the Scranton Tribune

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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-

Congressmen - at - Large - SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

LEGISLATIVE.

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 tha growth of custem. Unrecessary investi-gations have been authorized by committees, 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 an honest, modest, daily discharge of

So far as can be learned from observation the experiment of Sunday excursion trains on the Erie and Wyoming Valley railroad has not resulted beneficially but has tended instead to interfere with the road's week-day excursion business. It certainly has not tended to better Sabbath observance nor to the better rest and enjoyment of the summer residents near Lake Ariel. It is one of those mistakes likely sooner or later to provide their

"The Swallow Flyer."

The Swallow Flyer, the campaign extra of City and State, is now on wing and may be seen at any street corner. It advocates, of course, the election of Dr. Silas C. Swallow as governor. Like many another well-meaning man who has mistaken his mission in the world, Dr. Swallow will find it as difficult to conjoin religion with politics in our own day as Cardinal Wolsey did three centuries ago. The two things are incompatible, and always have been. The alliance of church and state has been the record of venality, intrigue, and demoralization, of wreck and ruin to nations and to churches alike. A clergyman on the stump is like a fish out of water. His intentions may be the best in the world, but the tide of circumstances is invariably too strong for him. It carries him oft his feet He is derided by his ewn cloth, and mistrusted by the secular arm. When Bishop Walker was killed at the Battle of the Boyne, a messenger was sent to acquaint the king of the fact. The unfeeling comment of William of Orange was: "Why did not the fool stop at home?" Dr. Swallow's ideals are lofty if not inspiring, but they are beyond the reach of human nature as constituted politically in the United States.

words in the mouths of the so-called reformers. The men who use them most do not seem to understand, or at all events care, that they are casting broadcast aspersions on the honesty of the motives of the people whose suffrages they are at the same time soliciting. Whatever the public sentiment of the state of Pennsylvania demands that it can obtain. Dr. Swallow and his kind declare that state politics is a sink of iniquity. He does not allege that the office that he seeks has been administered corruptly or iniquitously, He does not allege that Governor Mastings has degraded his office or that Colonel Stone is likely to do so. He has accepted the Independent nomination for governor, he tells us, on the single plank-"Thou shall not steal." The ignominy which Dr. Swallow and his supporters seek to attach to the administration of the state is beyond all precedent the most audacious in the history of the checkered politics of the nation. The evil reputation which this state has attained at home and abroad is due to this wanton calumniation of the commonwealth which has been the backbone of the Union since the Constitution was promulgated. We denounce ignorant foreigners who rail at the corruption of our political institutions, but what are these people doing but re-echoing the choicest sayings of the Swallows, the Wanamakers,

the Godkins, and their kind? Dr. Swallow's head has been turned by the 119,000 votes he received as the choice of the Prohibition party for state treasurer. The poll cast for Swallow was undoubtedly a heavy one. much heavier than was at all anticipated. Thousands of citizens gave him an independent vote, each under the impression that by voting for him they were disciplining their party, without endangering its impregnable position. The mistake will not be repeated. Dr. Swallow secured the highest vote on the Prohibition party ticket that he A broad field of usefulness awaits it

In letters from the front Commedore Schley continues to insist that the glory for the great naval victory at Santlago belongs impartially to all the officers and all the men, which is modest and manly and to his everlasting crédit. As he terrely says, "there is glory enough to go around." At the same time the American people do not overlook the fact that a concerted effort beginning in the navy department at Washington and ending with the acting rear admiral commanding the North Atlantic squadron has been put forth to keep from Commodore Schley the opportunity and the distinction to which he has shown himself fustly entitled: and if by reason of this fact they now incline to overpraise him it is in the hope of establishing thereby an equitable balance of accounts,

The Greatest Gain.

An interesting feature of contemporary events is the strong espousa! to making this process of Americaniby leaders in the country's religious zation as easy as possible and as little life of the dectrine of incidentally ter- fraught with honorably avoidable sacritorial but more especially political and moral expansion. One habituated to Mugwump literature would naturally expect the spoilsmen of our domestle polities to be the chief and loudest advocates of a colonial system because of the opportunities it would throw open; but on the contrary the most enthusiastic arguments in favor of holding in peace what our arms have won in war come from the men who. contradicting the cynical Ingalls, insist that the Decalogue has a place in American politics.

