

Scranton Tribune

Published every Sunday, by the Scranton Tribune Company, at Fifty Cents per Copy. Office: 150 Nassau St., New York City. Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising: THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE COMPANY, 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 12, 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. PORTER. Congressmen—at Large—SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, ALBERTA A. GROW.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate.

Twentieth Dist.—JAMES C. VAUGHAN. House. First District—JOHN R. FAIR. Fourth District—JOHN P. 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 not for the benefit of the growth of the state. 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 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.

That gallant old veteran, Colonel McClure, does not shirk at mention of the word "imperialism" when used as a bugaboo to frighten away manifest destiny. He believes that the American people should have the courage of their convictions.

When Johnny Comes Marching Home

We understand that among the troops now at Camp Alger there is a disposition to dread the ordeal of home-coming because it is feared this will involve geying on the score of their not having undergone actual warfare. The stay-at-home who should raise this point with any wish to reflect upon the volunteers would deserve and receive unlimited contempt. We do not believe that the people of Lackawanna county are built that way.

It is not the fault of the Thirteenth regiment that it was not put at once upon the firing line. The members of it volunteered with the expectation and purpose of seeing early and active service. To a man they petitioned the secretary of war for assignment to such service. That their wishes were overruled was, from a military standpoint, their misfortune but not their fault. The tedium of camp life necessitated far more self-control and patient endurance and was in those respects a much severer test of patriotism than service in battle.

We hasten to assure our volunteers in camp that their welcome home will be fully as cordial and enthusiastic as if they had been under fire during the entire period of their enlistment. Among their relatives and immediate friends the warmth of this welcome will be supplemented by devout gratitude to Divine Providence that the return will not have to be to the accompaniments of the dead and general mourning. Our volunteers were ready and eager to face the perils of the battle line; their bravery and their patriotism cannot hereafter be called in question; but it should not detract from their own glad anticipations of an early release from military life that they are to be able to come back with ranks practically intact.

It is not surprising that Carl Schurz is opposed to our retention of Porto Rico. Every time the country becomes larger the Mugwump by contrast becomes smaller.

Probe to the Bottom

It is argued by some that inasmuch as uniform success has attended our arms in the war with Spain criticism of official inefficiency in the conduct of that war is ungrateful. We do not regard this view of the matter as either expedient or just.

It is happily true that wherever an American fighting force has gone into battle against a Spanish fighting force the American force, even though poorly armed with inferior weapons, has won. That is to the eternal credit of the American soldier, admittedly the best soldier in the world. It is not to the credit of the department officials, who, after putting him on the firing line with obsolete powder and archaic guns, failed through gross incapacity to provide for his creature needs or for his adequate care when sick or wounded. The very magnificence of the valor shown by our soldiers at Santiago, which drew and yet draws unstinted praise from every experienced spectator, adds to the heinousness of the offence of those responsible for the neglect through which these incomparable defenders were compelled to pass while unfolding their country's flag in a foreign land—a neglect far more deadly in its effects than were the Moser rifles of

Spain. The American public would, indeed, be ungrateful for their ardent heroism and self-sacrifice if it should fail to resent or refuse to hunt down and punish the incompetents in office who have multiplied their errors and added to their expenditures in human lives.

It also is true that neither criticism, investigation nor punishment can recall one pang suffered needlessly at Santiago as a result of bad management in the war department. Incompetence has already reared its irrevocable monument over victims who have made patriotism's last great sacrifice. Yet the American army still exists and to the men still in it do we owe that mismanagement so far as remediable shall cease. Not to the bungling politicians of the bureau and staff do the American people owe the prestige won by American arms and not by them can that prestige be appropriated as a shield against thorough and unsparring investigation.

Secretary Long's idea of sending on a European cruise the Oregon, Minnesota and others of our crack warships as interesting specimens of American shipbuilding is first-rate. It will help trade and not hurt our international prestige a bit.

Anthracite Coal and Gas.

