the Scranton Tribune

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 6, 1898-



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-TER.

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

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate. Twentieth Dist -- JAMES C. VAUGHAN. House.

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

First District-JOHN R. FARR.

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 legislature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custom. Unnecessary investigations have been authorized by commit-ties, 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

The reported abandonment or the proposed military junket to Porto Rico indicates that saner counsel is at last prevalling at the war department. Just why fifteen volunteer regiments who are not needed by General Miles should be sent as re-inforcements to an island which is surrendering to the troops we already have there as fast as these can perform their triumphal onward march is a mystery not yet explained.

The Public Not to Be Deceived.

The newspaper talk about President Mckinley being so indignant with the generals at Santiago who signed that joint protest that he proposes to court martial every one of them is manifestly the veriest bosh, as is also the assertion that Shafter is to be punished for permitting this protest to reach the public eye. It is conceivable that the Santiago campaign may necessitate a court martial or its equivalent in the form of a searching investigation of the causes of its now notorious and inexcusable mismanagement; but the fault does not consist in the act of taking effective steps to save the army from utter annihilation by disease. If the initiative taken by Colonel Roosevelt in causing knowledge of the army's peril to reach the people who will see that the army is promptly rescued was in contempt of ordinary usage it was none the less an exhibition of splendid bravery for which he will be held high in popular respect and admiration long after his petty detractors in the war department shall bave become an unpleasant recollection

Nor will his disparaging allusion to the volunteers, made in a private letter which the secretary of war pubticly utilized with obvious vindictiveness, break the force of his other communication respecting the debilitated condition of Shafter's army of occupation. It is no reply to Colonel Roosevelt's reference to the archaic equipment of the volunteers to inform him that he ought to be glad his own command was better equipped. The United States is not so poor that it has needlessly to imperil the lives of its brave defenders by sending any part of its army or navy into action with inferior equipment, and the secretary of war advertises his own delinquency when he confesses in an official dispatch that the Rough Riders at Santiago were better supplied with more modern arms than the raw state troops who formed part of the firing line. We do not believe that Colonel Roosevelt had in mind disparagement of the volunteers as individuals; the whole tenor of his letter shows that he wrote with eye directed solely to the inferior condition of their equipment; and, surely, it ought not to be deemed a crime for an officer in the field to point out remediable weaknesses in the equipping of men intrusted with the perilous work of invading a well-

equipped enemy's territory. If there has been wrong-doing in this matter it is not in the conveyance to the public of necessary information. We are not living in a starchamber age nor under a form of government where the people who furnish the soldiers and sinews of war have no hope to know how their contributions are being used. Remarkable patience and self-restraint characterized public opinion while Shafter's men at Santiago stood before an unconquered enemy; but now that the flag of Spain is down and the American flag is up the American people propose to resume their constitutional right of scrutiny and comment. If the

need not fear that ultimate injustice will be his reward; but any more efforts to play the role of injured dignity in the face of a crisis demanding instant action instead will inevitably give substance to suspicions far from complimentary to his usefulness.

One of the speakers at the Hobson meeting in New York on Thursday night was Minister Woodford, who concluded his remarks thus: "I may not say tonight that where the flag has gone it must stay; but I may say, and I believe it my duty to say, that where the flag has gone, in the name of the nation, in the name of liberty, of justice and humanity, the flag of Spain must come down throughout this broad world of ours." There is no American dissent.

