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SCRANTON? AUGUST 9, 1998.



#### 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 - SAMUEL A. DAVENPERT, GALUSHA A. GROW. LEGISLATIVE.

Senate. Twentieth Dist .- JAMES C. VAUGHAN

House. First District-JOHN R. FARR. Fourth District-JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM.

It will be my purpose when elected to so conduct myself as to win the respect and good will of those who have opposed me as well as these 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, Unnecessary investigations have been authorized by committees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and pur-pose to correct these and other evils in so 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 public duty.

The Sultan, who won't pay us what he owes, says he admires from a distance the splendid efficiency of our guns. We ought to give him the benefit of a closer inspection.

#### The War's Trial Balance.

An interesting computation of the estimated cost of the war with Spain than the boiling point. These figures has been made by the New York Sun. which puts the total at \$943,800,000, subdivided as follows: Current war expenses, \$400,000,000; state expenditures, air pumped into the fire room is often \$15,000,000; private contributions, \$15,-600,000; claims growing out of the war the current of fresh air wafted into for which this government will be- the stoke hole reaches a high tempercome responsible, \$20,000,000; loss of ature itself. To be at ease on an eider soldiers' productive labor (estimated on down couch in such heat would be a the basis of 250,000 citizens withdrawn | tremendous strain, more enervating for one year from peaceful industry than an ordinary man could endure in which the average earning capacity for any length of time. But the poor is \$400), \$100,000,000; interest on war debt to maturity, \$90,000,000; pensions, \$300,000,000 and the Maine, \$3,000,006. Of these estimates the only one which

seems overdrawn is the item relating to pensions, but it is based on the that were not calloused by long usage theory that at least one soldier will and sustained by brawny muscles. His have been employed in the present war pay is not more than that of an ordito every ten soldiers employed in the nary laborer, and his watches run to armies of the North during our civil four hours on and eight hours off; that war. Pension expenditures growing out of the civil war, already made or in sight, aggregate \$2,500,000,000; and the which the air in a summer kitchen dur-Sun thinks that in view of the gar- ing dinner preparations is refreshing rison duty which our troops will have and buoyant. to perform for long after peace is dechared to a tenth of this sum may safecost of pensions in the present struggle up to \$300,000,000. "The nation," says the Sun. "is not going to be less generous with the veterans of its war with Spain than it has been in the past," which is very true; but it is to he hoped it will better protect its generosity against abuse than it has hitherto been accustomed to do.

Altogether it perhaps is not far amiss to consider that to abolish the nuisance of Spanish sovereignty in our neighborhood and clean up the ruins will. by the time the work is completed, have cost us at least a round billion dollars, not taking into account expenditures on police work and internal improvements in Cuba for which we shall expect ultimately to be rapaid by the direct beneficiaries when they shall have come into stable statehood. This is one side of the account. The other will appear when, after reconstruction, we shall perceive how much our commerce with Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines will have grown in consequence of our part in freeing those islands from bondage, and also to what extent the prestige coming to us by facilitated the sale to foreigners of

American manufactures. Omitting altogether as inestimable in dollars and cents the moral considerations involved, it seems within bounds, judging from trade returns of the past, to predict that within five years our commerce with Spain's excolonies will aggregate not less than \$200,000,000 per annum and very possibly more. In 1892, under Spanish restrictions, it was considerably more than half this sum; and if American energy does not at least double Spanish results in the garden isles it will bitterly disappoint our expectations. At this rate we should soon be repaid.

General Nunez, the Philadelphia Cuban who has given Spain more bother than all the rest of the insurgents put together, exhibits a sensible attitude when he says: "The American people have helped us do away with the hateful flag of Spain and it makes no difference what they will do makes no difference what they will do staff. On that flag staff the flag Captain afterwards. I will be grateful to them Glass had taken from the Charleston was to the bottom of my heart." For twenty-two years General Nunez has, who had been left in command on the as he puts it, had always before his officer were away, had wirwagged over eyes the horrible sight of a Spanish to the Australia and the Peking to keep I tion.

scaffold as a punishment for the crime of loving and serving his country. He has taken part in three revolutions, been five times imprisoned and lost two brothers in the war, and now he proposes to retire forever from political strife. He advises his countrymen to put all their faith in the justice and magnanimity of the American people, to show patience in adversity and, in the hope of a new destiny, to banish from their minds the bitterness of the

Perhaps Aguinaldo's skepticism of American good faith is a fruit of Mugwump literature. It will be remembered that we have Aguinaldos of our

