The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

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

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 25, 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, GALUSHA A. GROW.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate.

Twentieth Dist.—JAMES C. VAUGHAN.

House.

First District—JOHN R. FARR.
Second District—JOHN J. SCHEUER, JR.
Third District— —— ——.
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 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.

If Teddy Roosevelt receives the nomination for governor of New York, certain factions will doubtless realize that the Spaniards had no cinch when they tried to check the Rough Riders at El Caney.

The War Department.

Critics of the war department, of whom there are many these days, and who are by no means limited to one political party, do not hold that among the responsible heads of departments there has been want of patriotism or inclination to escape work. Certainly with reference to Secretary Alger no one can honestly charge lack of devotion to the national cause, for an abundance of that devotion was shown by him when, in the early stages of preparation for the war he met a lack of appropriated funds in an emergency by drawing his personal check for one million dollars and advancing this sum to the government until congress had made available other funds. In all fairness his critics must admit that he did the best he could, and we dare say all his subordinates did likewise.

The trouble, as the general public views it, was not wilful neglect, but inadequacy of executive ability. The task was too much for the war department. The department methods were not fitted to so sudden an emergency. There was too much red tape, too much pulling and hauling, too large an emphasis on forms and ceremonies and too little of the spirit of aggressive push and get there. The men in the department who were experienced and capable military men, whose profession it was to take hold on such an occasion regardless of politics or red tape were not given a chance. The public is morally convinced, for example, that if General Miles had had absolute and unconditional authority over all the matters properly pertaining to his office as the commanding general, with power to enforce his views to the limit, things would have gone more smoothly and results would have been reached with much smaller friction and waste. This is upon the assumption, which we believe is thoroughly justifiable, that Miles knew his business as a trained soldier better than politicians recruited from civil life could be expected to know it for him. All past wars have shown the necessity of such centering of authority in one skilled general. Our civil war showed it conclusively, two years of fighting being almost wasted because the armies had no adequate head.

At every point where the war department took hold it made many blunders which a more efficient organization, based not on politics or pull but on soldierly merit and expert professional knowledge, would have obviated. The very fact that generals deemed worthy to command thousands of men were not permitted to choose the staff officers under them on whom they had necessarily to rely for the successful execution of their plans, but had to take the men designated by political or bureau influence at Washington, a large proportion of whom knew nothing of their duties and had to be educated at the soldiers' expense, exhibits the paralyzing inadequacy and unfairness of the present military system. This sort of thing permeated the entire war department from the secretary of war down. In peace times it may have made little difference. But in war times it made all the difference imaginable. That we won against Spain was not due to the ability shown in the management of the war department, difficult as its work may have been; it was rather in spite of the department's inefficiency. We won because even with unfit clothing, poor guns and insufficient food our soldiers, once on the battle line, are the best fighters in the world. Let not their valor and hardihood under adverse conditions blind us to the need of a thorough overhauling of our cumbrous and mismanaged war department. Such a revision is imperative.

As the New York Sun well says: "Since it is now apparent that this country must maintain a larger military establishment in the future, it is of the first importance that wherever weakness in our military system was demonstrated by the great and sudden strain of this war it shall be located exactly by careful and scientific investigation. Starting, after a generation of peace, with an army of only 25,000 men and a staff organization somewhat antiquated, we have accomplished wonders in the short space of three months, but grave defects in the system have appeared during the process, and their causes must be discovered by patient and expert examination."

Whatever may be the preference of volunteer army officers the place for privates in the volunteer ranks who are not needed for garrison duty in the new territories is home. There they can get good food, good clothing, good care when sick and very probably earn more than service pay. Their families in many cases need them; their friends are eager to greet them and it would be a shame to keep a man of them in uniform one minute longer than is absolutely necessary for the success of the cause for which at much sacrifice they volunteered.

Trusts and Their Denouncers.

