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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 24, 1898.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

Governor-WILLIAM A. STONE.
Lieutenant Governor-J. P. S. GOBIN.
Becretary of Internal Affairs-JAMES W.
LATTA.
Judges of Superior Court-W. W. PORTER, W. D. PORTER.
Congressmen - at - Large - SAMUEL A.
DAVENPORT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

COUNTY.

Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL.
Judge-F. W. GUNSTER.
Coroner-JOHN J. ROBERTS, M. D.
Surveyor-GEORGE E. STEVENSON.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate. Twentieth Dist.-JAMES C. VAUGHAN House.

First District—JOHN R. FARR. Second District—JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Third District—N. C. MACKEY. 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 peopls of the state. Abuses have undoubtedly grown up in the legis-lature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custom. Unaecessary investi-gations have been authorized by commit-tees, resulting in unnecessary expense to tees, 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 'o which they belong. I am only jealous of 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 those who are preparing a new bond ordinance for submission to councils want to popularize themselves they will take to heart the advice of Punch to couples about to marry: "Don't."

Fair Play for the Administration.

Gradually as the public regains that equilibrium which was disturbed for a time by its sudden introduction to the horrors of war it is reaching a correct appreciation of the difficulties against which the administration at Washington had to contend in organizing and conducting this swiftly successful campaign. The first tendency was to blame Secretary Alger and through him, the president for every delinquency, oversight, neglect or mistake in the management of each separate camp, transport and hospital; but it is becoming clear as inquiry into these matters goes deeper into the facts interesting facts and conclusions. The that a large part of the outcry against Alger has been undeserved and unjust; that it should have been directed in the first place against the camp commandants and staff subordinates who, in the face of army needs and perils, instead of taking hold to remedy defects and to insure quick honoring of requisitions and the like, spent their time in log-rolling against each other and in dodging responsibility; and in the second place, against the past apathy of public opinion toward the needs of our military arm.

No secretary of war having before him the stupendous problem that confronted General Alger at the beginning of hostilities, when the machinery of caring for 25,000 regulars who had not in thirty years been mobilized either in divisions or in corps had suddenly to be expanded to ten times its normal dimensions and spread out over a field of military operations that extended 10,000 miles from San Juan on the East to Manila on the West, could rightly have been expected personally and simultaneously to be in every camp and hospital and supervise every detail of their administration. He had necessarily to rely for his information as to the condition of these army centers upon the representations made to him by subordinates; and it is becoming plainer day by day that many of these subordinates, whether from a false sense of duty or an equally false sense of pride, did not report facts as they were but suppressed both facts and complaints, or in other words deceived the officials at Washington respecting many things which had those officials known, they would have spared no resource in remedying. But back of all this and wholly an-

terior to the immediate conduct of the military movements of the war are certain causes of mischief for which, not Alger, not McKnley, not the officers of the line or staff but the American people as a whole are to blame; and if popular clamor were in the slightest degree just, for every brick it throws at the head of the war department it would throw a brick house at itself. We have said that not in thirty years has our little regular army ever had a manoeuvre calling together at one place a division or a corps. This is true, but the fault is not Alger's neither is it the fault of the generals who have been in command. Each and all of these have repeatedly petitioned congress to provide means for annual encampments, which, like the brigade and division encampments of our National Guard, teach not only the men of the line how to move in mass but also the officers of the staff and the generals how to take care of large camps of mobilization and drill. But congress, responding to popular parsimony, has uniformly ignored these representations with the result that when the mobilization had to take place in excitement and rush, nobody knew his proper duty or place and things became for a

time inextricably confused.

board; and his success in resisting attacks establishes that he is a political general of no mean ability. He will be an efficient member of the next sponsible, the present howlers most of all, since as they now howl out re- Pennsylvania senate. But there are more immediate faults

