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

New York Office: 150 Nassau St., S. S. VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTOS



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-TER.

Congressmen - at - Large - SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, 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 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 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 lealous 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.

Pennsylvania may well feel proud that a regiment of her volunteers took a prominent and honorable part in the first land battle in the Philippines. helping to repel with emphasis a feroclous night attack by the Spaniards. The American blood shed in this battle consecrates the soil where it fell and insures that the flag held by it in victory will not come down.

Rear Admiral Sampson.

We should think that knowing American character as he does-its instinctive love of fair play and its sensitiveness when it believes this has been denied-Secretary Long would not feel puzzled to "understand why such bitter feeling is manifested in many quarters toward Admiral Sampson,' He may consider that this feeling has origin in a distorted popular comprehension of the facts; but with that reservation made even he must admit that the intention behind the public attitude with reference to this matter deserves the respect of every honest man. The genesis and development of a feeling of popular antagonism against Sampson is a long story perhaps not worth retelling in detail: but it may

be said that at the outset Sampson had the public confidence in the fullest measure, and he even retained it after his futile and seemingly extravagant bombardments of Matanzas and San Juan, which had the effect to make the American navy appear ridiculous in the eyes of the enemy and of Europe. There was a feeling that but for Dewey and Schley the waste of good powder on uninjured fortifications would, with the occasional capture of blockade runners, have been the limit of our naval achievements under the singularly matter-of-fact and unimaginative methods of the commander-inchief of the North Atlantic squadron. That Commodore Sampson, acting rear admiral, is all which the department claims for him as a master of routine and patient plodding performance of commanded duties can readily be conceded; but the fact remains that the American people, brought up on the glorious traditions of Decatur, Perry, Ingraham, Farragut, Cushing and Porter, and stirred by the brilliant aplomb of Dewey, expected of the commander of their largest fleet something more important in results than the cierical and administrative work which it is conceded he did carefully and well. This expectation in itself may have been extravagant and unfair, but it existed as a background to the operations around

Santiago. In Commodore Schley the public, after its disappointment in Sampson, recognized the elements of a popular hero. We have not seen it stated that Schley lacked knowledge of seamanship or ability as a commander of men on a large scale of naval operations. He was Sampson's superior officer ere the war began; he had commanded fleets and done notable sea service while Sampson's experience on sea duty had been limited to the command at brief intervals of single vessels. The did not set well in the beginning, but it was recognized as within the option of the navy department and complaint did not arise in volume until Schley. having bottled Cervera up, was again subordinated in spite of the fact that the records of the two men both before and during the war, as well as the

the fight, had Sampson acted chivalrously and without sign of resentment toward Schley, he would have shared with Schley the popular honors the press reports, not yet contradicted or questioned, to our knowledge, represented him as having denied to his second in command common courtesies the conclusion was generally formed tht while he could not be deprived of the valuable favor of the department en in way of equalization the plaudits of the people.

This is the situation as we understand it. The defense of Sampson, made by Captain Mahan and Secretary Long, is creditable to the fidelity of these men to a subordinate under fire, and of course the assertions made by them as to Sampson's value must be accepted as true. Nevertheless the revulsion of feeling against Sampson in consequence of his own cold personality and apparent lack of the quality of appreciation of others will hardly yield to defensive argument which does not touch the points at issue.

If Secretary Day shall retire from public life at the conclusion of the peace negotiations with Spain he will having played well in brief time the most significant part which it has ever befallen an American statesman to elations. Those who at first were in lined to belittle Judge Day evidently didn't know their man.

General Shafter's Version.

General Shafter has made an emphatic denial that he is either directly or indirectly responsible for the condition of affairs at Santiago. The responsibility at all events rests somewhere. If there never has been a case of suffering as General Shafter alleges that could be remedied by the means at hand that was not attended to." the question naturally arises, who was responsible for not having sufficient means at hand and in sufficient quantities to meet every emergency as it appeared? We cannot hold the commander in the field responsible for the inadequacy of the medicinal supplies and the nursing staff. He could not be supposed to attend to these things at the base of supplies, and to the enemy in front of him at the same time. Our army did not invade Cuba without the full knowledge by the war department of the risks they were running from the epidemic diseases peculiar to the island. There was in reality no great hurry to invest Santiago by land. 'It might have been accomplished a week or so later with the same satisfactory results without endangering the lives of our troops through the inadequacy of supplies and the neglect of adequate precautions The war department must bear its part of the responsibility. Whether its lack of initiative and prescience rests on the shoulders of Secretary Alger or on those of his subordinates must be settled among themselves and not thrown on a scapegoat at the front.

