mind of the people is resolved that those islands, too, or such of them as are found to be worth the having, must eventually follow the Antillean example.

The president, in his initial discussion of peace terms, wisely leaves this matter open. The point is well made by those entitled to speak for him that as yet the government has not had time to complete the landing of its invading troops on Philippine soil, much into Philippine resources, conditions and social, commercial and political fit. Some papers really worth two their ultimate disposition it is clear that we must have comprehensive and trustworthy information of a kind that will necessitate many months, perhaps years, of official research and investigation. Before we put up the flag of territorial acquisition over an archipelago inhabited by mixed races more than 6,000 miles distant by shortest water route from our nearest mainland port it is not unreasonable that those upon whom the responsibility of deciding presses most heavily should await the ripe advice of their own lieutenants now but newly arrived at the front.

The president at this time, therefore, not only deserves but will receive the cordial and earnest support of the American people without distinction of party as he works conservatively and in tactful patience toward an honorable climax for American chivalry and valor. That he wishes to be sure of his ground before plunging ahead is as much to his credit in the consideration of peace terms as events have shown it to be in relation to his official attitude and conduct ere war was declared. Public comment consequently should be free from any tendency toward snap judgment; and expression of opinion, when incited by differing views of public policy, should be respectful and not hasty, ill-tempered or arrogant. At the same time, it is clear from the logic of events through which can be perceived with plainness the guiding hand of Providence that no inch of soil anywhere wrested by force of American arms from Spanish rule will ever be turned over by an American administration at Camp Alger is not altogether ento the hands of a government less fitted than our own for conferring upon the people within its jurisdiction the and equality before the law. To think at that end of the camp. This shows | Wines, spirits and mait liquors.

otherwise would be to insult the traditions of American history and do violence to the spirit of our existence as a

nake sure that it shall also grow in the real attributes of greatness. Let the newly-born career of so-called imperialism arouse a kingly and a knighty citizenship, which will not have other duties or an indifferent memory when the enarged republic calls its defenders to the primories.

Prince Otto von Bismarck. The death of Prince Otto Leopold

von Bismarck removes from the world's stage one who for more than half a century has been a mighty figure thereon, looming up in titanic stature among the great men of the age. In looking backward over these fifty years it would seem to the thoughtful observer that more than Napoleon, more than Prince Metternich, almost more than William of Orange, Bismarck was the Man of Destiny. Deeply religious and possessed of a simplicity of faith, rare indeed, he seems from the days of his early manhood to have the strange inner consciousness that in his hands lay the future of Germany, notwithstanding the fact that his father announced in the newspapers the birth of his third son, adding the remarkable sentiment: "I excuse my friends from offering congratulations."

The way to a great degree had been prepared for Bismarck by such men as Baron von Stein, Hardenberg and Scharnhorst, but it was Bismarck, and he alone, who drove Austria from the Germanic body and so wrought upon the excitable French nation that in the frenzy which followed, war was declared with the result that France soon lay at the feet of her Prussian conquerors. The glory of again holding Metz. Alsace-Lorraine and Strasburg was a fitting gift for King William, together with the imperial crown of Germany, which the genius of this man, the greatest general, the greatest diplomatist of the half century in Europe, secured to the monarch whom while he served faithfully, he also

Never lived a prouder aristocrat than Prince Bismarck. Ancient of family, with a long line of knightly ancestry, his inherited instincts and natural belief were for the right of royalty to rule its subjects. In character and power of will no less than in his lefty physique he overshadowed for years that royalty. He passed through wonderful vicissitudes of publie feeling, from the contempt which greeted his early diplomatic appointment, to the hatred incurred by his arrogance and afterward the mad adulation which was his when his great genius had conquered Austria and despoiled France.

Always and forever he labored for the power and glory of Germany. Always, beneath the dictator, was the God fearing man, who in his earlier years said reverently: "It is incomprehensible to me how any human being who thinks about himself at all. and who is ignorant, or chooses to remain ignorant of God, can live under his load of self contempt and ennui."

