The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, AUGUST 22, 1898.

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. 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 legislature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custem. 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 us 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 election of ex-Lieutenant Governor Watres to the coloneley of the new Eleventh regiment, N. G. P., after a canvass in which he personally took no part, is a signal tribute of which he is entitled to feel proud. The choice is in every respect a most fortunate one both for the regiment and for Scranton. May it speed the new arm-

In the Current of Destiny.

We must, it seems, give up the con soling but inaccurate thought that the surrender of Manila carried with it the capitulation of all the Philippines, The official terms of surrender, as reported by General Merritt, limit the area of capitulation to "city and suburbs," and while in Chicago and a few other places the word "suburbs" is sometimes stretched to include several fair-sized counties, we can hardly hope to make it cover in this instance an archipelage in dimensions almost equal to Great

Yet, in a material sense, it does not greatly matter. If our duty shall re quire us to take over the whole archipelago as the easiest disposition of a troublesome dilemma we will be in a position to do so quite regardless of the opinions of Spain. As the Phila- certainly no more should be built, By delphia Press very pertinently observes Whatever it was best to take before the assault on Manila it is best to take after it. It is the final and lasting interests and needs of the United States, and not the transient enthusjasm of victory, which must determine the act and policy of a nation." It is not, in any event, the land but the principle that enters as the controlling factor in our deliberations respecting the future of the Philippines.

Those who will take the trouble to read elsewhere on this page Judge Grosscup's forecast of the commercial future of modernized China will perceive that in the settlement of the question opened by the victories of Dewey considerations enter vastly overshadowing in their pregnant significance either the claims of Spain or those of the few millions of Malays, Negritos and other races making up the complex population of the Philippines. Compared with the magnitude of these immense factors that are to determine the whole trend of Oriental upon the world's future as by the difprogress in civilization the points involved in the terms of Manila's surrender become, we may say, infinitesimal. The man who reads this forecast with open mind and then reflects upon the singularly providential chain of unexpected events which has carried this nation almost unconsciously into this new sphere of opportunity and responsibility, must, we impaine, sense the irresistible influences of destiny which are bound to consummate their purposes, sav or do what we may.

It is evident from the distribution of Saturday's applause in New York that the North Atlantic squadron is an

An Unaffected Welcome.

all-star combination.

The leading newspaper of Havana, La Lucha, owned and edited by an intelligent Cuban, promptly reflects in its columns the liberty of opinion which has already come as a result of American intervention in Cuba. Under the Spanish regime it was a mere vehicle of Spanish policy but now it voices the actual sentiment of the substantial elements in its community. In its is-

sue of last Friday it said: "The responsibility for the restoration and maintenance of order in Cuba now rests upon the United States, and must be brought about through the efforts of their forces on land and sea. The government of the United States is now the arbiter of the fate of Cuba. Nor can we hesitate to believe that in assuming this great responsibility the United States will be mindful of the rights of our people. Whatever form the new government may take we feel assured that it will guarantee to all citizens equal and exact justice, and that it will recognize and treat as Cubans all inhabitants of Cuba and its minor dependencies, without regard to whether they were born there or in the mother country, so long as they accept the situation and manifest the desire and intention to be loyal to the new government which shall be estab-

ment and people of the United States gress than the present able incumbent, will be true to their promises, and in determining the future of Cuba will sincerely endeavor to provide just and adequate remedies for the conditions the alleged existence of which induced them to intervene in the affairs of

That word "alleged" is evidently a

otherwise the foregoing might pass for

the production of an American pen. We can read in it the cordial welcome

which awaits us from the representa-

tive inhabitants of Havana when we

shall enter that city to put it to rights.

That these Cubans-the men of educa-

tion and property, the conservative ma-

jority which has found itself in recent

years caught between the upper and

nether millstones of Spanish tyranny

and the radical, hot-tempered and

more or less fanatical separatists who

have fomented insurrection-will hall

with genuine joy the advent of Amer-

ican reconstructive administration as

they would a miracle of heaven sent

for their relief is conceivable without

It is obviously this element in the

native population which must be the

foundation of the free Cuba of the

Soon the steel mills will be going

n all departments on orders likely to

keep them busy the remainder of the

year. There are better signs, too, in

the coal trade. Sensible merchants will take prosperity by the forelock

by promptly inserting liberal advertisements in the favorite morning pap-

Steel Rail Prospects.