America is the only country in the world in which it is regarded by one part of the population a crime against labor to amalgamate for safe-guarding the financial interests which are involved in great commercial undertakings. A trust is no more antagonistic to the rights of labor than the rights of labor are antagonistic to trusts. Labor and capital rise and fall together. Their interests are identical; and these are not far to seek. Profit is the reward of investment and direction, as wages are that of labor. No capitalist will invest his money in an undertaking that does not bring him immediate or potential profit; no laborer will work without the wages of labor. The idea of labor has been restricted by ignorant demagogues and egotistical journalists to manual or mechanical labor; whereas labor, in the strict economical sense of the term, is unqualified by conditions of production, whether it is the result of hand, or eye, or brain, or intelligence. A man who has nothing to bring but his unskilled labor into the market must accept the lowest living wage, because he is placed in competition with an unlimited supply of the same productive force to a limited demand. It is useless for men of his class to form a combination or trust or union, because the supply of manual labor is inexhaustible in countries where industrial life has become settled. Where labor is skilled, and consequently limited, we find industrial unions or trusts. These are on all fours with commercial trusts. They are formed to keep wages at a certain standard, rigidly laid down by the credentials of the trade. They seek to minimize the force of competition in that particular trade, and consequently to maintain the highest wages procurable. This is exactly what a trust, or combination, or amalgamation of manufacturers does. They form a trust or union for the good of each, for the good of all. It seems inexplicable that the foresight that is so highly commendable in workingmen is obnoxious and reprehensible in the manufacturer or producer. In either case the question of innocence or guilt depends for its answer upon whether the strength thus concentrated is directed to good or bad ends.

The English government has given another proof of its good will by allowing Dewey to dry dock his ships at Hong Kong. In a narrow interpretation this is an infringement of neutrality, but legal hair lines ought not to separate friends.

Let Us Have the Truth.

While the matter is not now one of the first importance, yet in the interest of fair play a definite understanding should be reached with reference to what passed between Generals Shafter and Garcia during their co-operation at Santiago. Versions widely different in purport are now in circulation and it is desirable from many standpoints that the truth should be known.

General Shafter, for instance, says Garcia got mad and withdrew because the Americans would not make him governor of Santiago. He says this was why Garcia declined to be present on the occasion of Toral's surrender and he says that during the investment of the city the Cuban forces showed their worthlessness by permitting 5,000 Spanish reinforcements to pass through their lines and enter the city. Admiral Sampson, on the other hand, pays the highest compliments to Garcia and intimates that the reason why Garcia did not join Shafter in witnessing Santiago's surrender was because Shafter did not invite him to. In this assertion Admiral Sampson is corroborated by the Cuban brigadier general, Joaquin D. Castillo, who was an officer in the American navy. General Castillo says:

Personally, I must say that General Shafter has always treated me with the greatest courtesy. His misunderstanding with General Garcia was occasioned by the fact that specific promises had been made to the latter which General Shafter either would not or could not carry out. Before the American forces landed General Shafter and Admiral Sampson met General Garcia at Aserraderos for a conference, at which I was present. General Shafter there, of his own accord, promised General Garcia that on the surrender of the city it would be turned over to him. So late as the day before the surrender General Shafter told me that the Spanish prisoners would be marched outside of the city, and that the Cubans would be allowed to enter. However, when the surrender came we were told that we could not enter, General Shafter summing up the situation finally by saying, "After all, this is American territory, captured by American arms." This statement, taken in connection with the fact that not a single Cuban flag was allowed to be raised and that General Garcia was not invited to be present at the surrender, naturally caused indignation among our forces. It appeared that all consideration was being paid to the wishes of the Spaniards, and the Cubans treated as outcasts. The only words said by Shafter to Garcia concerning the surrender were, "General, I guess you will be glad to see some of your friends tomorrow." The failure to invite Garcia was as deliberate as the failure to invite Admiral Sampson.