Ceneral Shafter says that the hos pital transports were overcrowded owing to the fact that the dread of yellow fever prompted a number of invalid soldiers to get away from the sland at once. This is a legitimatand conclusive argument so far as it goes. But why should facilities not have been provided in advance for the prompt return of all our invalided? General Shafter in his report declares that "the surgeons have worked as well as any men that ever lived." This is high praise, but it is no higher than deserved. It is what we all expected of our army surgeons. The humanitarianism of the army is exemplified by their silent and unostentatious devotion to duty. They had to work through a universal lack of means and facilities. If there is one part of a surgeon's duty more heartrending than another, it is the scientific knowledge of how to relieve suffering and stave off death in the face of a lack of the necessary facilities. General Shafter does not complain of this "lack of means and facilities," brave and indomitable soldier that he is. It is not his province to grumble but to make the best of such facilities as he has at hand. But the people of this country do require an explanation which will definitely explain why Shafter was thus handi-

capped. Affairs would have been radically worse than they have proved to be were it not for the officers of the Red Cross society. Their administration has been of inestimable advantage. They took upon themselves the responsibility of bringing relief to the starying inhabitants of Santiago. This they did effectively with such resources as they possessed. But they did not nor could not stop there. They saw our own troops decimated by tropical diseases, and with magnificent patriotism and humanity they began immediately to do what they could in relief and rescue. But for their work Santiago would have been an American Golgotha.

After airing sentiments concerning pride and honor. Spain takes her medicine as easily as though it was encased

in a gelatine capsule.

It Is Time to Hustle. It is not strange but it certainly is gratifying that almost without exception men of business experience and recognized good judgment predict as a consequence of the war with Spain a great enlargement of American commerce, with a revival of prosperity in all the departments of home industry. This is the view which Londoners as well as our own merchants take: inpushing of Sampson ahead of Schley deed, wherever intelligence bears on this subject it voices but one opinion. Optimism outcrops everywhere, and why not? Have we not palpably begun a new era in our history as a na-

tion and people? This is what John W. Ela, of Chicago, says, and in quoting him we practically quote all who talk on the simplest dictates of fair play, pointed subject: "One of the most astonishto Schley as being the better man to ing results of the war is the effect of have charge of a sea fight. It was the three months' struggle on Ameri-Schley who ran the game to cover; to can commerce. We have been con-Schley should have been given, as by tending for years with England, Gerpoetic justice subsequently was given many and France for the South Ameriin spits of Sampson's industrious ef- can trade-trade with governments fort to appropriate the credit, the op- similar to our own and on the same portunity to bag that game. Even after continent-and were way behind in the

months' war, begun without any reference to the extension of our commerce, we have opened up possessions of the naval campaign; but when all and possibilities for commercial extension in lands heretofore governed by unfriendly powers, and which a yeaago would be said to be beyond the reach of American manufacturers While I have nothing to say as to the relations of this government toward the conquered territory, as that is a at Washington to Schley would be giv- question which will work itself out in due time, it is absolutely certain that in a commercial way every inch of ground gained by the war will be held for American commerce. I look for an expansion of our commercial relations. hased on this three months' work, which will go down in history, not as the renaissance, but as the birth of

commercial America, so to speak." Of course predictions will not make future. Therefore it would be well if those Americans who have faith in their country's future would begin at once to lay the foundations of the business growth which they recognize as certain to come. Having during the past few years passed successively through panic, depression and war without loss of business life, now in this happy period of dawning peace take with him the consciousness of let the workers and traders of America, with especial emphasis on those of Scranton, pull themselves together, as it were, and go in with valor and spirit, play in shaping his country's foreign for a new dispensation of prosperity.