#### Human Salamanders.

When the monitor Monadnock reach-

ed Hawaii it was discovered that one of her stokers had gone insane. During the long trip across the Pacific he had been frequently prostrated by the tremendous heat in the boiler room. His hands and arms were a mass of blisters; his constitution had been wrecked, and, ultimately, his mind gave way. When the antecedents of this unfortunate man were inquired into, it was found that he had followed a professional career at San Francisco when, at the outbreak of the war, he volunteered his services for the navy This was the work for which he was thought suitable, and which he accepted without a murmur. This is only one out of hundreds of similar instances which might be adduced. They are an index to the American charac ter in small as in great affairs. It was by the uncomplaining endurance of these heroes that our great victories in the war have been gathered. The achievements of a Dewey, a Hobson or a Schley are known to all men. But without the co-operation and instrumentality of the human salamanders n the stoke hole and the engine room, the victories could not have been won It will be remembered that before Cer vera made his bold dash out of Santi ago harbor, he supplied his firemen with unlimited quantities or drink. Even with this false stimulus of evan escent courage, the officers found it necessary to stand with their firemen and coal passers at their posts of duty with loaded revolvers in their hands. The firemen in our ships were not in position more favorable. In fact when the battle became a rout and most of our battleships were steaming under forced draught the temperature at the boiler's mouth must have been infernal in its intensity. But the American stokers needed neither grog nor co ercion to do their duty. During the battle the Amphitrite re

corded a temperature of 129 degrees fahrenheit in the engine room and 148 degrees in the fire room. The Terror reports 140 degrees in the engine room and 155 in the fire room, while in the case of Cincinnati the tremendous temperature of 205 degrees had been sustained, only seven degrees actually less will give a faint idea of the temperature at which our firemen sometimes work below. In tropical latitudes the itself 100 degrees fahrenheit, so that fireman must endure it and work laboriously as well. The iron plates of the fireroom are burning hot; the coal rake with which he draws and backs his fire would be unendurable in hands is, he has an eight-hour day of slavish work in a temperature in contrast to

It is marvelous what a man is capable of enduring when put to the suly be added \$50,000,000, bringing the preme test. How adaptable he is to extremes of heat and cold, while as a normal living animal he is susceptible to the slightest barometric variations in his environment. Stranger still is the fact that a man coming from a temperate zone, after a short probation, is less likely to succumb to intense heat or cold than natives of regions where perpetual sunshine or cold reigns. The engineers on steamships sailing through the Red sea find it necessary to place wire netting over the entrance to the stoke hole to prevent Lascars from jumping overboard, while a European professional fireman never thinks of committing suicide. Yet the Lascars are recruited from the Arab-

ian shores of the Red sea. We are glad to note that the work of the stokers will not be forgotten by the administration. Their work is no less dangerous than that of the men on deck, if it is not more so. The most vital part of the ship is in the boiler and engine rooms. Naturally they are the bull's eye of the enemy. There is little or no chance of escape for the firemen. These human salamanders, when their ship is going reason of the war with Spain will have through defeat, are either roasted alive, scalded alive, or held like rats in a trap until the waters of a merciful oblivion put an end to their suspense

and suffering. Correspondents of the Washington Star are beginning to see rainbows on the moon. We were afraid this war excitement would prove too much for the inhabitants of the national capital.

#### Old Glory Over Guam.

Yesterday's Sun printed a stirring two-page letter descriptive of the capture by the Charleston, en route to Manila, of the Spanish island of Guam in the Ladrones. The main facts have already been reported by cable from Hong Kong, but there is one passage in this graphic mail version which seems worthy of reproduction. It describes the raising over Guam of the

Stars and Stripes: At the southeast corner of the terreplein there rises the wreck of an old flaghoisted. Lieutenant Braunersreuther.

watch with him for the first appearance of Old Glory above the ruined battle-ments of Santa Cruz, the bands on the two troopships were ready, and the crews were at the saluting guns on the cruiser. The clouds had broken away and the har-bor and its hills stood out clear and sharp in the early afternoon. The old gray fort, in the early afternoon. The old gray fort, in its setting of green grass and shrubbery, marked the foreground. Over this gray-green spot in the blue water rose the radiant glory of the Stars and Stripes. As the first glint of color above the battered parapet caught the eye of Lieutenant Braunersreuther he gave the order to salute the United States flag. A thundering roar from the forward sinch gun dering roar from the forward 6-inch gun of the Charleston's starboard broadside battery was the first response. Instantly the port gun answered. The echoes beat back from the cocoanut covered cliffs of Orote peninsula and flung themselves against the hills on the mainland of the island. Back they came, diminished in force but increased in number, and caught the deep booming of the guns as the Charleston continued the salute. Soon all the harbor was filled with noise, and eccasionally, as it died down a bit, came he strains of the "Star Spangled Ban from the two transports, and the ring of eager cheers from the thousands of soldiers and sailors who watched the beautiful flag rise to its place at the top of the staff and float out over the old fort. The Island of Guam was formally in possession of the United States. Six thousand miles to the westward the starry banner had been pushed at one stride. When it rises over Manula and the stride. When it rises over Manila and the Philippines—never to be hauled down, as this expedition hopes—the sun will never set on "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