The suggestion of the Engineering and Mining Journal that the output of our anthracite mines be converted at the mines into gas and conveyed thence through pipes to large cities, there to be distributed to individual consumers for use either as fuel or as power, is simply an elaboration of an old proposition for the utilization of our coal. If not impractical it is at this time at least wholly fanciful and cannot be said to offer additional hope. So long as bituminous coal is transported by the common carriers at rates from one-seventh to one-tenth of those charged for the transportation of anthracite it is not to be expected that anthracite gas could obtain or hold the field against the bituminous product.

The immediate and almost the sole problem now confronting the independent producers of hard coal is how to get fair treatment from the railway companies. Energies needed in the solution of this problem will not be diverted to side issues. Two means of approaching this end appear and both will be pursued. The projected independent rail outlet to tidewater will be pushed and effort will be made to discover what vitality remains in the interstate commerce law. The earnest prosecution of these parallel lines of activity may result in the liberation of more or less oratorical gas, but that is as far as gas will figure in the problem.

Captain Robley Evans will soon begin to wish that he had employed his good sense in the first place and ignored the attack of the Williamsport paper regarding his attitude on July 3 as to returning thanks after the battle in Santiago harbor. If he is really such a profane man as some of the nihilists believe him to be he must be putting in considerable time just now in general all-around mathematics. The latest incident is a frightful roasting from a New England preacher who is not particularly choice in his own language, which is vituperative enough to rival that of the fishwife. Captain Evans' alleged profanity is no excuse for clerical vulgarity such as is prominent in this open letter.

Concerning Church and State.

The anxiety of the officials of the Vatican, reflected in numerous despatches from Madrid and Rome, to include in the conditions of peace between Spain and the United States American guarantees of protection for the special interests of the Catholic church and affiliated religious brotherhoods is territorial about to change owners is natural; but if the papal diplomatists were better acquainted with the genius and spirit of the American people they would realize the superfluity of attempted interference in this matter. It should be known as well at Rome as it is understood among all classes in America that the United States, while guaranteeing to every person protected by its flag perfect liberty of conscience and worship, does not and will not by law, treaty or tradition, discriminate in the matter of religious organizations or tolerate the proposition of a state-supported church.

In this respect Porto Rico and such part of the Philippines as shall become ours permanently have much to learn. If necessary the whole protective power of the United States government will be at the disposal of every inhabitant of those islands, who while conducting himself in a lawful manner, is assailed by any other inhabitant or number of inhabitants on account of his religious affiliations and beliefs. There is to be no persecution or proscription of any kind or cause; each individual is to be free to worship as his mind, conscience and soul shall prompt. But there the authority of our government will end. Not a dollar of the public revenues will be given to any church, society or brotherhood; not a penny in tribute will be levied through taxation for the support of any ecclesiastical system or institution. Absolute divorce between church and state will be enforced to the letter.

The experience of the Catholic church in the United States show the wholesomeness of such a policy. It is one of growth in strength and character far surpassing that of any state-supported church in the world. When a religious denomination has to stand or fall on its own merits it generally broadens and cleanses itself so that it can stand. It is to be hoped that such will be the trend of events in our newly-won territory; but in any outcome the holding of our flag in permanent occupation will inevitably mean the end forever of hierarchical politics.

There is every reason for the suspicion that the officials of the army to whom has been entrusted the grave duty of selecting camp sites are so utterly unfamiliar with water that they are incapable of judging as to the fitness of any location designed for the temporary abode of a body of soldiers. The victims of disease brought on by unhealthy camp sites far exceed those

of battle, and the end is not yet. It now would appear that Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders have jumped from the frying pan into the fire, as it is declared by experts that Montauk is utterly unfit for a camp, particularly owing to the peculiar composition of the soil, which inevitably must render the water supply not only scanty, but unwholesome. More than this, it is declared to be one of the two spots in North America where lock-jaw thrives. Surgeon General Sternberg made a superficial examination of this site and pronounced it suitable, which is another indication of the unsuitability of the surgeon general for his responsible work. How long must our army suffer from the incompetency of its superior officials?