> Probably if Surgeon General Sternberg had devoted more time to the immediate needs of the army in Santiago and the soldiers on the transports instead of writing magazine articles, he might now be spared so many explarations regarding the blame that he declares belongs to others. While he was busy telling the country through the Century magazine about the unsanitary condition of Cuba and the problem of cleaning up Havana, our soldier boys were dying from hunger, exposure and uncared for wounds, for which evils his department must be held responsible. While he was speculating as to the improbability that this government would be willing to expend the money to put Havana in the proper condition as it never has interfered in the case of any individual state which might be as dirty as it pleased the uncomplaining victims were perishing from neglect, although supplies were plentiful and supplied unstintedly by the government. Surgeon General Sternberg will need to do a great deal of explaining to thoroughly satisfy the people that he has not been criminally negligent in the charge given to him by the govern-

> Military government has advantages after all. When the merchants of Santiago attempted to charge exorbitant rates for the necessaries of life, they were informed by the military governor that they could either sell goods at a fair profit or shut up shop. Under ivil government the sharks of Santiago could have pursued their work of extortion indefinitely. Military government may be a trifle severe on certain kinds of enterprise, but in the case of Santiago it appears to be a boon to the citizen whose stock of cash is lim-

> The Klondikers who were on the wrong side of the market are beginning to return. Coming by blind baggage and bridal paths their progress has been necessarily slow, but their narratives of the chilly side of life in the gold fields are no less emphatic. In the opinion of the Klondiker who walked back, there are more gold bricks than genuine dust in the Yukon

The festive war correspondent is trying to introduce a new terror in the shape of a tribe of Montauk Indians who object to the importation of troops on their hunting grounds. As the last Montauk Indian has been dying annually for several seasons past, it is not believed that the scalps of the volunteers will be in danger if they keep together and do not venture far from

It is to be hoped that General Shafter will get mad enough under unfair criticism to tell just what he knows about the inefficiency of the commissary, the quartermaster's and the medical department as exhibited at Santiago, It is high time to lift the

In its general role of protector this government might as well take a hand n the endeavor to prevent the Spanlards from killing their unfortunate generals who are unable to conquer American troops.

Even the Sultan of Turkey admires American guns. And the Sultan is probably congratulating himself that he was dealing with the Powers instead of the United States during the Armenian troubles,

The more the public hears of and about Sternberg the less use it has for him. He would make a good beginning place in the necessary reconstruction of the war department.

THE BATTLE-FLAG.

O sweeping waves of white and red flow ever at the column's head! I star-lit field of blue lead on Where Trust and Faith so oft have gone Onward the' fees dispute the way, Inward by night and on by day Up the slant path whatever bars— The kindred of the mounting stars— Till he who bears thee waves thee high Where those who scorn thee fall and die O battle-flag of Ours.

For war has claimed thee; thine th strife: Thy threads all thrill with fighting life Thy lifting wind a sulph'rous blast, And for thy flaunting no tall mast on frowning fort or tow'ring ship, Only a brave man's steadfast grip To bear thee while the heavens reel With crash of iron, flash of steel; But Death a thousand Hves must call Ere thou shalt droop, ere thou shalt fall, O battle-flag of Ours

beauteous flag that Love upholds. Spread freedom 'neath thy silken folds, And Truth and Justice mark thy sweep On land or on the rolling deep; And stern and swift thy message be Where freedom fails on land or sea, On by the light from Glory's face; On with the passion of our race And battle-torn or redder dyed, Still float supreme in starry pride,

O battle-flag of Ours.

-Joseph I. C. Clarke, in the Criterion.

OUR GUNNERY WON SANTIAGO BATTLE

COMPARISON OF SPANISH AND AMERICAN GUN FIRE.

Contrary to Popular Belief Our Preponderance in Gun -ower Was Not Large But It Was the Precision of Our Shooting, the Making of Each Shot Tell. That Did the Business. Statistics and Deductions of Interest to All Students of Naval

Guantanamo Bay, Aug. 9.-There has that at the request of the Associated flag secretary for Commodore Schley, who directed the fire of two five-inch guns during the battle, has made a ed States and Spanish vessels during the battle. The abbreviations may be rapid fire; H. R. C., Hontoria revolving cannon; Max-Nord, Maxim Nordenfeldt; R. F. G., rapid fire gun. The United States vessels on the blockading line were the Brooklyn, Texas bal Colon, and the torpedo boat destroyers, Pluton and Furor. The batteries of those vessels were as follows:

AMERICAN.