General Castillo adds:

It is said that the Cubans did not fight, but only attacked the provisions. General Garcia had no pack animals, and to feed his 5,000 men, who under orders of General Shafter were always to occupy the right of General Lawton's and General Ludlow's forces, he detailed 250 men to carry the provisions from Siboney eight miles to the front. The result was that a continuous stream of Cubans appeared walking through the American lines heavily laden with supplies. The American soldiers, ignorant of the mission of these carriers, naturally charged them with selfishness and gluttony when they themselves were waiting for commissary supplies at the front. I do not doubt that many of the pacificos, half starved and nearly naked, picked up food and clothing which was found scattered by the wayside. To therefore charge the entire Cuban people with being dishonest is as unjust as it would be to make similar charge against the American forces because seven of them committed robbery at a jewelry store in Santiago, for which they are imprisoned. As to the Cubans not fighting or working, we have the letters of Generals Lawton and Ludlow, who alone are able to judge, because their forces only were near the Cubans, that the Cubans worked hard and fought well. The trenches on the right, occupied by their forces, were built by the Cubans. General Garcia in all things subordinated himself to the orders of General Shafter. He advised the latter that to cut off reinforcements he was desirous of going further into the country, so that, even though the Spaniards should force their way, there would be ample time for American forces to come up and catch them between two fires. General Shafter answered, "Let them come into the town. That will only augment the distress there." This is also vouched for by General O. O. Howard. The only orders Garcia had were to keep constantly to General Lawton's right, and these orders he obeyed to the letter. That the Cubans fought is proved by the large number of killed and wounded.

Here are certain specific statements which are either true or false and the question of their truth or falsity can readily be answered if proper inquiry be instituted. If Shafter told Garcia in Sampson's presence that Garcia was to occupy Santiago Sampson will remember the fact. One word from him on that score will settle the matter. Again, if Shafter told Garcia not to mind about cutting the Spanish reinforcements off, somebody must have heard him say this—somebody whose testimony will be accepted as conclusive

Let the public be informed as to the truth in this matter so that false impressions, if any have been made, may be corrected.

It would undoubtedly savor somewhat of political injustice if after the fine administration that he has given Governor Black of New York should be set aside in favor of another. But politics is not always dominated by gratitude. Besides, there's a senator to be elected at Albany next winter.

Senator Hansborough, of North Dakota revives the suggestion of a joint protectorate over the Philippines, to be shared with England, France, Germany and Russia. None of these nations did our fighting; to none belongs either the responsibilities or the rewards.

While the receipt book is open in the settlement of affairs at Cuba and Porto Rico Uncle Sam might as well check off the Philippines also.

It is an encouraging sign that many of the fellows who were in favor of expanding the currency are against the expansion of territory.

Merchant Marine Must Be Rebuilt

From the Times-Herald.

THAT OUR war ships came out of the conflict with Spain practically unscathed, after having destroyed almost the entire navy of our antagonist, is a fact that must arouse the nation to a sudden realization of its capabilities and resources as a builder of ships. If we can build the best ships in the world there is no reason why we should not develop the greatest merchant marine that floats the seas. If we are about to enter upon a new era of commercial expansion as a result of recent territorial conquests, which give us new highways to the east and new opportunities in the West Indies, it is time to seriously consider the problem of how to divert our exports and imports to American bottoms. In other words, the war brings up for the consideration of congress the possibility of restoring our merchant marine.

—o—

Although we can beat the world in nearly all lines of manufacture and can undersell England in the products of iron and steel, it is admitted on all hands that we are handicapped by not having a merchant marine of our own of any considerable tonnage. For a quarter of a century or more we have been almost wholly dependent upon Great Britain for the transportation of our exports and imports. She has built a vast merchant marine for this purpose and now controls over 56 per cent. of the entire merchant tonnage of the world. If our carrying trade has to be turned over to foreigners, Great Britain, as the greatest trading nation, is entitled to all she can get. But Great Britain is now our most formidable rival in manufactures. She will be our chief competitor for the trade that is about to be opened up through our new acquisitions in the Pacific. It is a wise national policy to allow our most formidable commercial competitor to carry the bulk of the goods we are about to send into these new markets?