Make Dewey Admiral.

If William T. Sampson is to be jumped from captain to rear-admiral for what he did during the war, then certainly George Dewey has not been rewarded one-half enough. We call attention to the letter elsewhere in which the statement is made by an ex-naval officer that Dewey would have become a rear admiral anyway within six months; hence the only substance in the reward thus far accorded to him was the honor involved in a vote of thanks by congress. Yet the best of Dewey's work had not been done at the time this honor was conferred. Since he annihilated Montofo's fleet he has had to deal with diplomatic problems more delicate, perhaps, than any that ever previously came within the province of an American naval commander, but through it all, though in a regular maelstrom of conflicting domestic ambitions and rivalries, he has kept his head and made not a single mistake.

We believe we are expressing the unanimous conviction of the American people when we say that brilliant as has been the career of our navy since the first ship in it hoisted its flag there has not been a greater victory under any colors than that at Manila nor an officer in uniform who has shown himself more deserving of recognition and reward than Rear Admiral George Dewey. If we measure his rank by the thoroughness with which every duty devolving upon him has been performed, then the rank of admiral is none too high for him; if we measure it by the far-reaching advantage which his work has brought to his countrymen in prestige and opportunity then his place is at the head of the list, without a rival in sight.

In manliness, in courage, and in efficiency he is the best that our navy has produced; let him therefore have corresponding honors.

Late advices from Manila indicate that Aguinaldo is still faithful to his American friends and is working for annexation only. It is possible that Aguinaldo has been the victim of the sea serpent correspondent.

Northerners will not begrudge the fact if history, as now seems probable, shall recognize in Joe Wheeler the real hero of Santiago. Joe may be a Southerner incidentally but over all else he is an American.

One reason why Dewey should have further promotion is found in the fact that he doesn't need the services of apologists and special pleaders.

Mr. Wanamaker announces that he proposes to stay mad at Quay. This will be lucid news for Van and the boys.

Newspaper maps of the war must impress the youthful student that the earth is a trifle ragged.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 2:31 a. m., for Friday, August 12, 1898.

A child born on this day will note that the inability to judge one's luggage capacity has caused a fall of pride in many instances. The Birmingham Republican speaks of the naval hero as "Sigsby." But the "Pajaro City" has ever been noted for originality. Military organizations about the country that have been keeping rather quiet of late can soon begin to explain what they would do in case of war.

Many men waste years of valuable time in the endeavor to prove the political "unexpected" in their districts. It may be possible that Mr. Merrifield detects the humming of the congressional bee in the vicinity of his hat band.

The fall in temperature in the city was noticeable when the Langstaff-Kelly election contest was removed to Carbondale. Jupiter Pluvius is no respecter of picnics.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ECKMAN.

Editor of The Tribune—Sir: The Afro-American is not slow to notice the friends of whatever race variety they may be. Therefore I could not feel satisfied in view of the death of the late Rev. John C. Eckman, D. D., without saying a few words in tribute to his memory. Nearly two years ago I met Dr. Eckman, and I soon found out that his great heart was full of love and sympathy for the suffering of mankind. Dr. Eckman believed that the Bible begins its revelation with God descending to commune with man; it ends with man ascending back to God; to the welcome He has provided; the home He has created; and the fellowship He has restored from sin to holiness. He passed from earth, leaving a nation in peace. Beautiful life, glorious deliverance.—H. A. Grant. Pastor of the Howard Place African Methodist Episcopal Church.

QUESTIONS.

Editor of The Tribune—Sir: Yesterday the corner stone of the new capital building at Harrisburg was laid, and the ceremony performed by the right worshipful grand master of the grand lodge of Pennsylvania Masons and assistants. Can there be any good reason why the governor of our state felt called upon to invite this special secret order to attend and officiate in a ceremony of laying a corner stone of a state building being built by the people of Pennsylvania? One could readily understand the motives of action if the different religious denominations were invited to participate in such a ceremony, as we profess to be a Christian people, but why the Masonic order, in particular, or any secret organization, should be called upon for such a ceremony is a mystery.—William H. Richmond. Scranton, Aug. 10.