#### Great Britain and Russia.

The close of the war between the inited States and Spain is more than probably the precursor of a more sanguinary and terrific collision between Great Britain and Russia. It is not to se supposed that it will be confined to these two great powers alone, fornidable as they are in men and naval armaments. Russia will drag France into the maelstrom of her international complications, and Great Britain, without intending it, or altogether desiring it, and certainly not seeking it, will have Japan on her side. The Tribune ome few months ago predicted that this war was inevitable. Everything that has since occurred has more than justified our anticipation. Terms of agreement between France and England in West Africa were bolstered up through Lord Salisbury's repugnance to going to war in a question which he individually regarded as of the slightest interest to his country. He believed, and we think rightly, that to enter upon war to settle a boundary dispute over mangrove swamps in an African jungle would be not alone inopportune but criminal, when the contending parties were two countries which ought to be friendly, and to which civilization is under the most asting obligations conjunctively. The Prime Minister believed there was room enough, and more than enough, equatorial Africa to satisfy the ambition of European colonies is they would only take their time and see how little in the end there was to be gained by precipitancy and bloodshed. Lord Salisbury's good sense and rational precepts prevailed until the advent of the Chinese imbroglio.

willing Englishmen were to submit to

Lord Salisbury's pacific inclinations in

coming to an agreement between England and France in the Niger basin, they are, one and all, determined to submit no further to Russia's encreachments in China. There is no nation on the face of the globe so easily led into a panic as the English. It is not that Englishmen are afraid of the integrity of their national existence, although even that sometimes causes them qualms; but they fear the overwhelming predominance of Russia in the East as an unrelenting and unscrupulous antagonist, seeking not territorial aggrandizement merely but the overthrow of their commercial and maritime supremacy. Russia fears. and has good reason to fear, the strength of Great Britain on sea. The naval supremacy of England in the Mediterranean is undisputed and indisputable. Russia's great Transcaspian railway is not yet completed. All her Asiatic fighting troops would have to be dragged by long weary stages across the steppes and deserts of Central Asia under exceptional and perhaps insurmountable difficulties. The supposition that Russia could successfully attack England on the Hindoo Kush, or force her way through the Himalayas is preposterous in the opinion of those who know that great and impregnable strategical position. Ergland has a professed friend, ally and pensioner in the Ameer of Afghanistan, not by any means a trusty and faithful potentate, but one upon whom it is thought England may rely in any deployment of the Muscovite in the northern territories on her Indian empire. We may as a matter of fact expect tremendous fighting in Chinese waters, perhaps within measurable distance of the Philippines. The great onset, bowever, will not be in China, but before Sebastopol and on the shores of the historic Crimea in the Black Sea. England will possibly force the Dardanelles, occupy Constantinople, and hunt the assassin Abdul Hammed bag and baggage out of Europe, just as we have routed the Spaniards from

the American continent. We do not believe that we are looking too optimistically on England's potential possibilities in war. Foreigners are too apt to accept her burning desire for peace as conscious impotence or timidity. But that is not so. Her naval strength is unquestionably enormous, and where she strikes with its full strength, it will carry with it fatal effects. The feelings of the American people toward Russia are those of sincere friendship. But the cause of civilization stands or should stand for something among a civilized people. The unbounded territorial aggrandizement of a semi-civilized nation like Russia is hardly to be looked upon with entire equanimity by the comparatively small fraction of the human race that has evolved the arts and sciences of civilization out of barbarism. The prevailing and govereign idea of Russian autocracy is that democracy is a failure and a blunder, and that nothing can save it from anarchy but the religious and political mission of caesarism in church and state. A conflict between the Anglo-Saxon and Slav is inevitable in the nature of things and perhaps the sooner it is fought and settled the better it will be for the future progress of civiliza-

## Why the Yankees

DMIRAL ERBEN'S phrase, "the man behind the gun," has come to be accepted as the explanation of the extraordinary efficiency which brought the Oregon through fourteen thousand miles of sea and carried her into action without the delay of a day for repairs; which has manoeuvered fleets in perilous circumstances, in hostile harbors, along rocky coasts, without a single accident; which has never lost an opportunity or missed the purpose of the opportunity or missed the purpose of the enemy; which has made every gun deadly, not only in accuracy of aim, but in rapidity of discharge. Intelligence so swift and sure has commanded the instant recognition of naval experts the world over, and it is now freely conceded that, ship for ship and gun for gun, the American navy has no equal.