rust is reported but the announce

ment, although prophetic, is believed to

be premature. A harmonization of in-

terests in this industry is, however inevitable sooner or later, for the same

reasons that have made it necessary

of the community merely display ignor-

ance of prevalent industrial condi-

The march of developments in th

that only by the utmost economy in

production and distribution can the

necessarily gigantic investments be

rewarded with profits. By careful hus-

banding of the business in sight it is

possible at prevalent prices for the

better situated mills barely to sus-

constantly cutting these prices lower

all operations in rail-making must soon

be carried on at a loss. Only those

mills can stand such a loss which, by

from dependence upon the rail market,

Carnegie, for instance, can lose money

in all of his steel works and yet be

compels him to sell for, say, \$15 a ton

rails that cost him not less than \$17

or \$18. A condition like that, made

The number of rail mills now in ex-

unlikely that any more will be built;

isting mills current production can be

the upward instead of the downward

scale and money now wasted in futile

of moderate profits. The mill which

Such are the arguments and condi-

tions that make steadily for another

in war there is additional incentive to

prevent the demoralization and wastes

of unchecked competition. Rhetoric

or Porter, yet it was made with delib-

eration. Dewey is to be rated as much

men a new sphere of influence im-

first place among our naval heroes.

spectacular success of the war.

Steps are about to be taken in Luz-

erne county to do away with those re-

Grosscup at Saratoga upon America's

enthusiastic praise. It deserves to be

It Roosevelt shall be nominated for

governor of New York-and it must be

way-Croker and Hill will do well to

The Republicans of Luzerne county

let it become unanimous.

transferred.

read with care.

receive compensation for the public

most likely to pay good wages.

these practical considerations.

permanent, spells certain ruin.

overtaxing the imagination.

The Cramps are to build some more fine warships for Russia. This is one of the early results of the successful concession to the sensibilities of the exhibitions made at Manila and Santiago. There will be more anon, yet dominant Spanish military power;

ially through his re-election.

It is hardly supposable that Third district Republicans will renominate Dr. N. C. Mackey.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 4.18 a. m., for Monday,

August 22, 1898. 0 A child born on this day will notice that the Swallowites hereabouts have

thus far shown a disposition to keep off Although it is a trifle late in the season or Hay fever the new secretary of state

seems to have been the cause of the epi-lemic on both sides of the water. Many persons who do not care to skate i ice have to objections to an occasional kate on feed drinks. Almost any man ought to feel patriotic

without having his taxes doubled. The election contest is a good thing fo most everybody save the city real es-

Ajacchus' Advice. It is about time that the taxpaying

Why We Need Good Footbolds in Asia.

The formation of another steel rall [By all odds the most notable address delivered at the Saratega conference of ey of the United States was that by Hon P. S. Grosscup, of the federal judiciary hicago. Judge Grosscup apnounced him self fearlessly an expansionist without apologies, and after answering in order the various sentimental objections which in the coal trade; and those who assail have been raised to the retention by the United States of territory captured from Spain, concluded with the unanswerable it as prejudicial to the best interests argument which is appended.]

I come now to what is, in my judgment the most interesting and important object of our future foreign policy. I refer, of course, to the immediate future of Asia. steel rail industry has been so rapid is in that quarter that we will find a tuation open to American venture, and ventually a people and institutions ready or a graft from the tree of Anglo-Saxon civil liberty. Outside of those countries that are already European dependencies, the population of Asia numbers already 400,000,000 souls. They are, in many respects, not only civilized, but highly civilized. They are accustomed to governtain themselves, but with competition ment and social order. These they inherit from more than one hundred generations, They observe the ceremonics and practice the precepts of a religion that ante-dates the New Textament, and that reason of other interests, are relieved tands, in many features, upon an equal coting of dignity and human usefulness. They are the possessors of arts that we ave as yet only unsuccessfully attempted to copy, and of a literature that goes back in unbroken current to a period be upheld by his coke interests; but there is only one Carnegie, and even he yond our Greek and Latin classics. They are neither crude nor barbarous, but, in their own way, have culture and develshould have no joy in a situation which ment both orderly and complete. But with all this, they have, up to the pres-ent time, lived almost apart from mankind. The breaking of the seal upon their ports is to us of Europe and America the covery of a new continent. In the istence is ample not only for present nature of things great results must fol-lew. The discovery of unpeopled America broke up the deepest fountains of Eurobut for probable future needs. It is an life; the opening of Africa, peopled dy by savages, has stirred every corner European enterprise. But here in the Fur East, swinging inward, are doors that will admit us to one-half of the deequitably apportioned, prices put on rirable territory and one-third of the pop ulation of the earth. It is a land without railroads, without manufactories, without competition be applied to the yielding itles built on modern lines, without fields ultivated by modern liaplements. It ids for every character of American enearns instead of loses money is the mill terprise. It lies under the temperate zone. only strip of our globe that insures calth to men now alive, and promises screasing vigot to men yet to come Looked at from every material point of steel rail "pool." If new business is view, the invitation tendered is one that to come from new territories acquired o enterprising people can afford to de-