In the young emperor, Bismarck met a dictator whose will has been even stronger than his own, yet in retiring rom the thirty years' control of the empire he lost none of the honor and dignity in which he had been held by his adoring countrymen. They will not forget that to this man of blood and iron is due the proud place they now hold in continental Europe.

Merritt and Dewey between them will probably soon reduce Aguinaldo's swelling head.

The Passing of the Penny Paper.

The Chicago newspapers which today return from the penny to the twocent price simply obey the dictates of business prudence. They found that they could not make a first-class paper and sell it for a penny without incurring loss, and in this experience they have plenty of company.

At best, selling a paper for one cent means either cheap contents or exceptional advertising patronage. Where the latter is the case, the paper is generally edited in the interests of its advertisers, since they are the ones who keep it alive; and where the contents are cheap and sloppy the paper, in the less to prosecute an intelligent inquiry judgment of intelligent persons, is rather a nuisance than a public beneprobabilities. Before we are ready to cents now sell for a cent, but in these give final answer to the question of war-time days of heavy cost of production and diminished advertising revenue the story told by their yearly balance sheet would be highly dramatic, if it could be made public.

American journalism and consequent ly American public opinion and the public morals will improve with the passing of the penny paper. A paper that gets enough out of its regular subscribers to pay a good share of its expenses will naturally consult their interests more closely and not deal so much in drivel, sensation and clap trap. It will be better able to afford the luxuries of dignity, purity and independence.

For disabling effects we should imagine that Miles' men have more to fear from those Porto Rican gift cigars than from Spanish rifles.

Fever in Camp.

The outbreak of typhoid fever at Camp Alger has increased, is increasing and should be diminished. The health of the camp has been all along Indifferent, and its sanitation has been at no time beyond the reproach of reglect of evils which might be readily remedied. It is hard enough on the regiments encamped these now to have been obliged to remain so long inactive. The least that they might have expected was that their health should not be endangered by disregard Cotton, unmanufactured of hygenic measures which would secure immunity from the dreadful Hides scourge of typhoid. In fact the reports of the health of the troops in other parts of the country as well as Wool

couraging. We learn from our correspondent Coffee that the health of the men at Dunn Fish blessings of liberty, security of person and property, freedom of conscience single case of fever has been reported rea

that even a change of camping grounds is an effective preventive of disease. Typhold fever is readily propagated through water and milk. Ice cream and men themselves should exercise a little care for the preservation of their own health. Of course it can be little that they can do in that way. But they should eschew the so-called light

It is gafer to go parched with draught by heat than run the risks of typhoid Promoter Hooley, who made and lost nillions on high-sounding swindling schemes, ascribes his success to the o-operation of well-known men who sold the use of their names as figurehead directors and indorsers. This was in England. Has such a thing ever obtained, we wonder, in the United

Sir Henry Irving, the actor, has sued for damages a critic who denied his ability to declaim loud enough to be heard throughout the theater. It will e interesting to have a judicial appraisal of the money value of lung-

It will take time for the Americans and Cubans to learn how to understand each other. In the meantime the wisest attribute on both sides will be

Foreign Commerce of the United States.

THE STORY of the foreign commerce of the United States in the year of her greatest exports has just been completed by the Bureau of Statistics in its monthly "Summary of Finance and Commerce" which presents the details of the imports and exports in the fiscal year ending June 20, 1898. It shows that the exports to all parts of the world increased both in manufactures and products of agriculture and that while there was a great falling off in imports, the reduction was almost exclu-sively in manufactured articles and food Manufactured articles ready consumption fell from \$134.375,126 in and \$145,274,030 in 1896 to \$82,570,687 in 8; articles of food and live animals fell om \$245,166,197 in 1897 and \$237,025,645 in 6 to \$181,480,611 in 1858, while "Articles Voluntary Use, Luxury, etc.," fell om \$83,098,670 in 1897 and \$93,323,154 in % to \$77,452,561 in 1898. On the other and articles required by the manufac-arers and classified as "Articles in a ude condition for use in Manufacturing."
which the 1897 imports were \$214,916,625 nd those of 1896 \$209,368,717 amounted in 1898 to \$204,513,917, forming in 1896 over 33 per cent of the total importations, while 1897 they were but 28 per cent and in 26 27 per cent of the total imports, showog a large relative increase in the proortion which these articles used in the omestic industries bore to the total im-Manufactured articles for in the mechanic arts formed in 1898 out the same percentage of the imports that they did in 1896 and 1897,