This superiority is not due to better armor, heavier guns, and more thorough equipment; it is due to the man behind the gun. War still has its chances, bu it has become mainly a contest of skill. The men on the American ships are not braver than the men on the Spanish; the spaniard is as ready to go to the bottom as the American; he seems to be even more indifferent to death. But the American is a trained man and the Span-lard is not; the American has been educated to do his work, not only courage ously, but with the utmost effectiveness the Spaniard does his work no better than he did it on the Armada. He knows how to die, but he does not know how to live; and so for four centuries men of English blood have outsailed, outmanoeu-vered, and outdone him with shot and

The man behind the gun made the vic tories of Manila and Santiago, on sea and land, possible; but what made the man? Education made him. This is not a war of arms, but of training; it is knowledge against ignorance, skill against incompetence. Behind the American is the school; and the school has been the real victor in these brilliant exploits. Behind the American soldier and sailor stand West Point and Annapolis—true nurseries of trained men. The pernicious idea that one man is as good as another, no matter what differences of training exist between them, has never received a more crushing blow than in the history of this war. Match man against man, other things being equal, and the trained man holds success in the hollow of his hand.

Courage, character, health, readiness to work, are all essential to success; but without specific skill in doing a specific thing they leave a man as ineffective as locomotive which is derailed. The pluck of the men on our ships is magnificent: but it was not pluck which destroyed the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila and in that hot chase along the southern coast of Cuba; it was gunnery training at An-napolis and gunnery practice on the high seas. American alertness and readiness are very effective qualities, but they can-not rain balls with unerring accuracy or the decks of a flying ship at a distance of a mile and a half. That deadly cer-tainty of reach and force was gained by long, patient, wearisome drill; the dull drudgery of practice against the monot-ony of which the American temperament so often revolts. Reinforce American alertness with the skill of eye, hand, and brain which comes from infinite patience in practice, and you secure the man of skill trained to succeed under all conditions; leave the American alertness un disciplined, and you produce the man who may succeed if conditions are favorable The future belongs to the most thorough educated race; for education is the key to the wisest use of the materials and There is no question that however processes of nature and of life.

It will be said, however, that character rather than training is the key to success on land and sea; but what is character but the final result of educational pro cesses? Back of the sailors and soldiers in both armies and both navies are the people from whom they are drawn; and the differences between these peoples are largely differences of education tunity. In Spain, the Inquisition or the the public school. In Spain, repression of individual energy, suppression vidual action, limitation of knowledge; in America, steady encourage ment of individual effort, rich reward of individual energy, the open door to every kind of knowledge. In Spain everything is done to suppress individuality; in America everything is done to liberate it. In Spain institutional life keeps men ignorant: in America institutional life is a national education.

The political character of the Englishspeaking peoples is the product, in large measure, of the education of a free poli-tical life. There may be a race instinct at the root of it, but its development by the rich result of 1500 years or constant appeal to individual intelligence, energy, and effort. Such an education goes deep because it is so largely unconscious; it accumulates an immense capital of force The man born into such an educational inheritance starts in life at an immense advantage; for he inherits the aptitudes and opportunities which fit him for the most effective use of special training. Behind the man at the gun is not only the echnical school which makes him an expert in its use; there is also that magnifi cent school of tradition, inheritance, poorder, and access to knowledge which give him steadiness, alertness, quick eye, and an organism which is the responsive instrument of his mind. First he man, fashioned by the deepest educa tional influences; record, the gunner, trained to do his work with consummate skill-that is the moral of the war.

He who runs may read! The discipline which fits a man to handle a gun with uch precision and agility that no ship can live long under his fire must be paral leled in every kind of work if the great resources of the American continent are to be husbanded and the great forces of American character made effective. intry needs more and better education in the professions, in business, in agricul ture, in manufacturing, in mining, in finance. It cannot succeed in the tre mendous competition for commercial su premacy in the modern world, nor in the working out of its own destiny, by native sagacity and alertness alone; it must command all the resources of science and of technical skill. It must have bettereducated men in its public life; more thoroughly trained men in its civil service; more adequately equipped representatives abroad. It costs as much to build a modern cruiser of the first class as to organize and endow a college; the cruiser goes the way of all things made with hands; the college is imperishable The country needs the cruiser for the present; but it needs still more that edu-cation which makes the cruiser invincible The brutalities of war cannot outlast the twentieth century; in the nobler rivalries of peace the school, the college, and the university are to be the nurseries of thos higher skills and successes which enrich and broaden the civilization of the race The future belongs to the nation which learns the truth and makes the most of it.