We could fill pages with utterances by eminent churchmen favoring the retention and civilizing of captured territory, but for sake of illustration we shall here cite but two examples. Says Bishop Hartzell, of the Methodist "God has lifted us out of our church: exclusiveness and isolation, and is bringing us face to face with the responsibilities of our greatness as a nation. This is not a war of conquest; its purpose was to relieve the oppressed and to secure a liberal and stable government and the light of Christian civilization for the people of Cuba. In the providence of God it has been placed in our power to obtain the same blessing for the people of the Philippine islands, and can we as a nation decline to accept that opportunity and turn away from our duty simply because we only intended to do so much good and no more? Shall we refuse to relieve two common communities from Spanish despotism because we expected originally to relieve only one? We cannot abandon the people of the Philippine islands, When Admiral Dewey took possession of that harbor and furnished arms and ammunition to the insurgents we became responsible for the welfare of that island, and we cannot shrink that responsibility or abandon them."

In similar strain speaks Bishop Potter, a churchman once reputed to hold pessimistic opinions concerning the morale of American government and political influence: "I do not see," says he, "how we can abandon the people of the Philippine islands to their fate after having once interfered in their affairs by taking possession of their China the leaders of a revolution which for cemetery purposes-a rate of had been suppressed. I understand growth which he regards as ominous that they were furnished transportation upon our warships, that they were provided with food and arms and ammunition by Admiral Dewey, and that side, which is equally eloquent in favor Aguinaldo, the rebel chief, resumed his and sentiment obstruct the way, hostile behavior after having been bribed to leave the country by the we have thus incited a revolution, and cupied permanently or not it is difficult to see how we can restore to Spain seem tame. the authority that she was compelled to relinquish because of our hostile intervention."

The significance of these views, shared as they undoubtedly are by a implied acquiescence in the revolution- pared for graduation. ary policy of political colonization, which has almost like a miracle superceded the traditional American policy fest confidence in the ability of American institutions to confer superior tician. Jobbery and corruption are pert benefits wherever set up. Men wont to find fault with American ways and habituated to disparagement of American results are at last made aware of the excellence of the American order of things and with the zeal of fresh conversion yearn to spread that excellence broadcast. We regard this as the healthiest sign of the times and of far greater worth than any material gain which this war has brought or is yet to bring.

> Under Spanish rule in Porto Rico no more than 19 persons were allowed to assemble without special permission, the cost of which supplemented the officials' other perquisites; and even then the government had a spy in attendance. It isn't to be wondered at that the natives welcome a change in rulers.

When the War Is Ended.

An organization, including on its executive committee such representative citizens as Judge Baldwin, of New Haven, Conn.; ex-Minister Hannis Taylor, of Mobile, Ala.; Colonel John Jacob Actor, of New York; Congressman Ermentrout, of Reading and many others of corresponding preminence in their respective localities, has been effected under the name, the Cuban-American League, for the purpose of promoting an emigration of Americans to Cuba, Porto Rico and such parts of the Philippines as are to become permanently the property of the United States. To this end the League will soon begin the publication in English and Spanish of a newspaper devoted to the exploiting of these territories, so that a better understanding of this subject may prevail generally throughout the United States. As we understand it, the League has in view not money-making primarily but the speedy Americanization of the colonies now being captured from Spain.

along these lines. There will be little trouble in getting adventurous Americans to colonize these inviting islands once they come under the protection of the Stars and Stripes; but it will not be so easy to guide this emigration into prudent channels and to avert the disappointments, suffering and perchance loss of life consequent upon insufficient forethought and preparation. We have seen at Santiago the dangers and disasters of unpreparedness in a nilitary invasion and it remains to upress upon the public consciousness when peace is restored that great if not equal perils will confront the invasion of fortune-seekers who do not take pains thoroughly to equip themselves in advance. Inevitably these islands will be Americaptured since that, to use a capized. time-worn but indisputably true The phrase, is manifest destiny. law of evolution as applied to nations forbids any other outcome. But he will be a conspicuously deserving benefactor who shall contribute

rifices. We want no Klondike skeletons in our freshly-won tropic isles.

If the civil government of Santiago city is ever to be entrusted to the Cubans the period of their training for this responsibility cannot be begun too soon. There is neither logic nor justice in keeping in office in Cuba Spaniards whom we declared war in order

A Great Commonwealth.

to oust.