The breakup in the current of Asiatic and prejudice will not prevail against ment, be first seen in any change of religion, nor in any revolution of civil pol-ity. The instincts of the former are too deep to melt away, perhaps in a century, and the habits of social order too strongly imbedded to break up at the first in-novation from the outside world. The transformation will flow in here, as it has The estimate of Dewey in Saturday's Tribune, challenged elsewhere by an esteemed correspondent, was not meant to belittle the work of either Farragut sewhere, on the rapidly rising tide of its foreign commerce. It seems to be a men through their physical wants, by the influence of his achievement goes from the exterior inwardly. It reaches the citadel of polity and religion only after the old modes of living have capitulated. The people of China are diready beginning to compare their own ficulty of the achievement itself. The generalship and diplomacy exhibited by him have bequeathed to his countrymodes of life with ours, and to reach out for some of the physical aids that we are ready to offer. In time will come a measurably more extended and prochange of clothing, of houses, and methods of transportation, all that constitute the material side of human life. Ships phetic of larger and better results for the world's civilization than have acladen with these from the western world are entering their ports. Railroads will crued from any prior sea fight of which history makes record. A single false on carry them in all directions throughstep by him would have spoiled all. out the interior. Telegraphs will every-there quicken their intelligence as it But he made no false step. Hence we consider that his proper rank is in the quickens the means of exchanging thought. Rice, to some extent, will give way to bread, sandals to leather footear, and the ancient dress to modern lothing. With arms of steel and a vision careful as the lightning, civilization Sagasta's impression that Spain will will eventually gather these people in, and feed and clothe and build them anew. These are not dreams; they are the dawn buildings and works erected during her rule in Cuba suggests that he needs f the realities. They stand already roven in the reports of our consuls, in he statistics of our shipping, and in the to guess again. These are mere incidents of sovereignty which change owners when sovereignty itself is observation of every intelligent traveller. That the breakup in Asia is at hand in chown to every foreign minister of Eu-The managers of the Kansas county rope, and to every observer who keeps his finger upon the commercial pulse. That it will come in leaps and bounds is fair who want to engage as their star attraction the woman who kissed Hobproven by the recent history of the neigh-noring empire of Japan. Indeed, there can be no more interesting study than a son evidently estimate that osculatory episode at its proper value. As a comparison of these two peoples. They are descended, it is believed, from the same, original stock, and have been shrewd bid for notoriety it was the moulded through centuries substantially in a like civil polity and religion. What has happened in the case of the one will; lies of mediaevalism, the tell bridges

in all likelihood, under similar conditions, happen again in the case of the other. that span the Susquehanna. The toll I need recall but little of the recent bridge and the toll road should both history of the Japanese. Until 1854, as is well known, they refused to trade with the outside world. Early attempts in that direction upon the part of the Dutch, Portuguese and English proved either inan extract from the speech of Judge effectual or very limited in amount. In fact, for a long time prior to 1854 foreign trade was entirely forbilden. Then future foreign policy which is winning came the expedition of Commodore Percy and the opening up of their proncipal perts. The transformation, riow at first, grew in geometrical ratio. From a her-mit people they have in fifty years be-come a world people. Little of early Japan remains today, and travellers tell us that in a few years the remaining little will be gene. On the physical sides of life they said the signs are rapidly pointing that are already semi-Caucasian. The Chinese people, judging from the commercial stastics, have now advanced to about the state of the Japanese twenty years after the opening of their ports. It is interest-ing to note the advance in Japanese trade during the are to be congratulated upon the good judgment they have shown in refusing