The exportations of manufactures, which amounted to \$258,671.449 in 1898, ex-replied those of 1877 by \$11,586,058 and those of 1896 by \$0,300,271; while the products of agriculture exported amounted to \$854,-627,529 in 1895 against \$683,471,151 in 1897 and \$369.879,297 in 1896, the chief increase in acricultural exportations being in bread-

The exportations of the year increased \$150,236,634 and the importations of the year decreased \$145,725,253, the comparison ceding fiscal year 1897.

To Europe the exportations increased shi Europe decreased \$124,109,301, To North American countries the exportations in-creased \$14.676.828 while the importations from the North American countries de-creased \$14,752.130. To South America the xportations increased but \$53,325 while ne importations from South American ountries decreased \$15,235,879. To Asia he exportations increased \$5.549,262 while e importations from Asia also increased \$5,200,440. Asia and Oceanica being the nly grand divisions from which we increased our purchases during the year.

The following table shows the total exports and imports by the grand diviions in the fiscal year 1898 compared with the preceding year:

| Imports from Europe North America South America Asla | \$430,102,205 105,924,053 107,389,405 87,254,597 | \$305,091,\$1 91,171.92 92,093,52 92,555,00 |
|--|---|--|
| Africa | | 7,193 63 |
| Exports to Europe\$ North America South America Asia | 1597. 813,385,644 124,958,161 | 1898. \$ 975,699,25 119,655,28 30,821,97 |

16,953,127

Oceanica

\$1,650,503,556 \$1,231,329,950 The increase of exports was, as aiready deated, in manufactured articles and articles of food, while naturally the decrease in imports was in precisely the same classes of articles. Chemicals, chinaware, glassware, manufactures of cotton. Iron and steel, leather, silk, wool, wood nd fibre all show a decrease in importaons compared wth 1897 and 1896, while in readstuffs, provisions, fish, fruits, wines, ugar, tea and coffee there was also a marked decrease in the importations. On the other hand in articles required by manufacturers for use in manufacturing there was an increase in nearly every case over both 1897 and 1896, the chief exception being in wool, of which the im-portations in 1897 were unusually large.

The following table shows the importaons of all general classes of articles which exceed five million dollars in value comparing the importations of the fiscal year 1898 with those of 1897 and 1896;

Fibres, unmanufactured 12.870,694

The Star's interview with Mr. Charles through water and milk. Ice cream and effervescent concections are insidious mediums of communication for typhoid lago is a timely publication. It will communicate the sutlers at Camp Alger who vend these articles conservative statements and knows whereasthould be subjected to a strict inspect. should be subjected to a strict inspec-tion by the medical department. The men themselves should exercise a lit-ment themselves should exercise a litseen the Cubaus in camp and in action before the United States became a party to the conflict, and therefore was the better prepared to poss upon them when they undertook work as active allies of this government.

THE CUBANS DEFENDED.

refreshments on the dirty stands of Mr. Popper supports the previously ex-pressed views of the Star, and supports them well. In admitting the unkempt apdirty sutlers as they would the plague. cance of the Cubans he accounts for and shows that as fighters they had oing which had fitted them to ex-be commissions of United States. He does not attempt to fix their

status. The official reports of Shafter and subordinates, he does not doubt, will do the Cubans jus-

tice.
This confidence seems to be well placed. General Shafter in his letter to General Garcia growing out of their misunder-standing about the ceremonies at the capitulation of Santiago compliments the Cubans on their bearing in the engagements, and General Lawton has borne like testimony. These expressions are not without some small claims to respect. The Cubans may at least take comfort

from them.