Last year Pennsylvania produced 4.714.333 net tons of iron and steel rolled into finished form, or almost five-sevenths of the output of the entire United States. This production was worth \$123,900,771. As compared with 1896 the number of tons increased more than 25 per cent., yet the price a ton fell from \$31.68 to \$26.28, a shrinkage of 17 per cent.

Strange to say, though the price fell to this extraordinary extent, 3,129 more men were employed in the production in 1897 than in 1896; the average number of days of employment increased by 18, or more than 7 per cent.; and the average wage earned increased \$23.84, or over 5 per cent. The average wage of the state's iron and steel workers, counting skilled and unskilled labor in together, last year was \$468.73; and the average number of days of employment was 269.

The commercial value of the iron and steel business done in Pennsylvania in one year is worth four times the annual average total trade of Porto Rico; twice that of Cuba; six times that of Hawaii and nearly ten times that of the Philippines. In steel rails alone enough were produced to build a double track system, with sidings and branches, from New York to San Francisco several times.

A writer in this month's North American Review makes for cremation a strong argument by showing that the grave-yard system of burial is rapidly exhausting the available real estate near our large cities. Thus in London every year 23 additional acres and in principal harbor and bringing from New York nearly 18 acres are required of ultimate trouble. This, of course, is only one side of the question-the economic. There is also the sanitary it was largely through the persuasion of incineration. In fact, all the arof our consul at Hong Kong that guments point that way; only custom

General King will have a fund of Spanish authorities. It seems that we new material for novels when he rehave undertaken the responsibility for turns from the Manila expedition, bethe welfare of the community where side which his clever frontier stories with the Indian skirmisher's the whether the Philippine islands be oc- handsome lieutenants and lovely daughters of commanding officers, will

As Professor Fiske well puts it, every Spanish-American race separated from Spanish sovereignty has had to learn the very alphabet of liberty, vast majority of our foremost preach- and it should therefore not be surprisers and teachers, is not so much their ing that the Cubans are as yet unpre-

Philadelphia, it appears, is to have another "reform" campaign. It is sinof national isolation; asit is their mani- gular how much referming it takes to satisfy the average Quaker city poli-

THE SHIP OF 1812.

She was no armored cruiser of twice six thousand tons, With the thirty foot of metal that make

your modern guns; She didn't have a free-board of thirty foot

And she didn't need a million repairing fund each year. She had no rackin' engines to ramp an' stamp and strain.

To work her steel-clad turrets and break her hull in twain; She did not have electric lights-the bat tle-lantern's glare Was all the light the 'tween decks had-

an' God's own good fresh air. She had no gaping air-flumes to throw us down our breath, An' we didn't batten hatches to smother

men to death:

She didn't need five hundred smiths-two hundred men would do-In the old-time Yankee frigate for an old-time Yankee craw, An a fighting Yankee captain, with his old-time Yankee clothes,
A cursin' Yankee sailors with his old-

time Yankee oaths. She was built of Yankes timber and manned by Yankee men, An' fought by Yankee sailors--Lord sent

their like again? With the wind abaft the quarter and the sea foam flyin' free, An' every tack and sheet housed taut an' braces eased to lee, You could hear the deep-sea thunder from the knight-heads where it broke, As she trailed her lee guns under in

bilndin' whiri o' smoke. She didn't run at twenty knots-she wasn't built to runAn' we didn't need half a watch to hand-

die every gun. Our captain didn't fight his ship from a little pen o' steel; fought her from his quarter-deck, with two hands at the wheel,

we fought in Yankee fashion, half-naked-stripped to board-when they hauled their Red Rag down we praised the Yankee Lord; fought like Yankee sailors, an' we'il

do it, too, again. changed the ships an' methods,

Life Story of the General Commanding

A T THE outbreak of the civil war Nelson A. Miles was a clerk in a counting house in Boston. At his own expense he raised a company of 100 men, which he tendered to the nation, with his services. But he was only 25 years of age, and, being deemed too young to command it, he went to the front as ileutenant; yet at the end of thirteen months he was a full commissioned colonel, comanding a regiment in the field, and in about three years the heid, and in about three years thereafter he commanded the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac. This was the largest and hardest worked corps in that army, which formed a line around Richmond twenty-six miles long. was always the nearest to the enemy, and was the corps to which General Lee sent his offer to surender. And, further. more, General Miles managed his com-mand so successfully that General Grant personally recommended the young ma jor general to President Abraham Lin-coln for his gallantry, as General Meade, who commanded at Gettysburg, had al-ready done. If history records the name of any other general who successfully managed 25,000 men on the battlefield at the early age of 25 years I do not know