The Leader of the Nations. The remarks at Chicago made by

to the Hawaiian commissioners epi-States. That the annexation of Hawali will lead to the construction of the Nicaragua canal is a necessary and unavoidable corollary. Important commercially and indispensable politically as the absorption of these islands were seen to be since the continental expanse on the Pacific slope was brought under industrial and civic subjugation, the construction of the Nicaragua canal is no less indispensable if we are to make the most of what we already possess in the interests of the people of this country. While we were stretching out those vast iron tentacles which radiate from the Atlantic across the Mississippi valley, over the Rocky Mountains, through prairies and savannahs, to the Golden Gate and the Pacific ocean, the Nicaragua canal was neglected but not forgotten. It was too much even for the wealth and enterprise of this country to carry on the two undertakings at the same time. Allowing that it had been possible to do so, the need of an Isthmian canal was not pressing, and to a large number of people, it seemed if not impracticable at all events premature when so much of the wealth of the East was being absorbed in the development of the West. Again, the insuperable difficulties which so unexpectedly arose in the construction of the Panama canal and before which even De Lesseps went under, almost bringing the French republic into collapse, deterred the most optimistic from entertaining ideas of a project which seemed beyond the scope of human accomplishment. Now, however, we have awakened to its imperious necessity, and this means concisely that it will be built. Nor will its construction in the present temper of our relations with Great Britain be likely to be attended with complications growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as would be the case if instead of Anglo-Saxon harmony and good will there were the old-time bickerings and mutual misunderstandings.

Senator Morgan alluded to would be a ship canal connection between Lake Michigan, the Mississippi and the Guf of Mexico. Such a connection would be of the utmost importance. It would way which connects the Great Lakes and the Father of Waters with the Gulf stream. Raiways cannot supply its place. The great ship canal in England that lies between Liverpool and Manchester, which was opened a few years ago at a cost of nearly \$50,000,000. was an undertaking more formidable than that of the Suez canal. It is sixteen miles in length, and ships of he largest tonnage come direct from Ga veston and Mobile with their cotton cargoes to the great central cotton mart of Lancashire. Manchester is nearly twenty-five miles from the sea, while the nearest natural waterway in its vicinity is not deeper and certainly not more pellucid than the Lackawanna river. This wonderful work was undertaken to compete with the railways, and strange to say, much of the money sunk in its construction came from the earnings of coal miners and cotton operatives. Americans, when they think of Isthmian and Hennepin canals as difficult of accomplishment. should take courage from the example of English artisans, who have helped to construct out of their earnings the most wonderful artificial waterway on

the face of the globe. We confess we have not much hope in the proposed canal between New York and Albemarie sound. The canal would probably prove a financial success, although even that is open to doubt. But New York has made such wretched use of port and maritime facilities which she already possesses that giving her more would be like supplying a spendthrift with unlimited funds. The trade of her port has fallen off alarmingly within the last few years, while that of Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Newport News, Galveston and other places has largely increased. Her docks, quays and waterside warehouses are a disgrace to a great maritime city. Let New York make some better use of the inestimable maritime facilities she has before the country is asked to contribute

to another Erie canal, Be this as it may, the quickness with which American statesmanship in this hour of national revival of spirit turns as well to consideration of internal improvements as to extension of external power belies the argument that national expansion will necessitate internal neglect. America, which is to be the leader among the nations, will never forget to lead at home as well as abroad.

Aguinaldo wants to know our intentions. There are others who share his curiosity.

The Moral Aspect.

The Washington Star, after careful study of the Philippine situation in the light thus far available, reaches the following very sensible conclusion: "Whether the United States withdraws from the Philippines and turns them over to the natives or to European powers, or whether it retains and occupies them in their entirety for colonial purposes or fractionally for strategic, naval and commercial purposes, the secretary of war has done his best he i decision should be based solely upon

consideration of what the republic's best interests demand. Our policy should be to gain all we can of naval and commercial advantage, while burdening ourselves with as little as possible of political and governing responsibillty in another hemisphere than our

own." The "republic's best interests," it should, however, be said, include moral as well as material considerations, and especially should this be borne in mind when Providence has apparently put it in our power to act as the arbiter of the islanders' political destinies. If we find on the more important of the Philippine islands the rudiments of successful independence it will be difficult to convince American moral sentiment that we would be justified in declining, even at some inconvenience and cost, to try to give these poor victims of Spanish intolerance an upward lift. The fact that they are in another he cisphere than our own may weigh Senator Morgan at the banquet given in the political aspect of the situation tomize the general policy of the United | but it can have no possible bearing upon the problem's moral significance. One thing is sure: The misrule of Spain has ended in the Philippines forever.