The efforts to write the Cubans down have not been altogether happy. They have too repeatedly clashed with facts and fair play. The scamy and suspicious side has too frequently appeared. For an instance, in one report printed today from the front the old picture is again held up to view, of the sable sneak and giutton, shirking fight and work, and concerned only about grub and security. In another report, from Guantanamo bay, appears this statement:

"All Cuban troops at Camp McCalla were transferred this morning to Cai-manera on the Samoset. They will camp there, awaiting orders. They rather ex-pect to go to Santiago.

"The parting between the United States marines and their Cuban allies was attended with quite a ceremony. A guarwas drawn up and the Cubans shouted 'Viva Americanos,' 'Viva Cuba Libre,' and 'Viva McCalla.' It is generally conceded that they have been of great service to the marines.

The case today then stands thus: Gen erals Shafter and Lawton and the American marines at Guantaramo bay concede merit to the Cuban allies. The names of their detractors are not given. The opposition is shielded under the shadow o "They say."

BANQUET AT GREATEST SHOW.

From Glasgow (Scotland) Evening News, Independence Day and Mr. Bailey's birthday were celebrated at the est Show" yesterday, principally in the matter of dinner and decorations. Be-tween breakfast and dinner-time the huge tent of the caterers, Messrs. Klein & Kohl, in which over 600 persons take meals at one time, was transformed with color. Stars and Stripes, and red-white-and blue, were everywhere, artistic and yet profuse. High up, facing the entrance, was a portrait of Mr. Balley, framed in evergreens. Round the tents were the flags of all nations except, as was explained, that of Spain. Servietter for each person-each day's dinner is supplied identically to every hand in the show-included a small American flag and a memento napkin designed in British and American flags and the Scottish Lion in the center, and the inscriptions-"Gia: gow, Scotland, 4th July, 1898," and "Long Live McKinley, Success to Sampson, Prosperity to Barnum & Bailey's Show.' The little army of white-clad waiters wore the stars and stripes in various forms, such as neckerchiefs, faciful caps and summerbunds. The dinner was excellent and appropriate, the very pudding being a very good attempt at the tri

When the Vizcaya tried to ram the Brooklyn at Santiago it was not only a rain of steel and death that Schley's flag ship poured into the Spaniard, but a rain ld. In five minutes the Brooklyn fired \$41,980 worth of ammunition into the Vizcay. At the end of that time the latter was a hopeless wreck. Gunier Applegate, of the Brookiva, says that during those five minutes his ship fired 141 cight-inch shells, 65 six-inch shells, 12 sixpounders and 400 one-pounders. It is probable that no such heavy and fearful fire was ever before delivered by a warship. The air was filled with shells the whole

Assuming that Schley used his best quality shells, the eight-inch cost \$240.57, the six-inch \$101.61, the six-pounders, \$5, and the one-pounders \$3. Thus you get the total of \$41,980. It is a large bill, but it will be a satisfaction to pay it. shell raked the Vizcaya fore and aft and killed 80 Spaniards in its passage. Most of the remaining 140 eight-inch shells struck the Spaniard somewhere.

PORTO RICO'S FUTURE. From the Indianapolis News.

We cannot honorably hold Cuba, unless, indeed, necessity should compet as to do so. Possession of the Philippines Porto Rico commodities valued at \$2.181. would involve us in many complications 600, and exported to Porto Rico commodities. from which we are now free and which, we believe, our people would be glad to

But we are under no pledge in regard and entirely within the sphere of American influence. It will be comparatively easy for this government to administer its affairs. And the island will prove a valuable acquisition. No foreign power can interpose any plausible objection to our holding it, for there is no European question involved. The seizing of Porto Rico is equivalent to saying that we will Porto Rico is also one of the chief not hold Cuba; that we are uncertain about the Philippines, and that, therefore, we shall absorb the nearest Spanish territory which we can take without violating our pledge.

STOP "KNOCKING" THE CUBANS!