—o—

Senator Elkin's bill, which is still pending in the senate, provides a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. on imports by other than American vessels. But even if this measure should be adopted it would afford only partial relief, as our exports vastly exceed our imports. The Elkins bill would leave our export trade, which now averages more than $100,000,000 a month, according to the government bureau of statistics, open to the competition of the nations. The question of government aid for the development of our merchant marine should receive the early attention of congress. The end of the first decade of the twentieth century should see our flag flying from steel merchant vessels in every port in the world.

EXPANSION WINS AT SARATOGA

From the Philadelphia Press.

Balaak, when Balaam refused to curse the Israelites, was probably not a whit more surprised than the various anti-imperialists on Saturday when the Saratoga convention not only failed to pass any drastic resolution opposing national expansion, but, on the contrary, took decided action in favor of the United States meeting in full the responsibilities the war has created. This is certainly not the result the anti-imperialists hoped for. They were conspicuous in the call for the congress, and ever since the call was out have been making it clear that they thought the time was ripe for a frank propaganda on anti-imperialistic lines. They have also been particularly vociferous as to their right to meet and discuss the situation, resenting any criticism of their intentions or the wisdom of their movement. When a congress thus called, thus boomed and thus attended fails to respond to the anti-imperialist wail it is clear how little opposition there is at large to the United States doing its duty by the lands and peoples the war has put into its keeping.

—o—

The Saratoga convention listened to Mr. Carl Schurz and yet adjourned without resolving that Belgium or Holland should be asked to look after the Philippines. Not only that, but although Mr. Schurz despaired of America and Americans, and held we could not administer any of our new possessions honestly, and, in fact, were practically incapable of colonial executive skill, the congress took an entirely different view and resolved that we should treat the conquered peoples as wards, should not return them to Spain, and after establishing a protectorate should give them a chance ultimately to set up housekeeping for themselves or come into the United States by permanent annexation. The McKinley administration, moreover, was commended, the annexation of Hawaii was not denounced, and altogether the congress behaved as any representative body of broad-minded, courageous Americans might have been expected to act. The delegates recognized that the day for puling sentimentalism was past and that the present demands positive, not negative, statesmanship; a progressive policy that looks forward, and not a weakly, tentative policy that looks backward.

—o—

Of course, the anti-imperialists will now declare that they never expected anything to come from the Saratoga convention, anyhow. But in view of the loud-sounding declarations as to the purity of their intentions and the advance explanations that they did not intend to embarrass the administration, their complete rout is amusing. It is, in fact, the most diverting episode of the war. Forgetting the humors of the situation, however, the action taken is most inspiriting. It shows that such men as William Dudley Foulke and Chancellor McCracken are not recreant to the demands of the hour. Not ignorant of the difficulties that confront their country, they repudiate the groveling pessimism that flouts their manhood and would meet the new responsibilities with confidence that the opportunity will not want for men nor the problems a triumphant solution.

A LESSON FOR CERVERA.

From the Lancaster Examiner.