General Ludlow, who had command at Santiago immediately next to the Cuban allies, does not hold the contemptuous views of Garcia's men now fashionable in some quarters. He says in a letter to General Garcia: "Permlt me to say to you that your forces have performed most notable service, and their work has been invaluable to us, not only in scouting and procuring information, but in the vital matter of the construction of trenches and defenses for the investment of the city. Your people have accomplished an immense amount of this work with almost no appliances whatever, and have cheerfully surrendered the use of them to our own troops when the continuation of the investment rendered it necessary to move our regiments forward to the right. I make this statement, general, personally and not officially, because I am but a subordinate commander, but do so for the reason that I have been more closely in touch with your forces and have had better occasion to observe their work and the value of their co-operation than perhaps any other." Give even the despised Cubans fair play.

Mrs. George Nathaniel Curzon, an American girl and wife of the new viceroy of India, when her reign at Calcutta begins, it is said, will be second only to Queen Victoria as a person of importance. This is one of the results of the proposed Anglo-American alliance, and Mr. Curzon owes his appointment to the fact that he married a Chicago girl. Sixty-eight page editions of the Chicago dailies bearing upon the subject may be expected.

A joint protectorate with Spain over the Philippines, if it is contemplated, will be of the kind which will make Spain merely a nominal partner, If Another great undertaking which Spain can stand that sort of a deal we don't see why Uncle Sam should skittishly recoil.

Porto Ricans, when told that island revenues collected by us in excess of the establish that great connecting link cost of honest local government, would between North and South which can be devoted to internal improvements, only be full realized by a water high- nearly dropped dead. They are slated for many more of such shock

> Weyler is said to be the only Spaniard of note who objects to peace. If Weyler would trust himself within speaking distance of General Shafter's troops it is believed his objections could be overcome.

> The failure of the Peace Union to purchase a return ticket for Miss Jessie Schley may be an indication that the Union enjoys more peace during Jessie's absence. The scheme of extracting gold from

> excitement recently, is not new, Just think of the beach hotels! Gustave Bock, the cigar magnate, has finally gained re-entrance into Ha-

vana; but he goes in a wiser man. The strike inaugurated by Colonel Roosevelt down at Santiago appears to

be the most successful on record. Peace intelligence continues to come

over a long-distance wire.

TOLD BY THE STARS. Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus,

The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 1.47 a. m., for Saturday, Aug. 6, 1898.

₹ A child born on this day will be anxious lest something besides clay pipes is used at Lake Ariel today.

Mr. Langstaff's attitude indicates that the poor board matrimonial bureau also has troubles of its own, People who read war news now speak

Lieutenant Hobson is in danger of be The rumble of the crash suit is growing more indistinct.

Ajacchus' Advice. remember that demand creates the supply. Tales of the busyoody and slanderer would ever be harmices but for appreciative listeners.

SHELLEY'S PROPHECY.

Was Shelley prophet as well as poet? ser. In "The Revolt of Islam," written in 1817, he finds these verses:

There is a people mighty in its youth, A land beyond the oceans of the west, Where the' with rudest rites freedom and truth

Are worshipped; from a glorious moth-Who, since high Athens fell among the Sate like the queen of nations, but in woe Turns to her chainless child for succur And draws the milk of power in wisdom's

"This land is like an eagle whose young Feeds on the noontide beams, whose gol-Floats moveless on the storm, and in the

blaze Of sunrise gleams when earth is wrapt Great people! As the sands shalt they Thy growth is swift as morn, when night

must fade.
The multitudinous earth shall sleep beneath thy shade.
"Nay! start not at the name—America!"
Canto xi, 22-8.

War Has Been Well

From the Philadelphia Ledger,
HATEVER the cost of war,
whether paid in life or money, or in both, it cannot be always truthfully said that the cos: however great, has been excessive; that for the lesses incurred there has not been compensation or, at least, reclamation. If on the one side there is the payment in blood and treasure, on the other there is the noble inspiration and the triumph of armed antagonism n'sm to organized wrong, cruelty and oppression; there is the sublime spec-tacle of men defiantly challenging death that a patriotic idea, principle or cause may live, and there are the multitudinas records of the heroic exploits of men who in peace never feit their own strength, never knew to what heights of duty or nobility of purpose they could rise. It is not so difficult to live without reproach, with henor even; a more difficult thing to do is to die in the very moment of a bit of the live without the could be seen that the could be seen that the could be seen to be seen to be seen to be seen the could be seen to be see ment of achieving some great and valor-ous purpose, fought for in zealous devo-tion to country or humanity. War is a sudden maker of not only splendld names but a raker of noble men.