of the whole matter: stupid past ne-

glect of army interests and necessities,

for which every citizen is in part re-

proaches they then yelled for economy

chargeable to congress and people

which should not be loaded wholly upon

McKinley and Alger. For instance, it

was not Alger's fault that the last

fighting but now the first to want to

come home, defeated the original Hull

bill which would have built up the

regular army to a point where it would

have needed practically no reinforce-

ment of volunteers. Alger, Miles, Mc-

Kinley and all the rest of the military

officials of the government wanted that

bill passed. Had it been passed, ex-

perienced and proficient officers would

have had charge of our army; the

clashings and jealousies between guard

officers, state officials and regular

army men would have been obviated

in great measure; our volunteers

would not have needed to go to big

and ill-chosen camps of instruction to

catch typhoid fever or other diseases,

and we should today have a compact

and coherent army not clamoring to

get back into civil life but ready to

low the flag wherever it needs soldiers

in its support. Just critics of the war

administration must acquit it of re-

sponsibility for this grave mistake

which congress made under compul-

sion from the very class now loudest in

station in civil life amounting in the

aggregate to hundreds of thousands,

feated the bill allowing the president

to recall to active command all retired

regular army officers and put them in

charge of raw volunteers. It was not

they who had refused in previous years

to establish reserve depots of military

Indeed, the further one probes into

and blunders and crimes in its man-

agement, but that in contrast to its

unexampled achievements these have

During the Cuban revolution General

Garcia was arrested at Baltimore and

put under bonds not to fillbuster. He

forfeited bail, excusing the act on the

plea of his country's necessity, but

promised after the war to return and

offer himself for trial, which he is

about to do. All is not bad in the

Value of Street Refuse.

An investigation recently made by

the agricultiral department at Wash-

ington into the subject of the utiliza-

tion of street sweepings elicted some

waste from many cities and analyzed

these to find what, if any, value they

possessed as fertilizers or otherwise.

ized roads but reaching considerable

value when taken off asphalt or block

The experiments of the department

in testing these samples for their fer-

tilizing value have not been completed.

and potash, the poorest sample ana-

cents per ton, while the richest sam-

ple would be worth \$1.46 per ton. The

material, it is explained, has consider-

able value for many soils in addition to

the value of the plant food it contains.

Gardeners declare that it is very use-

ful for improving the mechanical con-

dition of stiff and badly aerated soils.

very light soils, which are deficient in

the low percentage of organic matter

On an estimate based on averages

from 150 cities the department puts the

annual collection of street refuse in

the United States at 3,000,000 tons,

which at 34 cents a ton would be worth

\$1,020,000; and at \$1.46 per ton, \$4,380,000.

If only half of this waste were re

claimed and put to its best use the

gain in course of years would be con-

President Harper of Chicago univer-

have yet great problems at home which

are likely to solve these problems

if our interest is extended. The church

missionary work was undertaken. Our

country will be all the stronger and

more vigorous if its lines are stretched

out and its sympathies thereby wid-

ened." We have Biblical precept for

not hiding our national talents as did

the steward in the parable who was

The Spanish colonial government,

which seems to have been born at Ha-

vana since the war, threatens to in-

terfere with peace negotiations in

Cuba. An expedition ought to be sent

on the "Gussie" to look after the Span-

No fair-minded man can blame David

Martin for desiring to balance politi-

cal accounts with the men who have

abused and misrepresented him as few

men in public life have been pursued

and persecuted. It is to be said for

Mr. Martin that in his political rela-

ish colonial government of Havana.

bear further investigation.

which they contain.

been relatively so few.

character of such a man.

Announcement is made by the president of the North German Lloyd Steamship company that the eight new passenger vessels under construction for that line will burn anthracite coal. congress, stampeded by National and that its vessels already in service Guardsmen then eager to do all the will be altered to burn anthracite also. As a reason for this decision he says that "the thousands upon thousands of people who annually cross the Atlantic generally seek the pleasure of the open decks in pleasant weather, but find their pleasure marred by the offensive fumes and dirt resulting from the use of soft coal." There is no fuel comparable with anthracite when comfort is a factor as well as cost.

> General Wood's treatment of General Garcia has produced results that show that it is better to be courteous on all occasions. Even the poor Cuban insurgent is liable to turn on the general who assumes the airs of a railroad section boss.

The White Squadron of America is no more. Even the present dove-like obey the order of command and fol- appearance of our fleets will be merged into the funereal coat of black which the ships will all receive, and all because black paint is cheaper than

The chopping up of troublesome

women and the throwing of them into mill pends has now gone far enough. Again, when war had actually been It is time for the homicidal impulse declared, it was not Alger nor the to receive some kind of a rebuke. president who asked congressmen, senators, governors, judges, men of every Inasmuch as Quartermaster Lee de

ger and Wiley and courts an investigato besiege the white house and war tion he ought to have it. Let the facts department and importune twenty-four be revealed. hours to the day for the appointment of this or that favorite son, nephew or Almost any candidate but Wharton cousin to a position in the army. It Barker would be apt to get out of was not McKinley or Alger who de-

> in advance of the campaign season. In the army investigation Secretary Alger proposes to "hew to the line," no matter if his own dooryard is covered

breath in running for office two years

with chips. equipment and supplies for readiness in an emergency or who had prevented There is an additional motive for uniformity in the organization of the Aguinaldo not to get obstreperous; he National Guards of the various states. may want to lecture here some day.

the causes of the disorders of our Announcements of the death of the lately improvised yet nevertheless vic-Chinese emperor probably mean that torious army the stronger becomes the he is dead to the world. wonder, not that there were mistakes

> The Major Parke affair will probably e a sort of test case

Growing Demand for Our Manufactures.