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

There is no doubt that the Cubans are leficient in a great many respects. But it s equally plain that the proper settle ment of the Cuban problem is not to be reached by driving them into samity and forcing the United States to undertake the function of Spain, while destroying the very foundation of our purpose there,

IMPORTS-MANUFACTURES

| mental arment were transferrent transferrent | W 401 (1455) 1001 | \$100 min 100 m | 634,910,111 |
|---|-------------------|---|-------------|
| manufactures | 32, 137, 504 | 54, 429, 863 | 27,266,532 |
| hen and chinaware | 10.605,861 | 9,977,297 | 6,686,722 |
| es, manufactures of | 27,119,649 | 82.546.867 | 21,899,714 |
| sware | 7,485,792 | 5,500,626 | 3,665,919 |
| and steed, manufactures of | 25,838,103 | 16,094,557 | 22.610.913 |
| her, manufactures of | 13,460,142 | 12,283,151 | 11,414,118 |
| (all) | 5,493,248 | 5.594.111 | B.197, 588 |
| manufactures of | 26,652,748 | 25, 199, 967 | 23,523,110 |
| d. manufactures of | 20,567,977 | 20,548,810 | 23,858,782 |
| l, manufactures of | 53,494,400 | 49,162,992 | 14,823,768 |
| ARTICLES USED 13 | N MANUTAC | TURING. | |
| | 1890 | 1897. | 1888, |
| CONTRACTOR | ALTONO DI IN | 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 | 3000 |

| Ì | Hides and skins Indian rubber Slik, urmanufactured Tobacco, unmanufactured Wool | 20,529,177 14,781,523 26,763,428 16,563,120 83,451,242 | in. | 27,863,626 17,538,163 18,918,283 9,584,158 63,243,191 | \$7,068.52 25,545,39 82,110,06 7,488,50 16,783,69 |
|---|---|--|-----|---|---|
| I | ARTICLES FOR | CONSUMPT | TON | | |
| 1 | Coffee Fish (all) Fruits and nuts | 1896. 84.793.124 6.323.259 19.682,439 | | 1897, 81,544,384 6,108,714 17,126,932 | 1808. 65,087,56 5,884,96 14,566,87 |

29,065,181 14,835,863

GOLDSMITH'S



Great Slashing Of Shirt Waist Prices.

You hear much about cut prices, but you certainly cannot find such magnificent qualities attached to prices as you'll find here.

Percale and Chambray Waists that were \$1.00, now 49c. White Lawn Waists, with 2 rows of Embroidery insertion, worth \$1,25, at 69c. Madras and Gingham Waists that were \$1.49, now 98c.

All the Other Finer Waists Proportionately Cheap.

Separate Dress Skirts

Just as long as shirt waists remain popular, just as long will the separate skirt be in evidence, the combination is a strong one, a good one, and from a money saving, time saving, and work saving standpoint, its not open to argument.

Colored Pique Skirts, full size, at 59 cents. Linen Crash Skirts at 98 cents, \$1.23 and \$1.98. White Pique Skirts at \$1.25, \$1.98 and upwards. Linen Skirts with 10 rows conding, reduced from \$2.75 to \$1.981

Always Busy

Our annual July and August sale of Footwear is now on. All our

SUMMER, 1898.

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

Whether this anti-Cuban crusade is simply the product of general irresponsibility or is inspired by occult purposes, it can do nothing but harm.

PORTO RICO IN A NUTSHELL. From Leslie's Weekly.