It can scarcely be doubted that the war of the United States with Spain will have its compensations. It unquestionably will be a costly one. The country's unpreparedness after thirty years of peace and chaffering has helped to make it so; it has necessitated the expenditures of vast sums, the loss of many precious lives. It may be fairly questioned if in any war of recent times in which the numbers were so small, so many of those engaged were of such per-sonal worth. The best, ablest, most bril-liantly endowed, of our young men rushed with magnificent daring and patriotic impulse into the army and navy impatiently demanding that they should sent at once to the scenes of active conflict. It was so with all sorts and conditions of our young men. Corps, regiments and companies have had as rep-resentative comrades in arms men of all degrees of fortune, the richest and the poorest in purse, fighting and dying side by side in the trenches or the ambuscade. There was no compulsion put upon them: they volunteered to go from the universi tles and colleges, from the loom, the saw, the anvil, from the pleugh, the desk, the counter. In the ranks today there are men from all the learned professions, of trades and pursuits. They are all volunteers in the army or navy of the war for

Those to whom the envied chance was given have shown the greatness of their courage, the stalwartness of their manhood, the strength of their love of country. The list of our dead heroes in the war with Spain adds new and greater lustre to the history of the nation; they have proved again that they come of the old herole breeds, that the fires of catefulty have dead, the theft of the strength of t patriotism burned as fiercely in their breasts as it did in the hearts of the men of Lexington and Gettysburg.

The aftermath of the war will be not

aly these new records of valorous deeds

of life given to the cause of humanity, of sublime self-secrifice in camp and field, of our young men inspired to nobler heights of thought and deed by their new teacher, war, but it will be also perceived in the increased power, dignity and greatness of the nation. The powers of Europe that have so long patronized, tolrated or sneered at the just pretension: of the United States have learned from our war with Spain that this country is one to be hereafter reckoned with in all international questions which concern its welfare or dignity. Europe, that would have bullied our government, that jecred at our army and navy, has learned to be respectful, if not deferential, and it regards with as much consideration as aut prise the exploits of our arms by land and at sea. It is recognized that a new power has proclaimed its strength in this New World, of which the Old World will be wise to beware. There are no rumors of foreign intervention now, as there were when the war began, of allen nations set-tling for us our quarrel with Spain, or dictating the terms of peace to us as France did in the Italian-Austrian conest, as England and Germany aid in the Russian-Turkish stroggle and as the concert of the powers did in the pitiable conflict of Greece with Turkey. All Europe is conciliating; stands on the other side with hat in hand as the United States passes from triumph to triumph. The powers, either in concert or singly not interfere between this country and Spain; they will not make the mistake of attempting to dictate the terms of peace. A giant has wakened in the Western World, with whom Europe feels it will be as well to be upon good terms; the Old World has learned among other things that the knowledge how to man penyre great navies and how to aim great guns is of rathr more importance in time sea water which has caused so much of war than the largest navies or the largest of guns in the hands of those who lack that knowledge.

Costly as the war may prove to be, there is still teason to believe that it will not cost more than its aftermath of gains will eventually amount to

THE AMERICAN SAILOR.