not more than equal to the inhabitant the present trade of China with the outside world. Since then, however, it has grown like a thing of magic. In 1857 their foreign trade amounted to two hundred millions of dollars. A trade of such bulk by people who a quarter of a century ago had none, and who were separated from the world by wide gulfs of both race and habit—a foreign trade amounting per Hon, Morgan B. Williams, Mr. Willlams has done good and faithful service and the district will gain materhabit—a foreign trade amounting per capta to one-third the total exports of the United States, including breadstuffs, provisions, iron, steel, leather, oil, etc. is nothing less than marvelous. The bulk of it, too, has come into existence in less than ten years. As late as 1891 it amount-ed to a little more than one-half its pres-ent volume. As is grown its capacity to take on new growth proportionately increases. It idustrates the commercial axiom that wants, once created, grow faster than the means of supplying them. The growth, too, has been chiefly in what the outside world has sent to Japan. In 1891 her entire importation amounted to not quite £3,000,000. Six years later it had reached £111,000,000. I confidently ask, 's there in the annals of mankind another such striking commercial revolution? A people isolated from the world from the beginning of time by race, religion, and seas, springing in a quarter of a century to a commercial standing equal to that of the Caucasian settlements in South America, and approaching to that of the people of the United States themselves. But the significance of this is that what

has transpired in Japan can and will hap-pen among their Asiatic kin. The world's

mmerce with Chira has already grown

phenomenally during the last few years.
It has now reached the volume of two
hundred and seventy millions, one hundred and seventy of which are imports.
This is more than five times the American expertations to all of South America But the Chinese commerce today, mag nificent as it is, is not the impressive fact list capacity for growth, its immediate Its capacity for growth, its immediate promise, as measured by the example of Japan, the fact that it is, per capita, still less than one-seventh of the Japanese trade, is the consideration of greatest significance. Can any one tell why the full story of Japan may not be rewritten in the immediate future of China? Will this people, like the Japanese in every quality making them susceptible to for-cian influences, develop less rapidly? Will not the year 1915 or 1929 witness in on he change that has already been wrought in the other? Is there any reason to beleve that the magic of civilization that has transformed the one, and has already brought about a fair beginning upon the other, will not go on with equal strides in both? Stop, then, and consider what may be expected in China in ten or fifteen years. At the ratio obtained in Japan, the world ought in lifteen years to have with China a trade of more than \$2,000,000,000. This would be considerably larger than the commerce that the whole world, both by way of imports and exports, has now with the people of the United States. At the same ratio, the world ought then be sending to China merchandise mounting to \$1,250,000,000, or 50 per cent-more than the United States takes from all the world. It is difficult, I know, to appreciate the significance of figures so arge; without the presence of familiar measures or tests, we do not fathom their mearing. But every American knows the estimation in which the trade of the United States is held by all the world. The iariff debates taught us at least that much. The great lines of rail way that daily bear our exports to the ea, the mammoth steamers and whiter ing sails that carry them across, the for eign marks upon the cloths we wear, the plates from which we cat, the imple-ments with which we work, the man-wrought visitors from other lands that neet us wherever we turn-all these give estimony, only approximately, however, of the extent of that trade we call our commerce with the rest of manl.inl. it commerce with the rest of manl.inl. it is one of the great facts of modern life and interests decayly every neople on the riobe. But before us, in the far east at this very moment, are opening gate, then will in a few years reveal a market transcending in value our own and transending our own immensely in its poten tialities for the future. The full magni-tude of this opening era has not yet dawned upon the world. The far-sceing tatesmen of Europe see it; America will seen compass it. Looked a from every side-its certainty, its immediate propertions, its immeasurable po-tentialities for growth-it reveals itself as a world event commercially more in portant than the discovery of America in event in many respects without a par illel in the history of mankind,

The character of the erstern trade, too will be suited exactly to the present sit-uation of the people of the United States We have come to a point of developme where we need takers of our manufac-tures. The products of our soil, beyond lomestic needs, go to Europe; but Eu-repe, in the nature of things, can take out little of the products of our mills. We have for years past been looking for markets toward the West Indies and to ward the agricultural peoples of South America, and have, by treaties of recip-rocity and by the acquainting influences of such institutions as the pureau American republies, assiduously cultivat-ed those fields. Nor have our hopes been sholly disappointed. Commerce and nanufactures have relt the cheering efects of growing trade from these dire tions. But all the West Indies and South America combined contain not one-eighth of the population of this new field. The wants of almost a half score of people becken us from across the Pacific for the wants of every one that call to us from the southern hemisphere. They are a peo-ple, too, who, like the people of South America, and unlike those of Europe, are in need of manufactures, and will call for that side of our resources in their development. A trade of that character will exactly supplement the character of trade we already have with Europe could our situation be more fortunate entinents, with the highways of the cean to each, we should feed the one rom our corn fields and supply from our centers of industry the things involved in the wants of the other. The opportunity is at hand to become the workshop as well as the granary of the world.