Dolliver on the War and its Issues

THE MOST eloquent, and one of the most sensible members of congress, J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa, in a lecture at Ocean Grove the other day, spoke in part as follows: "We have gained in our war with Spain, definitely more than we have lost, and the unerring instinct of the people at large whose sovereign purpose overruled the judgment of the statesmen in the initial stages of the conflict, has given us a new national practice at home and abroad—to ourselves a new basis of self-respect, to the nations of Europe a new and healthful insight into our character and power. The world will be slow to make a quarrel with a community that can raise \$200,000,000 without the aid of graduates at home or abroad within two weeks by a popular loan. The cabinets of the old world will hold a long session before allowing themselves to be drawn into collision with a nation which, in five years, will have at its disposal a steel fleet, of which the Brooklyn and Oregon are only the first and the last. The war has perfected our strength at home by the total obliteration of the lines of sectional prejudice marked upon our map by great rivers and the English general, General Joe Wheeler, in the thick of the fight at Santiago, stands for the larger patriotism, north and south, which has turned the ocean into a highway for the realization of the sublime destiny of a reunited people.

The same influence that has restored the perfect union of our country have brought back harmony to which broad-minded men of both countries have long looked forward in the relations of the English-speaking world. At the outbreak of the Spanish war the restless diplomacy of Europe was circumscribed by the prompt notice which the English government that any constraint placed by the powers upon the government of the United States would have to count upon the disapproval and the hostility of the government and people of England and thus by a simple act of national fellowship, the worn and threadbare prejudices of a century, which have existed in the recognition of the common cause which the English race scattered throughout the earth is now to make for liberty and civilization.

The peace which is now at hand imposes upon our government problems which are so difficult that the prosecution of the war. It puts the destinies of the Spanish West Indies at once in our hands. It gives us Porto Rico—the government of which will probably be an easy task—and requires us to establish a stable and orderly government in Cuba according to the people of the island. We have already raised the flag of the United States over the Hawaiian Islands, now familiar with republican institutions. Admiral Dewey, in the harbor of Manila, has the most notable exploits in the history of the navy has brought us face to face with the problem of the Philippines. Two things the American people are already agreed upon. The first is that ought not to desert our insurgent allies in the hour of our victory and leave them to the tender mercies of an unrelenting Spanish despotism. The second is that the question is strictly an American one and that what we do shall not be constrained by the interference of any foreign powers, prince or potentate whatsoever.

It may be counted as certain that the flag of the United States is in the Philippines to stay, and that, whether our government assumes sovereignty over the whole group or not, we will secure such a ready access to the Philippine archipelago as will enable us to administer to the needs of our own commerce and become the agents and guardians of the peace and order of the islands. The first step to the end of the war it is evident to the devout student of history that our people in a strange way have been subject to the most notable exploits in the history of man fore-sight and that we have come to our present situation in the providence of God. Without our knowing it or intending it, we have done what has been the current in what our fathers used to call the course of human events. Up to this hour we have discharged every duty with respect and honor, and so far as we have thought for ourselves, it cannot be doubted that the president of the United States, secure in the confidence of his people, has followed a course of every duty which arises out of our new relations to the civilization of the world; and that he has done so with the approval of our people ready for their duty, as old Bismarck once said, "in the fear of God and nothing else."

OUR DEBT TO DEWEY.

From a Letter in the Sun by F. P. B. Frank, Formerly of the United States Navy.