An Estimate as Given by Lieutenant Hob-

son in His Speech at New York on Thursday Night. "Recently, my friends, I have had occasion to see Jacky where his endurance, his bravery, and his loyalty were sorely tried. (Cheers). I feel that certain features of the recent incident in which Jack played his part, and played it well, should be referred to in a public manner. I feel it is my duty to refer to it here. It is known to everybody that when the call was made for volunteers to go in on the Merrimac, men fell over one another in their haste to be accepted. On the New York alone 140 men volunteered before the order could be passed that no more vol-unteers were needed. When a few out of this number had been assigned to stations on the Merrimac, all, in obedience to orders, lay flat on their faces. Two were stationed by the anchor gear, others y the torpedoes arranged along the side two in the engine room. It was agreed by each one that he should not even look over his shoulder, no matter what happened to the ship, to any of his companions or to himself. If wounded he should place himself in a sitting or a kneeling posture, or whatever posture was necessary, so that when the time for his duty came he could do it to the best advantage. And so they lay, each man at his post, and under what difficulties you may understand when I tell you that, out of the seven torpedoes placed along the side, five had been shot away by the enemy's fire before the order was given for the Merrimac's crew to gather at the rendezvous on the quarter deck. Projectiles were coming more as a continuous stream than as separate shots. But, through the whole storm, Jacky lay there ready to do his duty as he had been in-structed to do it. There was not only the plunging fire from the forts on both sides, but a terrific horizontal fire from the flect in the harbor, and it seemed as if the next projectile would wipe all the sallors out of life at once. If ever a feeling of 'each man for himself,' a feeling of 'get away from this,' 'get out of this any way, anyhow,' was to be justified it was justified then. Not a man so much as turned his head."

"Three cheers for Jacky!" howled voice. Three big cheers filled the opera and Robson led them, throwing

"Then, later, when we were on the catamaran and the enemy's picket boats came crawling up out of the darkness with their lanterrs, the impulse was just as strong to slip off the raft and swim for the shore, or for the entrance of the harbor. The simple order was given, 'No a man moved or stirred for nearly an

"On that same afternoon, by the kind-

Worth All It Cost. GOLDSMITH'S



Specials for Saturday

SECOND FLOOR.

50 and 75-cent Shirt Waists for 25 cents, \$1.00 and \$1.25 Shirt Waists for 49 cents, \$1.49 Shirt Waists for 75 cents. \$1.75 and \$1.98 Shirt Waists for 98 cents. Ladies' 98-cent Night Gowns for 59 cents.

Ladies' Pique Bow Ties, 15c, 2 for 25 cents.

Ladies' Crash Skirts for 35 cents.

Ladieo' Navy Blue Duck Skirts, with 3 rows of white piping, worth \$2.98, at \$1.98. Ladies' light colored Lawn and Percale Wrappers from 49 cents up.

MAIN FLOOR.

Ladies' Fine Ribbed Vests, short sleeves, V neck, 3 for 25 cents. Men's 75-cent Golf Hose, at 25 cents to close. Men's Seamless Fast Black and Tan Half Hose, worth 15c, 10c pair, 3 pairs for 25c Ladies' and Gent's Jap Silk String Ties, Figured Bayadere Stripes and Plain, at 7c, 4 for 25 cents. such as are sold at other places at 15 cents each. Ladies' Puff Pique Ties in pinks and blues, the 35-cent kind, for 17 cents. Ladies' Jap Silk Puff Ties, in cerise, turquoise, scarlet, green and white, at 22 cents.

Fancy All Silk Hair Ribbons, different widths. 5c, 7c, 8c and 9 cents. No 60 All Silk Fancy Sash Ribbons, worth 50 cents, for 25 cents. Ladies' Colored and Black 50-cent Silk Gloves, at 25 cents. Ladies' Colored and Black \$1.00 Silk Gloves at 49 cents. Children's Lace Caps and Sun Bonnets at half price to close. Ladies' and Children's Fancy Bordered and Plain White 8c Hemstitched Cambric

Handkerchiefs at 4 cents. Ladies' Pure Linen Plain White 15c Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 10c, 3 for 25c.

Always Busy

SUMMER, 1898.

Our annual July and August sale of

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

ness of the gallant commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces, Admiral Cervera - [There were one or two hisses in the far corner of the gallery, and then cheering began and spread all over the house It rolled up and down, and the flags and handkerchiefs came out, and the man who had been calling for cheers for Jacky asked for three cheers for Admiral Cer-vera. They came with a roaring Ameri-can good will, Mr. Hobson joining in n, as he had in that for the sailors. them, as he had in that for the salids.)
"When," Lieutenant Hobson finally continued, "the party was in prison, and
through the kindness of the admiral the
men's clothing was permitted to be brought to them from the flect, one of the men, as spokesmen for the rest, was allowed to come over to my cell with a package for me. He said: 'We would do t over again tonight, sir.' (Cheers.)