But fortune like this will not fall, fully spend into our lap. We must assume responsibilities and make preparation proportionate to the results to be chieved. Obviously the first need is th right to go into Asia on equal terms with other people. This we must be prepared to demand. The great powers of Europe, accustomed through centuries to the planting of new settlements and to reguations under which the trade of these is exclusively controlled, are extending these devices to the far east. All save England are playing for a trade monopoly, not through merit, but by virtue of treaty concession. Unfortunately the field for their operations is plastic to dip-lomacy. The favorite conditions exist lomacy. The favorite conditions exist The Chinese empire is highly heterogen cous, and on that account easily open to hard pressed for money and honeycom with corrupt officialism. It crumbles easily whenever touched. It will, unless hedged about, fall easily into the hands of those who are plotting for its posses-sion. But in reality there is no need that the English-speaking people should permit this play of mediaeval selfishness. There is in the case of Asia no room. rightfully, for the application of these old policies that grew out of colonization and discovery. Asia is, in this respect unique. No power can claim preference by right of discovery, for the settlement and civilization of China antedates that of Europe. From every point of view, either of international law or of common equality. It is a field that can be made open alike to every nation of the globe. America, joining Great Britain, should see to it that this field remain common ground thom which the enterprise and ground thom which the enterprise and ground upon which the enterprise and civilization of every nation may compete on equal terms. Such a step would be political alliance with any European pow-er. It would simply be asserting independently a right we share in common

with mankind.



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hold its own. We have, indeed, since 1875, constantly increased our commercial grasp upon Japan. In 1897 we had more than 12½ per cent. of her entire trade. At that ratio, in fifteen years, we ought to be sending annually to China two hundred millions of dollars of merchandise or one-half as much as that, exclusive of purely agricultural products, we now send to all the other peoples of the earth, But commerce, however virile and enterorising, ought not to be left to shift for Government should always give o it the aid of its presence and moral force. The importance of this cannot be overestimated. Physical presence—the power that flows from personal contact s the force that dominates everywhere, This has proven itself over and over again in trade between individuals, in politics, in the propagation of moral truths, in every relation of life. We may not con prehend the philosophy, but we know the fact. Nations impress them-selves upon the people of other nations after the same ranner. They take on relations with others largely as they are drawn to each other by physical contact. A nation that seeks trade and influence must make itself seen and felt. But the of foreign lands is its flag, its warships, and the power it wields within the sphere of their observation. A harbor in the Philippines, well garrisoned, and sovereignty over the islands or a portion of them, would be the embodiment of America in Asiatic waters. Our course seems clear, if we are in earnest in our purpose to participate in the development of the east. We need these islands as an in-tegral part of the naval force, without the display of which we can never ob-tain a proper share in her commerce of protect it after it is obtained; we need them in the interest of the merchant ships that will for all time carry that com-merce on; we need them as strategic points in a naval content with any other power on the earth; we need them that we may draw physically close to that quarter of the globe in which we wish our influence to be felt and our com-merce to expand; we need them, above all other considerations, as security to-ward peace—that character of peace bond that all nations respect,

I am not unaware that what I have said has the ring chiefly of commercial conquest. The appeal, however, is not sciely to the commercial spirit. Com-merce, after all, is the forcrunner only of every form of civilization. Civil lib-erty and better culture follow in its leadership. By creating new wants, comership. By creating new wants, tempered stirs new aspirations. By giving to men new surroundings, it quickens new character of thought. It lights up the within from the new light it first places without. It reaches a people on their human side, and having thus obtained a permanent foothold, opens to them a higher civilization. If Angla-Saxon law ever takes root in Asiatic soil; if the people of that far-off continent ever rise to the individual ennoblement and dignity that constitute the distinguishing characteristic of the Englishspeaking race; if true popular institutions ver come to supplant the present species of paternal despotism; if the religion of hristendom, like the light of the sun swallowing up in its effulgence other lights, displaces their crude religion, these will come to pass because the primal germs will have been borne in upon the tide of commerce. In the character of her rising commerce is bound up the fu-ture civilization of the Asiatic people. It her rising commerce is bound up the fu-ture civilization of the Asiatic people. It is the uncring hand of civilization that points to the far east. A vast continent lifts out of the sea upon which to lay, by the hand of commerce, the foundations of that civil and religious liberty that has new government which shall be estab-lished. We believe that the govern-lished. We believe that the govern-to consider any other candidate for con-trade with the outside world in 1878 did perhaps without further aid, more than

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