Admiral Cervera has won the admiration of the American people by his chivalrous courtesy to Hobson and his men, and they have returned the compliment by giving him everywhere that hearty reception which brave hearts feel the whole world round for the fearless. The admiral represents the best elements of civilization—bravery, generosity and enlightened humanity. Perhaps he never was cheered more heartily in his own country than here, wherever he visited. This is all heroic on our part, simply because it is the most intense expression of Christian and civilized feeling. Admiral Cervera says he intends to come back to us. He wants to study the country and the institutions that have made it so great and so generous. It will be a profitable study for so intelligent a Spaniard to make. And when he sees how the school house crowns every hill, and learns that every man in the fleet and army that so completely overwhelmed the Spanish power has had opportunity to educate his mind, the great Spanish admiral may have some good advice to give to his country, 74 per cent. of whose population are unable to read or write. And he may learn something also of the results of our absolute divorce of church and state, of our jealous guardianship of personal liberty and of our supreme regard for manhood. He may not work immediate reforms amid the medieval minds of his countrymen, but he can still sow something which, like seed cast on indifferent ground, may in time reproduce itself and fertilize a land. The best object lesson he can have will be the liberal government we will inaugurate in Cuba and Porto Rico, and perhaps in several of the Philippine Islands. The old countries will find that the school house leads to the very foundation of civilization—liberty of action and freedom in thinking and speaking.

AN IMPORTANT CONGRESS.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The short session of congress of next winter can deal with only the most pressing of the questions growing out of the war. Time will forbid it. The great issues whose decision will affect the nation for generations to come will be brought before the congress to be chosen in November. No small men should be elected to it. No ward politicians should find a seat there. The only test should be merit and capacity to deal with questions in a broad way. If Republicans will follow this line in nominating candidates for the Fifty-sixth congress, in which they will undoubtedly have a majority, they will have no cause for regret when the work of the congress is done.

FRANK PRAISE FROM THE SOUTH

From the Atlanta Constitution.

It has been fortunate for the country that we have had in this eventful year as president a broad-minded, deliberate and clear-headed man. No one can estimate the harm that might have come to the country if the executive office had been occupied by a rash or a weak-kneed man, by a narrow partisan or a sectionalist. We honor President McKinley for his calm, prudent, yet positive course and for his broad and liberal comprehension of the truth that where the Republic is involved there should be no North, no South, no East and no West.

TO ADMIRAL VON DIEDERICHS.

Ach, Admiral von Diederichs,
I vant to speak mit you;
Yust listen for a leedle und
I'll tolt you vot to do;
Sail from dem Phillypeanuts isles
A thousand miles aboud—
Fer dot Dewey man vill got you
Uf
you
doan'd
vatch
ouid!

Ach, Admiral von Diederichs,
Der kaiser vas a peach,
I'm willing to admit id, bud
Dare's udders on der beach;
So, darefore, dot's der reason vy,
Doan'd led your head ged stouid,
Fer dot Dewey man vill got you
Uf
you
doan'd
vatch
ouid!

Ach, Admiral von Diederichs,
Vot pitzness haf you got
In loafing py Manila ven
Der heat-valves are so hot?
Vy doan'd you ycost oxcoos yourself
Und durn your shibs abouid?
Fer dot Dewey man vill got you
Uf
you
doan'd
vatch
ouid!

Ach, Admiral von Diederichs,
Vy vill you be a clams?
Go ged some udder islands vich
Are not olt Uncle Sam's.
Yust wrote to Kaiser Vilhelm, yet,
Und dell him dare's no douid—
Fer dot Dewey man vill got you
Uf
you
doan'd
vatch
ouid!
—Baltimore News.

GOLDSMITH'S G.B. BAZAAR.

Curtain Department.

Nottingham Lace Curtain, worth 49 cents, at 39 cents
Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth 59 cents, at 49 cents
Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth 75 cents, at 53 cents
Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth 98 cents, at 75 cents
Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth $1.25, at 98 cents
Nottingham Lace Curtains, worth $1.65, at $1.29
Fine Mull Ruffled Curtains, the 98 cent kind, at 79 cents
Fish Net Ruffled Curtains, the $1.25 kind, at 98 cents
Fish Net Ruffled Curtains, the $1.60 kind, at $1.25
Fish Net Ruffled Curtains, the $1.79 kind, at $1.39
Bobinet Ruffled Curtains, in a large variety, at $1.79, $2.29, $2.98, $3.19, $3.39 and up

We do not charge you for pole and pretend to throw it in these prices, but give you bottom prices on each. An inspection will convince you of the fact.