There can be no dissenting voice from the proposition that Admiral Dewey has received a scant and insufficient reward for his unparalleled and glorious record in this war with Spain. His brilliant victory has not been surpassed in history. The defeat of Cervera did not equal it in its own kind. But for the bold, glorious and admirable attack upon Montofo's fleet and its destruction, the attitude of Russia and France and Germany would have assumed the preference of friendliness for the United States that we read of today. A failure there would have brought humiliation to our flag and disaster to the cause of human liberty for which we contend. The success achieved brought us to the front rank of the great nations, and the world began suddenly to respect and admire us. The straight shooting, the cool courage and the valor and skill of Dewey's officers and men aroused the spirit of emulation in our hearts, and with the result in the annihilation of Cervera's fleet and the many smaller but still glorious engagements around the Cuban coasts, which have inspired our pride in the navy which keeps our flag victorious.

Beyond all this, and added to it, has been the most magnificent and successful diplomatic course of our victorious Admiral Dewey in the trying times and weary days of waiting for the aid, so long delayed, of the grade and rank of admiral which would have been his in September had he done nothing more exciting than signing his log in the port of Hong Kong. It is a sufficient recognition for his great victory and for the admirable service that followed it?

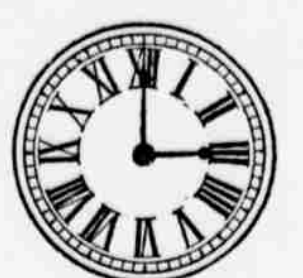
Dewey's unexampled victory won for the administration the first of the laurels which crowned it, and has enabled it to win a glorious peace for the lasting good of our people and for the world. Let the government's recognition of his success be commensurate with his importance. Let the grade of admiral be received and let it be awarded to George Dewey. Let "the thanks of congress" be made to carry with it the ten years' add to his service on the active list that was granted to him by the grade of admiral which he received in the civil war. Dewey is still strong and hearty; he is in the prime of his life, and is a man of great ability and important service to the nation than to be permitted to retire in a few months more, and be relegated to the

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

Dollars or Dimes It Makes No Difference to us—One Is Just as Welcome as the Other. FRIDAY BARGAIN SALES.



From 2 to 3 o'clock.



From 3 to 4 o'clock.

In Basement

Ladies' Lisle Ribbed Vests, 4 cents. At 2 cents per yard, good bleached Twilled Toweling. At 2 1/2 cents per yard, Printed Challies, new styles. At 3 1/2 cents, all of the best calicoes. At 4 cents per yard, good dark Outing Flannel. At 5 cents per yard, new styles of Percales, 1 yd. wide. At 5 cent per yard, the best Dress Ginghams, the 10-cent kind.

MAIN FLOOR

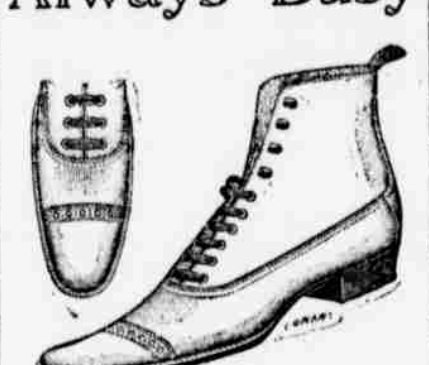
25c Pin Check Dress Goods, 40 inches wide, 18c. 35c Two-Toned Brocades, 21c. 39c Broadhead Changeable Effects, 25c. All 15c Belts, 8c. All 25c Belts, 15c. All 35c Belts, 19c. 25c Lily Dress Shields, 10c. 35c Lily Dress Shields, 15c. 9-inch Rubber Dressing Combs, 7c. Toilet Paper, containing 1,300 sheets, 3 rolls for 25c. 50c Black and White Silk Gloves, 25c. \$1.00 Best Millinaise Silk Gloves, 49c. Ladies' 25c Russet Hose, fine imported, 15c. 25c Sun Bonnets, 17c.

SECOND FLOOR

6c Cream Curtain Scrim, 3/4 cents. 15c White Lace Curtain Etamines, 8 cents. Metallic and other Silkolines, 5c, 7c, and 9c. Ladies' Colored Pique Skirts, 49 cents. Ladies' White Duck Skirts, very wide, deep hem, 73c. Ladies' 98c Night Gowns, 59c.