It is true, as charged, that General Miles was not educated at West Point. It is equally true that he had the advantage of a higher "military training" than any military academy in the world could give. His school was on the march and in the battlefield; in the trench, the camp and the fortification. In his school theory gave way to practice; the imaginary to the real, and blackboard exercises to ver-itable object lessons. The course of study was longer than the ordinary academic it was more thorough, also, and the _urriculum was more extended. Moreover the regular course was supplemented by a post-graduate ecurse. The young hero who was thrice wounded and who was four times brevetted for gallantry on the battlefield, who had combatted the Lees and Longstreet and Stonewall Jackson, who had fought in all the battles which engaged the Army of the Potomac except-ing one, from which he was restrained by a wound, who had especially disting uished himself at the Battle of the Wil derness and Spottsylvania Court House s called to meet the Kiowas, the Co anches, the Sioux, the Nez Perces, the Bannocks, and the Apaches, under such chieftains as Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, Broad Trail, Spotted Trail, Chief Joseph, and Geronimo. The instructors in that school of General Miles are now historic, and include such names as McClellar Meade, Howard, Hancock "the Superb," "Fighting" Joe Hooker, and the immorta Grant. For diplomas he had his commis sions, which included every grade from lieutenant of volunteers to major general in the regular establishment com-manding all the armies of the United States. To these were added his post-graduate degrees in the shape of the votes of thanks of four legislatures, state and territorial. In addition to a con-gressional medal of honor, the people of Arizona gave him a jewelled sword; for General Miles finally subdued the Indian tribes and retired them to their reservations, where they now live in peace and quiet, whereas they had been a continual nenace to our frontier ever since Captain John Smith settled at Jamestown, Va. in the year 1968.

His strategic ability has been proved at Santiago de Cuba and Ponce, where he also confirmed his title of "the winner of bloodless victories." Those campaigns were planned in Washington by a board f strategy, of which General Miles was member and one of the leading spirits His wisdom in advising an attack upon the scutheastern shore of Cuba without heeding the popular cry of "On to Hav-ana!" is new apparent. It was cooler and healthier than the north shore, and at the beginning of the campaign he had cautioned his officers to preserve the men from disease as carefully as they would from bullets. He is not yet 59 years of age, and is the last on the active list of a long line of illustrious generals devoloped by the civil war of 1861 to 1865.

LITERARY NOTES.

The August contents of the North American Review exhibit the customary strength and timely variety. The open-ing pages are devoted to consideration of What the Unionists Have Done for Ire land," from the pen of T. W. Russell, M. P., secretary of the local government board. A charming essay is that on "Shakespeare in 1896," by Edmund Gosse, while in "The Great Lakes and Our Commercial Supremacy," John Foord presents a paper of interest and suggestiveness. The forthcoming work of "The Anglo-American Joint High Commission" is dis-cussed from an authoritative standpoint by a writer who is content to sign himself a Canadian Lib-eral, and the Hon. W. A. Peffer, iate United States senator for Kan-sas, furnishes the concluding portion of his article on "The United States Senate," its privileges, powers and func-tions, its rules and methods of doing bus-"Gravevards as a Menace to the Commonweal" are strongly condemned by Louis Windmuller, while the project of "The English Speaking Brotherhood" is brilliantly advocated by Professor Charles Waldstein, late director of the American Archaeological school, Athens. An important and exceedingly timely paper is that on "Distant Possessions," drew Carnegie, who vigorously declaims against permanent territorial acquisition, particularly the Philippines by the

as follows: "The Spanish War and the Equilibrium of the World." Brooks Adams: "The Anglo-American Commission, Edward Farrer: "Austria-Hungary Un-der the Reign of Francis Joseph"-(second paper), His Excellency Albert von Schaffle; "New Constitutional Amend-ments," James Schouler; "The Development of the Policy of Reciprocity." Hon, John Ball Osborne; "The Future of Great Telescopes," T. J. J. See; "Our Need of a Permanent Diplomatic Service," Hon. George L. Rives; "How a Savage Tribo Is Governed," Major John W. Powell; "The Repetition of History in Our War with Spain," S. Leonard Thurlow; "The Problem of Immortality: Some Recent Mediumistic Phenomena," James H. Hyslop; "New Trials for Old Favorites," Professor Brander Matthews.