THE invasion of foreign markets by the manufacturers of the country continues to increase. The figures of the treasury bureau of statistics show that the July exports of manufactures were greater than in any July in the history of the country and formed a larger percentage of the total tormed a larger percentage of the total exports than in any preceding year or month in its history. The exports of manufactures for the month were \$25,983,16 and formed 38.47 per cent. of the total exports. No July has ever shown such a record of exports of manufactures, and in no month or year have manufactures Compared with a decade ago ists who secured samples of street the July exports of manufactures have doubled and the percentage which they form of the total exportations has also nearly doubled. In July, 1888, the total exports of manufactures were but \$11,559,696, or less than half those of July, 1898; Naturally the character of the samples while they formed but 26.27 per cent. of varied greatly, being almost worthless the total exports, against 86.47 per cent. when swept up from dirt or macadamin July, 1898.

The gain which the manufacturing in terests are making in the proportion which they are obtaining of the total export trade is strongly marked. In July 1890, they supplied 24.82 per cent. of the total exports; in July, 1894, 28.16 per cent. in July, 1895, 31.38 per cent.; in July, 1896, 32.80 per cent.; in July, 1897, 33.78 per cent.; in July, 1898, 36.47 per cent. Exports of but using the conservative estimate of 10 cents per pound for the nitrogen, and disregarding the phosphoric acid manufactures in July, 1897, were double those of a decade earlier, yet July, 1898, shows an increase of more than 10 pe lyzed would, it is reported, be worth 34 cent. over July, 1897.

The increase in export manufacture extends to nearly all of the importan of the important industrial interests of the country. Exports of agricultural implements in-creased nearly 50 per cent, in July, 1898, over July, 1897. Great Britain bought from us nearly twice as much in this line of the present year as in July, 1897; British North America increased her purchases in this line 50 per cent.; France doubled her purchases, as did also Argentina and the other South American countries, while British Australasia in-It would also improve the condition of moisture-holding capacity because of creased 50 per cent. Our exports of cars and carriages in July, 1898, were more than 33 per cent, greater than in July of last year, the exports in this line to Great Britain being 50 per cent. greater than those of a year ago: while Africa nearly doubled her purchases of this class of ar-ticles, and Argentina increased from \$2,650 in July, 1897, to \$245,663 in July, 1895 other South American countries also increasing their purchases largely.

Exports of copper in July, 1898, were siderable. This is a subject which will \$3,267,946 in value as against \$2,963,577 in July, 1897, the chief increase being to France, Germany, British North America and Mexico. Our cotton manufactureers made in July a much better record than in the earlier part of the calendar year. sity does not agree with Professor Von Holst of that institution and other Their exports of cotton cloth in July, 1898 amounted to 37,474,071 yards, against :8,-685,165 yards in July, 1897. To Great Britfaint hearts who fear that expansion will further debauch American morals. ain exports of cotton cloth increased nearly 20,000 yards, to other European "The objections that we countries 20,000 yards, to British North America 400,000 yards, to Bouth America 220,000 yards, to British East Indies, 110,000 should be settled has no force. We yards, to Africa. 470,000 yards, and to China over 6,000,000 yards. The total exsooner and with greater satisfaction portation of cotton goods for the month was \$2,203,032 in value, against \$1,732,027 never prospered in the best sense until

> The exports of iron and steel show a re-markable increase, being for the month of July, 1893, \$7,012,977, against \$4,918,107 in July of last year. Great Britain in-July of last year. Great Britain in-creased her corsumption of our sewing machines nearly 50 per cent, as compared with July of last year; Mexico nearly doubled her orders on sewing machines; Brazil increased hers by 75 per cent, and the exports of this article to Africa were double in July, 1898, those of July, 1897. Bars and rods of steel other than wire increased from 2.726,383 pounds in wire increased from 2.728.333 pounds in July, 1897, to 4,522.961 pounds in July, 1898; wire increased from 8,120,424 pounds in July, 1897, to 18,217,144 pounds in July, 1898; steel plates and sheets increased from 725,514 pounds in July, 1897, to 9,962,-574 pounds in July, 1897, to 9,962,-574 pounds in July, 1898; locomotives increased from \$167,968 in July, 1897, to \$635,766 in July, 1898; cut nails, from 3.535.-212 pounds in July, 1897, to 7.363,262 pounds in July, 1898, and wire nails from 1.961.511 pounds in July, 1897, to 4.396.098 pounds in July, 1896.