Brooklyn—8 8-Inch, 12 5-Inch, 12 6-pounders, 4 1-pounders, 4 machine,
Oregon—4 13-Inch, 8 8-Inch, 4 6-Inch, 20 6-pounders, 6 1-pounders, 4 machine,
Indiara—4 13-Inch, 8 8-Inch, 4 6-Inch, 20 6-pounders, 6 1-pounders, 4 machine,
Iowa—4 12-Inch, 8 8-Inch, 6 4-Inch, 20 6-pounders, 6 1-pounders, 4 machine,
Texas—2 12-Inch, 6 6-Inch, 12 6-pounders,
I-pounders, 4 machine,
Gloucester—5 6-pounders,
Gloucester—5 6-pounders,
Wixen—4 6-pounders,
S Maxim-Norden-feldt automatic. feldt automatic.

Oquendo-2 11-ir.ch. 10-5.5-inch, 8 6-pound-rs, 8 Hontoria revolving cannon, 4 ma-

Furor-2 12-pounders, 2 6-pounders, :

TOTAL NUME	ER OF GUNS.
5-inch rapid fire	Il-inch 6-inch rapid fire guns I 5.5-inch rapid fire guns 3 4.7-inch rapid fire guns 12-pounders 6-pounders
Total225	m-m

their guns.

UNITED STATES SPANISH. 11-inch 6-inch rapid fire inch rapid fire guns 4.7-inch rapid fire 4-inch rapid fire guns 12-pounders ... 1-pounders Hontoria revolv ing cannon, 37-

									2		'n	2	21	×	2				٥	5,	٠		1
			7.0	M	3	9		H	Ţ		7	0	Z	V	0	Ō.		ē	8	y	g		1
	• •																				۸.	٠.	
****	9.3	80	0.00	11	23	t e			٠	9.9	-4	*	,,	•	٠		- 9	٠	٠	*	٠	٠	1
		Ŷ,																					
apid		fk	re	W	ø	u	H	铄									ä	٠	ä	ĸ,	ì.		- 1
apid	н	ñ	re	di)	ġ	ü	n	iš			ñ	ì			á	k,	i	ě	ý				3
TH				4	i,		è			á S		š	÷,		Ž,	ě,			į,		ì		
NTH.		ă.				c.	ж			*	.,	œ	6				6			×	,	ě.	
128	* 1		.,	ú			*		4		ú		À				ij,	,	ŝ	À	è	×	
			mil ta									į,			_					ı		đ	-
	apid apid ers	apid apid ers	apid fi	apid fire	apid fire apid fire ers	apid fire g apid fire g	apid fire gu apid fire gu ers	apid fire gun apid fire gun ers	apid fire guns apid fire guns ers	apid fire guns apid fire guns ers	apid fire guns apid fire guns rs	apid fire guns apid fire guns rs	apid fire guns apid fire guns rs ers	apid fire guns apid fire guns apid fire guns apid fire guns	apid fire guns apid fire guns ers	apid fire guns	apid fire guns	apid fire guns	apid fire gunsapid fire guns	apid fire gunsapid fire guns	apid fire guns	apid fire guns	apid fire gunsapid fire gunsts

Weight thrown per minute...... 8.729 In determining this quentity for the Spanish guns, the same time allow- and dignified manner.

GOLDSMITH'S

Making Room

Fall Stock

of many a sharp buyer.

worth 35 cents, Now 21 Cents.

worth \$1.00, Now 49 Cents.

Always Busy



been so much conjecture since the battle of July 3 as to the American preminance of guns over the Spanish Press Lieutenant Benjamin W. Wells, mparison of the gun fire of the Unitexplained as follows: M., machine Iowa, Oregon, Indiana, Vixen and the Gloucester. The Spanish squadron consisted of the Infanta Maria Teresa, Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo, Cristo-

AMERICAN.