One of the most important articles in the August Forum is that on "Our Need of a Permanent Diplomatic Service." The author. Hon. G. L. Rives, who writes with the authority and knowledge of a former assistant secretary of state, remarks very pertinently that the promi-nent lawyers, the able editors, and the successful manufactures who every tour years invade the white house, and crowd every corner of the office of the secretary of state, would be the first to deride the notion that they could change busi-ness places among themselves at a moment's notice. Yet every one of them is seronely confident of his capacity to un-dertake a diplomatic post, the duties of which, often delicate and difficult, must be conducted in a foreign country and generally with people of whose very language he is ignorant. Diplomacy requires a thorough training of those who practice t, if they are to practice it successfully; and it is no answer to say that hitherto our diplomatic husiness has well managed under the existing system. As Mr. Rives points out, our diplomatic negotiations with other countries have negotiations with other banking in aually been single; that is, a third power has not been involved. Now, however, the nation is entering upon a period in its history in which the United States will necessarily be brought into close and complex relations with all the other great powers of the world; and nothing short but you can't change Yankes men! powers of the world; and nothing short —Philadelphia Record. of the most complete diplomatic service

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All the Other Finer Waists Proportionately Cheap.

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Just as long as shirt waists remain popular, just as long will the separate skin 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 \$1.98:

Always Busy



SUMMER, 1898.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies, Hill &

114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE.

will suffice for the work we shall have

FUEL FOR NAVAL PURPOSES.

From the Philadelphia Record. The new vessels which will soon be built for our navy should have their fire grates so constructed as to permit of the use of anthracite as well as of bituminous coal. If the grates should be made so that anthracite could be burned they would work equally as well while burning soft coal; but the form of grave which is used for soft coal does not give so satisfactory a result when anthracite is used. As a result there is at once ar unnecessary disability and discrimination which might on emergent occasions work

great harm.
This matter is of more importance to the navy than will appear at first sight Anthracite coal is much better for stor-age than bituminous. It is cleaner to handle, is smokeless, and is not, like bitu minous, liable to spontaneous con A cruiser using soft coal, like Cervera's ships coming out of Santiago harbor, first discloses its movements by the pillar of smoke it carries about with it. For long voyages such as our battleships and cruisers will always be compelled to make these advantages of anthracite would seem to make it imperative that it should be used. Already the use of soft coal has come perilously near blowing up some of our best vessels, and is a source of con-The topics considered in this month's stant danger. For purposes of supply at coaling stations anthracite coal must at-Spiritualism. The table of contents is ways be preferable for most obvious reasons. There would be such safety and ad-vantage in its use as to more than make good any increased cost of purchase,

THE TEACHING OF FACTS.

The whole policy of the administration, from the very day of the historic victory of Dewey at Cavite, and all the subse-quent military and naval movements at and toward the Philippines, indicate un-mistakably a determination to take these islands as our rightful property by conquest and to hold them at our will. These costly and prodigious demonstrations and preparations have not been made to get possession of a coaling station merely. They were unnecessary for any such purpose; would have been culpably wasteful for that end only, since Admiral Dewey had already taken a coaling station before our first military expedition to the Philippines had started. Major General Merritt was sent with a large force of troops to capture the Philippines and take command of them. He did not go to give them back to Spain. The talk of some of the newspapers about the intention of the administration to restore them to Spain as a free gift in order to pur-chase a pusilianimous peace after our complete triumph in war, is absurd. It is preposterous. It is impossible. No sugtraving the inhabitants by abandoning them to the oppressive and destructive William McKinley.

The Great Trouble.

From the New York Mail and Express. The great trouble with statesmen like Harmon and Mr. Cleveland is that the Constitution doesn't fit their minds, and that they can't enlarge their minds to fit

Defined.

Little Eimer-Pa, what is an extempora-Professor Broadhead—One who can talk fluently about nothing without any pre-vious preparation.—Puck cous speaker?

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In buying a brass Bodstead, be sure that you get the best. Our brass Bodsteads 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 pedstead is highly finished and lacquered inder a peculiar method, nothing ever having been produced to equal it. Our new Spring Patterns are now on exhibition.

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

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.

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 500 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 Chevot 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, Hosi-

ery, etc., etc., during this sale

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