#### EQUAL INTEREST RATES.

Philadelphia Record. President Hepburn, of the New York State Bankers' association, in his annual address at Niagara Falls, spoke of the need of legislation to adapt our banking system to the changed and growing commercial wants of the country. To his view "a proper remedy for the cvils complained of by the South and West is no to be found by waging war upon the existing banks, but by the establishment of more. They need competition and greater facilities for exchange. What the country needs is a system of branch banks. If our large banking institutions in our money centers were allowed to as-tablish branches throughout the country the funds that they now hold in illicaess, or begging for investment at 116 to 2 per

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All of our summer silks must go, therefore a price has been put on them that will attract the attention of many a sharp buyer.

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SUMMER, 1898.

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

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cent interest, would seek investment through their branches at a better rate of interest. Thus would the interests of both sections, and all sections of the country, be conserved.' There is food for thought in this sugges-tion, and likewise in the further ideas advanced by President Hepburn that the

sectional feeling, and that nothing would do more to perfect and strengthen this good work than the equalization of retes of interest throughout the country. Undoubtedly the fact that borrowers in the West have had to pay higher interest than those in the east has been used by demagogues to create feelings between the sections, and any currency legislation which would tend to remedy this disparity would be in the interest of both national unity and national prosperity.

#### THE MORNING NEWSPAPER.

The Buffalo Express has taken the trouble to look up some of the import-ant news events of the last few weeks that were first reported in the morning papers, and it prints this list: De Lome's letter.

The blowing up of the Maine.
The starting of the court of inquiry
from Key West.
Spain's demand for Lee's recall.

The arrival of the board of inquiry's report at Washington. The official abstract of that report, Lee's departure from Havana. The passage of the intervention resolutions in the house and senste and of the free Cuba resolution in the senate

-three distinct items. The safe arrival of the Paris. Dewey at Manila. Cervera's sailng. The Cienfuegos fight

The bombardment of Puerto Rico, Cervera's arrival at Martinique. Cervera's bottling up by Schley.

The sinking of the Merrimac. Carranza's letter. The first bombardment of Santiago. The first fight at Guantanamo. The first sailing of troops for San-

Their landing there.
The Rough Riders' fight at La Quastna. Camara's arrival at Port Said.

The victory at El Caney. The arrival of the first troops at Ma-Capture of the Ladrones. Destruction of Cervera's fleet. Shafter's demand for Santiago's sur-

render. The surrender. The landing at Ponce. Official reports of Sampson and Schley Agreement on terms of peace.

A LIBEL ON OUR COUNTRY. From the Cutlcok.

To say that America cannot govern colonies which desire our institutions and our protection is a libel on America Nations, like indivduals, always can do what honor and conscience call on them to The plea of national inability is a of cowardice. America, if it can make the Fhilippines free, can preserve their freedom. And by securing for oth-ers justice, liberty, and education, it will learn how better to guard these trusts within its own borders and for its own citizens.

#### The Sun Cholera Cure. Take equal parts of

Tincture of onlur Tincture of rhubarb, Tincture of cayenne. Spirits of camphor

Essence of peppermint.
Mix well together. Dose: Fifteen to thirty drops in water; to be repeated in fifteen or twenty minutes if necessary.

—New York Sun.

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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

fit the occasion. An unlimited assortment of Leather Belts. 25c. goods cut to ...... 150 39c. goods cut to ...... 56c NAILHEAD BELTS, "FRENCH MO-\$1.00 quality cut to ...... FANCY SILK AND ELASTIC BELTS. Our \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 goods, in

Belts will be closed at exactly one-half price ONE LOT Chatelaine Bags, 50c. quality, cut to ..... ONE LOT Morocco Chatelaine Bags. \$1.09 goods, cut to ... All finer grades at like reductions. Choice line of Shirt Waist Sets in Sterling Silver and Fine Gilt, an elegant assortment at ...... 250

A few fine French Enamel and Jewel

One-half gross Fine Shirt Waist Setsan assorted lot. To close at Lic., worth double ONE LOT Ladies' P. K. Ties, best China Silk String Ties, large assortment, three for ...... Line extra heavy Silk String Ties, our 25c, quality at three for ...... FOo We will offer "Special for this Sale" cur ..... 25c

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