Cottage Rods, White, Oak and Mahogany, 15 cents each, complete.

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.

LITERARY NOTES.

Arthur Hoeber, art editor and critic, has just finished a series of four articles on "A Century of American Book Illustrations," which will appear in The Bookman during the forthcoming season.

Norman Hapgood, whose dramatic criticisms, first in the New York Evening Post and during last season in the columns of the Commercial Advertiser, attracted a great deal of attention, has been engaged to conduct a new department in The Bookman on the Drama of the Month. Mr. Hapgood is one of the most brilliant critics of the stage in America.

Francis Lynde, whose story, "A Romance in Transit," has been one of the most widely read books of the year, has just completed another novelette which is said to eclipse anything he has yet written. It is entitled "A Worshipful Ancestry," and takes its cue from the recent growth of interest in pedigrees. The story begins in the October number of the Woman's Home Companion.

Theodore Waters has a poem, and W. L. Calver an article in the September Home Magazine, on the Battle of Harlem Heights. Mr. Walters' poem is remarkable in many ways, and Mr. Calver's article presents several facts of Revolutionary interest that are not generally known. This was the only important Revolutionary battle on Manhattan Island. There are many relics of the fight still remaining. The article is well illustrated.

The question of territorial expansion will be discussed in The Century for September by two publicists of differing views: one the Hon. Car Schurz, formerly United States minister to Spain, in a paper entitled "Views on American Imperialism"; the other the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, formerly United States minister to France, etc., in a paper bearing the caption "The Territory with Which We Are Threatened." A significant article in the same number will be "America, Spain, and France," by Emile Ollivier, the French statesman, who warmly espouses the American cause. Professor Woolsey, of Yale, also will write of "Spain and her American Colonies."

Harper's for September features the following papers, which certainly make an inviting array: "Days in the Arctic," notes from the Journal of Frederick G. Jackson. (Portrait and thirty-three illustrations from drawings by Clifford Carleton and Harry C. Edwards and from the author's photographs; engraving by E. Schladitz.) "The New Fiscal Policy of the United States," by Worthington C. Ford. "Some Thoughts on the Policy of the United States," by James Bryce. "The Experience of the United States in Foreign Military Expeditions," by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart. "Social Life in the British Army," by a British officer. (Five illustrations from Drawings by R. Caton Woodville). "The Turk at Home," by Sidney Whitman, F. R. G. S. "Mr. Gladstone: Reminiscences, Anecdotes, and an Estimate," by George W. Smalley. Second paper.

COMPARISONS.

The increase in the population of the United States in ten years has been 25 per cent.; that of Great Britain has been 9 per cent., that of German 12 per cent., Russia 11 per cent., France less than one per cent. During this period Great Britain's commerce has increased 2½ per cent. and that of the United States and Germany 15 per cent., while the trade of France has steadily declined.

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,
Tyyewriters' 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.
122 Lackawanna Avenue

FINLEY'S

UNPRECEDENTED
Towel
BARGAINS!

We Place on Sale TODAY
A Purchase of
100 Dozen
German Linen Towels

Which are undoubtedly the greatest value ever offered here or elsewhere. The lot consists of

Hem Stitched and Heavy Knotted Fringe

Are extra large size of fine quality and come in Turkey Red and Blue Borders, also all White.

The price will be

25c Each or
$3.00 per Dozen.

And we guarantee that they could not be duplicated at less than one-third over this price.

510 and 512
LACKAWANNA AVENUE

HENRY BELIN, JR.,
General Agent for the Wyoming District for
DUPONT'S POWDER.
Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeless and the Repauno Chemical Company's
HIGH EXPLOSIVES.
Safety Fuse, Caps and Exploders.
Room 401 Connell Building, Scranton.

AGENCIES:
THOS. FORD, Pittston
JOHN B. SMITH & SON, Plymouth
W. E. MULLIGAN, Wilkes-Barre