Now that we are to take and, in all pro-bability, to keep Porto Rico, a few facts in a nutshell regarding it may be worth preserving. Porto Rico has an area of 3,670 miles, and is, therefore, about onefourteenth as large as Cuba, or nearly four times as large as Rhode Island, and almost as large as Connecticut. It has a population of about 800,000, including 300,-600 negroes, and its chief city is San Juan, with 23,000 inhabitants, although Ponce and San Germain are both larger. Its principal exports are coffee, sugar, moinsses, and tobacco. The climate is agreeable and is readily endured by persons from the temperate zone. It is divided into eight departments or districts, including the island of Viequez. It has 470 miles of telegraph, 137 miles of rail-way, and 170 miles under construction. In 1897 the United States imported from ties to the value of not quite \$2,000,000.
The total value of Porto Rico's imports was \$16,000,000, and of its exports \$14,000,-000. The western part of the island pro-duces an abundance of the finest coffee in the world, and its average annual export tion of Porto Rico we will be in posses sion, therefore, of one of the best coffee and tobacco-growing countries in the world. The finest Havana cigars are made from Porto Rican tobacco, of which 7,000,000 pounds are annually produced. sources of supply of coconnuts and bananas, producing both of these by the mil lions. Its location makes it very available for a coaling and outfitting station for United States vessels, and it is the general impression that whatever the terms of peace with Spain may be, they will include the cossion of Porto Rico to

BREWER HAS RIGHT IDEA.

Kansas City Star. Associate Justice Brewer of the United

tates Supreme court said to a fritted at "The United States is amply able to set-th the question of peace without any as-sistance from anybidy, and on terms neithing sounder than this has ever ome from the Supreme court of

NONE OF HIS BUSINESS.

From the Brooklyn Citizen (Dem.) If it be true that Emperor . am ha sought a friendly understanding with the United States as to our intentions in the Philippines, it is a piece of boorish im-pertinence, and he should be told that it is none of his business. In going to the Philippines we have not invaded Ger-man territory. Great Britain, the most powerful nation of Europe, has not asked us any such question.

MIDSUMMER.

Hot midsummer's petted crone, Sweet to me thy drowsy tone Tells of countless sunny hours, Long days, and solid banks of flowers; Of gulfs of sweetness without bound In Indian wildernesses found; 60.472.702 Of Syrian peas immortal leisure. 10.054.055 Firmest cheer and bird-like pleasure. -Ralph Waldo Emerson,

HILL & CONNELL

121 N. Washington Ave.



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 edstead is highly finished and incquered under a peculiar method, nothing ever hav ing been produced to equal it. Our new Spring Patterns are now on exhibition.

Scranton, Pa.

Revenue Cancellation Stamps Made Order.

ReynoldsBros

Stationers and

Engravers,

HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING.

139 Wyoming Avenue.

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.

422 Lackswanns Avenue

The last ten days in July will be devoted to clearing up stocks in general throughout this department, when everything in the line of summer goods or broken lots of any description will be closed out regardless of cost. Boy's Shirt Waists and Blouses, Men's Negligee Shirts, Men's Balbriggan Underwear, Neckwear, Hosiery, etc., etc.

One Lot Men's Soft Front Negligee Shirts, separate cuffs, to be worn with white collar. Our regular 60c line, at

One Asorted Lot Men's Soft Front Shirts, with attached collars. Our 69c. 75c and 85c qualities, in one lot to close, at 50c. Two Lots Boys' Unlaundried Shirt Waists, "Mother's Friend." Our 50c

quality, at 38c. Our 65c quality at 50c.

Broken Lots Celebrated King Waists

for Boys, Round collar style, 950 quality at 50c to close. Glen Collar Style, our \$1.10 quality

Boys' Madras and Oxford Cheviot Blouses, our \$1.10 quality, 95c. Our \$1.35 quality, \$1.10.

For Stout Men. extra large sizes in Soft Front Negligee Shirts, with detachable collars and cuffs at greatly reduced prices for this sale.

The greatest value ever offered in Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers at 21c each. For this sale only, Big reductions on Neckwear, Hosiery, etc., etc., during this sale

510 and 512

LACKAWANNA AVENUE

HENRY BELIN, JR.,

General Agent for the Wyoming District for DUPONT'S

and the Repauno Chemical Company's

HIGH EXPLOSIVES. Eafety Fuse. Caps and Exploders. Room 401 Connell Building.

Scranton.

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THOSE FORD. JOHN B. SMITH & SON, W. E. MULLIGAN.

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