SPANISH. Teresa-2 11-inch, 10-5.5-inch, 8 6-pounders, 8 Hontoria revolving cannon, 4 ma-Vizcaya-2 11-inch, 19-5.5-inch, 8 6-pound-rs, 8 Hontoria revolving cannon, 4 ma-

chine.
Colon—10 6-ir ch. 6 4.7-inch. 10 6-pounders. 10 1-pounders. 2 machine.
Pluton—2 12-pounders. 2 6-pounders. 2
Maxim-Nordenfeldt automatic.

Maxim-Mordentend	automatic.
TOTAL NUME	ER OF GUNS.
UNITED STATES. 12-inch 8 12-inch 6 8-inch 52 6-inch 14 5-inch rapid fire guns 12 4-inch rapid fire guns 6 6-pounders 90 1-pounders 90 1-pounders 8	SPANISH. Il-inch rapid fire guns 10; 5.5-inch rapid fire guns 8, 3; 4.7-inch rapid fire guns 6, 4; 6-pounders 4, 4; 6-pounders 3; 1-pounders 3; 1-pounders 3;
Machine 26	feldt 4 Hontoria revolv- ing cannon, 37-
That of more	The second secon

Machine 1

From the foregoing table it will be observed that the United States vessels vere superior in guns of large calibre. having a total of fourteen 13-inch and 12-inch, against the six 11-inch guns f the enemy. But it might be well to state here that the very heavy guns did not get home except in the case of two shots, 12 and 13 inches, which struck one of the destroyers. On the other hand, the superiority of rapid fire guns of medium calibre was in favor of the Spanish ships, they having fifty guns from 6-inch rapid fire down to and including their 12 pounders while the United States vessels had but eighteen guns of the rapid fire type. In the smaller guns, the proportions

were 131 for the United States and 76 for the Spanish ships, omitting machine guns. This superiority in number proved an important factor in the battle for it was stated by the Spanish officers that the 6-pounder fire was so accurately destructive that difficulty was experienced in keeping the men at In this connection, however, the thirty-two 8-inch guns of the American

vessels must be most seriously taken into account. They easily proved their excellence over other guns by the terrible execution which they wrought, and which undoubtedly contributed in a very marked degree to the final re-COMPARISON OF GUNS ENGAGED.

In making this comparison, it must be remembered that immediately or coming out of the harbor, the Spanish vessels headed to the Westward, bringing their full port batteries to bear, while the United States vessels were closing in bows-on. All the United States vessels were handicapped in varying degrees in this regard at the beginning of the battle. The following table is believed to be a fair estimate of the number of guns engaged on each side:

Total119 m-m Maxim - Norden-feldt Machine

Total [1 The Vixen is not included for she was almost directly in the line of fire when the engagement began, and ran outside of the heavier ships in order not to embarrass them, and remained near the Brooklyn and Oregon to look out for torpedo attacks. She was under fire but was unable to return it. METAL THROWN PER MINUTE.

To determine this quantity, take the time allowed from fire to fire for the 13-inch gun as a unit. Then in that length of time the weight of metal from the 13-inch guns would be 1,000 lbs.x4 guns or 4,460 lbs. The allowed time from fire to fire for the 13-inch is 320 seconds and for the 12-inch it is 300 seconds, hence the weight of metal thrown by the 12-inch in 320 seconds is 3,613 lbs. These quantities for other calibres are found similarly, hence we

13-inch													ķ	2		ä	á	è	2	ĸ.			ě			2		L
12-inch	- 2			2			į.	0					÷	ï			i.	4				ä	à	ř		į,		11.
8-inch			.,			(4	×									٠,	٠,		,		٠,	,			٠,		i.	12.
6-Inch	**		Ŷ,	*	្ត	á			Ç,																			1.
5-inch					1	ij	Ŕ	9	8	į,	11	tt!	ij.		٠			14	*		.,			٠	ò	d		3.1
4-inch	ra	D	ы																								.,	- 1.
6-poun				×	i,	ä	è	ĸ,	G	4	ė.				á	6.1	S		è	à.	S		*	×	í,	Ġ		- 7
3-poun				+	8	ú	æ	N.		×	Đ)	9	×	Ť.	×	5.5	9	9	*	٠	10	1	è	*		9	t n	
1-poun	(le	re	1	*	*	Ü	Ü	ĸ)		٠	٠	'n	9	٠	ð		9	Á	8	*		Ü	þ	,	9	0		
Tot	al		w		8																							95