The balance of our stock of Foulard Silks at 21, 35 and 49 cents.

Always Busy



SUMMER, 1898.

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

Lewis, Reilly & Davies,

114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE

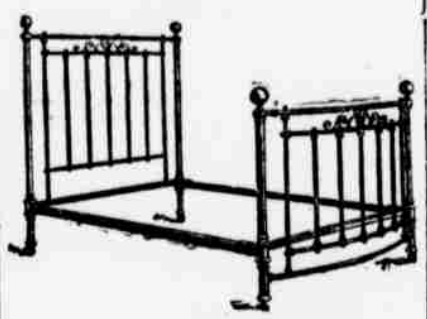
quiet, listless life of the veterans at the club.

A WARSHIP'S BOILERS.

William E. Curtis, in Chicago Record. I met Mr. Edwin Camp in a luncheon room today. Mr. Camp gave me some interesting information about the Minneapolis, which is the highest type of naval architecture and fastest man-of-war on the ocean, having engines of 1,200 horse power and making a speed of twenty-three knots, which is about twenty-eight miles an hour, or as fast as an ordinary railway train will run. The estimated weight of the Minneapolis complete is 7,350 tons, or 16,464,000 pounds. If her machinery could be applied to lifting her out of the water it would be found that in the short space of thirteen minutes she would be raised to a height equal to that of the Washington monument, or a distance of 555 feet. A competitive pull could be arranged between the Minneapolis and a number of large-size tug-boats—say, for example, boats 120 feet long—it would be found that the warship could pull fifty such boats along and have nearly 1,000 horse power to spare. That number of tugboats placed in single file would draw a distance of over a mile. A first class passenger locomotive capable of drawing a train of five cars along at a speed of sixty miles an hour will develop about 400 horse power. The power of the Minneapolis would therefore be equal to that of fifty such locomotives, or the entire power of the large railroad. If it could be expended in drawing a single train we would have a spectacle of a train consisting of 59 first class coaches, assuming that each car would comfortably seat sixty persons we would thus have transportation for 35,400 persons, or the entire population of a small city.

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 bedstead 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.

Hill & Connell At 121 North Washington Avenue

Scranton, Pa.

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

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

Reynolds Bros Stationers and Engravers, HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING 139 Wyoming Avenue.

Great Midsummer Lamp Sale

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

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.

422 Lackawanna Avenue

FINLEY'S

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, Fine Silk and Elastic 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 Belts. 25c goods cut to 10c 30c goods cut to 15c 50c goods cut to 25c 60c goods cut to 30c NAILHEAD BELTS, "FRENCH MOROCCO." 50c quality cut to 25c \$1.00 quality cut to 75c FANCY SILK AND ELASTIC BELTS. Our \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 goods, in one lot at 80c A few fine French Enamel and Jewel Belts will be closed at exactly one-half price.

ONE LOT Chatelaine Bags, 50c quality, cut to 20c ONE LOT Morocco Chatelaine Bags, \$1.00 goods, cut to 75c All other grades at like reductions. Choice line of Shirt Waist Sets in Sterling Silver and Fine Gold, an elegant assortment at 25c One-half gross Fine Shirt Waist Sets—an assorted lot. To close at 1/2, worth double

ONE LOT Ladies' P. K. Ties, best goods, at 10c China Silk String Ties, large assortment, three for 25c Line extra heavy Silk String Ties, our 25c quality at three for 75c We will offer "Special for this Sale" our "Oven Brand" of Choice Taffeta Ribbons No. 40 at 25c No. 50 at 25c Elegant color assortment.

Great Midsummer Lamp Sale

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

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.

422 Lackawanna Avenue

Great Midsummer Lamp Sale

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

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.

422 Lackawanna Avenue

Great Midsummer Lamp Sale

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

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.

422 Lackawanna Avenue

Great Midsummer Lamp Sale

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