"The next day when it seemed uncer tain whether or not a remnant of the in-quisition was to be revived, when the enemy did not know whether it was his fault or ours that a ship had been sunk and rather inclined to the belief that be had sunk an American battleship and that we were the only survivors out of several hundred, the men were taken be fore the Spanish authorities and serious and impertment questions put to them. Remember, they did not know what might cost them to refuse to answer Spanish soldiers of the guard standing before them, making significant gesture with their hands thus: (Mr. Hobsor passed his hand edgewise across his throat) our seamen laughed in their faces (Cheers.) Then a Spanish major ques tioned Charette, because he spoke French and asked him this question:

"What was your object in coming in here?' and so long as I live I shall never forget the way Charette threw back his shoulders, proudly lifted his head and looked him in the eye as he said: "'In the United States navy, sir, it is not the custom for the seamen to know or to desire to know, the object of ar action of his superior officer.

"Take this simple incident, and, after all, in comparison with the whole war very simple incident, the sinking of th Merrimac, and make your own deduction as to the quality of manhood in the United States navy. You will have then a more or less complete but certainly not an overestimated idea of Jacky.

EQUAL TO THE DEMAND.

New York Commercial Advertiser. We shall simply have to accept the situation as we find it in regard to territory conquered by this country in the war, devote ourselves patiently and hope fully to the new tasks destiny has set us to work out, and trust implicitly in American good sense and American in-genuity and American adaptability to emergencies to solve all problems that genuity and American adaptation to the emergencies to solve all problems that may arise. A power mightier than armies or navies or cabinets or presidents or even nations has brought_us face to face with the present conditions. We cannot avoid, and we should not attempt to evade the responsibility. "Let us fin-ish the work," as Lincoln said in his secend inaugural, in a spirit of forbearance of faith, hope, and, above all, of unfailing confidence in our ability to do that which we have been called upon to accomplish.
The casuist may dissect, the philosopher
may prophesy, the historian may warn,
the poet may inspire, but, after all, the
solution of these problems rests in the end with the native common sense and native energy of the American people. There is no doubt in our mind that they will be equal to any demand that may o made upon them in the settlement of all questions of governmental policy from Havana to Manila and back again.

AN ALLEGHENY OPINION.

From the Pitisburg Daily News. As a matter of fact there is no Demo crat in Lackawanna who could hope to come within 5,000 votes of beating Con-

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 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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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 a lamp this is a chance get a bargain.

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Leather Goods. Notions, Etc.

To effect a complete clearance on everything in "Fancy Notions" we will close the season with a "General Clearing Up Sale" on

Ladies' Leather Belts, Silk and Elastic Belt Buckles and Chatelaine Bags, Shirt Waist Sets, Neckties. Etc., Etc.

Our assortment of "Fine Goods" in the above lines being still large, prices have been cut proportionately, and you will

find them during this sale, low enough to An unlimited assortment of Leather 25c. goods cut to 15a goods cut to 15c

NAILHEAD BELTS, "FRENCH MO-50c. quality cut to 42a \$1.00 quality cut to FANCY SILK AND ELASTIC BELTS. Our \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 goods, in A few fine French Enamel and Jewel

ONE LOT Chatelaine Bags, 50c. quality, cut to ONE LOT Morocco Chatelaine Bags, holde line of Shirt Waist Sets in Sterling Silver and Fine Gilt, an elegant assortment at 250

One-half gross Fine Shirt Walst Setsan assorted lot, To close at 15c., worth double ONE LOT Ladies' P. K. Ties, best China Silk String Ties, large assortment, three for 250 Line extra heavy Silk String Ties, our 25c. quality at three for For We will offer "Special for this Sale" our 'Own Brand" of Choice Taffeta Ribbons

510 and 512

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Pittator