121 N. Washington Ave.



Our annual July and August sale of

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

ances are used as for similar types of Hill & United States guns. The weights of projectiles are for common shell and have been ascertained as accurately as

possible. The time unit is 300 seconds, being the interval from fire to fire of the United States 12-inch gun. 6-inch rapid fire guns 3.5-inch rapid fire guns 12-pounders

s-pounders
1-pounders and rapid fire guns
Maxim-Nordenfeldt Total weight thrown in 300 sec-Weight thrown per minute 4.827

Machine guns are omitted. It will be noted that the weights thrown per minute were as 6720:4827; this is approximately as 139:100 Therefore the fire of the United States ships, instead of being treble that of the Spanish ships, was one-third greater, and this small difference could not alone account for the disparity in re-CONCLUSIONS.

The victory was due, in part, to the following causes: 1. The greater accuracy of fire of the

United States vessels. 2. The use of wood in the Spanish ships to such an extent as to render the extinguishing of a fire practically im possible after several large shells had cut up water mains and hose. 3. The greater number of guns of 8

inch calibre on the United States ships, 4. The better morale of the American forces due to the fact that all the crews had been under fire a number of times during bombardments along the coast at Santiago de Cuba, and at San Juan. 5. The value of a large secondary battery was demonstrated, for th work of the 6-pounders contributed largely in keeping down the enemy's fire by driving them from their guns, 6. The necessity for more and better protection for the gun's crews. With the men disabled or driven from their stations, the ship is of little value as a fighting machine. The armor of the Colon kept out 5-inch shells at a range of about 3,000 yards; this would be a very great superiority in many cases. 7. The small danger of injury to the 7. The small danger of injury to the water-line portions of the ships. So Great far as is known no vessel was pene trated between wind and water; mod-

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 2.54 a. m., for Wednesday, August 10, 1898.

6 A child born on this day is liable pen his eyes on the dawn of peace. Matters could be more easily arrange probably of peace negotiations were de ferred until the season for the West Siddebating clubs to meet. The fact that some one has dropped :

letter in the Scranton postoffice directed to Admiral "Severa" is enough to make us doubtful of the carving on the scroll of fame. After experience with Rough Riders th Spanlards are probably glad that the Scranton Columbia cavalry did not get

\$39 at them.

HILL & CONNELL

SEE WINDOW.

Necessitates the cutting and slashing of prices.

Foulard Silks, with Black Grounds and colored Figures,

Printed Japanese Habituai Silks, worth 65c, Now 35 Cents.

The best 27 inch Printed American and French Foulards.

All of our summer silks must go, therefore a price

has been put on them that will attract the attention



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.

Connell At 121

Scranton, Pa.

Blank Books, Tyyewriters' Supplies, Letter Presses, Copying Baths, Law Blanks

and the largest line of office supplies and stationery in N. E. Penna.

ReynoldsBros

Stationers and

Engravers, HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING.

139 Wyoming Avenue.

Midsummer erate armor protection at the waterline with a strong protective deck would permit a more efficient distribution of the armor around the gun po-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 Lackawanna Aveuns

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

Belts, Belt Buckles and Sets, 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 fit the occasion. An unlimited assortment of Leather 25c. goods cut to 15a 69c. goods cut to 50a

NAILHEAD BELTS, "FRENCH MO-50c. quality cut to \$20 \$1.00 quality cut to 75 FANCY SILK AND ELASTIC BELTS. Our \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 goods, in one lot at 190 A few fine French Enamel and Jewel Belts will be closed at exactly one-hair price.

ONE LOT Chatelaine Bags, 50c. qual-ONE LOT Morocco Chatelaine Bags, holce line of Shirt Waist Sets in Sterling Silver and Fine Gilt, an ele-One-half gross Fine Shirt Waist Seis-

an 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 We will offer "Special for this Sale" our 'Own Brand" of Choice Taffeta Ribbons Elegant color assortment.

510 and 512

LACKAWANNA AVENUB

HENRY BELIN, JR., General Agent for the Wyoming

DUPONT'S

and the Repauno Chemical HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Room 401 Council Building. Scranton.

THOS, FORD.