The following table shows the total Here we have the foundation fault tions he is frank, truthful and above of each year during the past decade, also Smalley.

the percentage which manufactures

	Exports of	"er ce
	manufac-	of tot
	tures.	expor
888.		26.27
1889.		26.33
890.		24.82
1891.	14,675,428	23.76
1892.	11.429,915	19,94
1800.		24.01
1894.	14,532,438	28.16
		31.38
1896.	21,553,500	32.50
1897.	23,609,685	33.18
1898.	25,983,116	36.47
	-0-	3255.75
Th	e following table shows the	exper
	s of leading manufactures	
	compared with July, 1897:	
	ticles 1897	180

1895 17,306,192		31.38
1896 21,553,500		32.50
1897 23,609,685		23.18
1898 25,983,116		36.47
The following table sho		AVBARIA.
tions of leading manufa		m Juig,
1898, compared with July,	1897.	1898.
Articles.	1894	280%
Agricultural implements		
(dollars) Cars for steam railways	454,579	681,059
Cars for steam railways		2000000
(dollars)	116,200	141,764
Care for other railways		
(dollars	33,412	81.117
(dollars	1,963,577	3,267,946
Cotton cloths (yds)2	8,685,165	37,474,071
Cotton manufactures	HE PRINCE NO.	
(dollars)	1,752,027	2,200,032
Fertilizers (dollars)		
Glass and stassware		
(dollars)	100 99	96.94
(dollars)	4 101 V 107	7 019 977
Wire nails (lbs.)	9.010,101	4,200,006
Cut nails (lbs.)	5,505,212	1,050,252
Steel plates and sheets	2000.000	744 (0.004)
(lbs.)	723, 154	9,962,574
Bars or rods of steel		
(lbs.)		
Wire (lbs.)	8,120,424	16.217,141
Sewing machines (dol-		
lars)		271,306
Typewriters (dollars)	108,889	140.037
Boots and shoes (dollars) Naval stores (bbls.)	108,506	172,470
Naval stores (bbls.)	185,742	218,216
Oil cake (lbs.)6	4.458.804	81,577,100
Mineral oils(gals,)	6 820 646	79,059,058
Tobacco, manufactured	The state of	- intrastructure
(dollars)	210 518	419.86
Wool manufactures (dol-	017,010	31(7)076
lars)	200,1000	98, 189
10.101	160/1740	2007 1 (3)

WANAMAKER'S CONVERSION.

From the Honesdale Citizen. nies the accusations of Generals San-For a long time Mr. Wanamaker was a

co-worker with Quay, practically a part of the Quay machine, a contributor to its resources, and in a striking manner its beneficiary. In 1888, when Quay was chairman of the Republican national committee, Mr. Wanamaker raised from his own means and among his friends the largest campaign fund ever collected by a single person, and placed it in Quay's hands. When, a few months afterward hands. When, a few months afterward Mr. Wanamaker was appointed postmas ter general, some of those who are now patting him on the back, in his anti-Quay crusade, denounced the appointment a: having been purchased by the contribution of a vast campaign corruption fund No trace of opposition to the Quay ma-chine, on the part of Mr. Wanamaker, is to be found until the senatorial canvass that resulted in the election of Penrose instead of Wanamaker to the United States senate. Not even in the cam-paign against Quay in 1895, led by Gover-nor Hastings, did Mr. Wanamaker lift up his voice against the Quay machine. But his own ox having been gored, Mr. Wanamaker has suddenly become very much alive to the evil wrought by the Quay machine. And even as there is joy heaven over one sinner that repentern broad smile overspreads the public countenance as Mr. Wanamaker, ne longer able to make it serve his own am-bitious purposes, solemnly renounces the Quay machine and all its works, come out from among the machine manager with whom he aforetime consorted, walk no more in the counsel of the boss, and seeks the scalps of Senator Quay and hi friends by way of vengeance and fruit meet for repentance.

LITERARY NOTES.

"Concerning Isabel Carnaby" is the title of the novel by Ellen Thorneycroft Few-ler which is to be published shortly by

D. Appleton & Co.
The many readers who have learned to walue the fine literary art of Maartet. Maartens will be glad to learn that he new novel, "Her Memory," will be published in October, by D. Appleton & Co. Self Culture, the interesting magazin ublished at Akren, O., has reduced rice to \$1 a year and enlarged its size t is a clean, vigorous and informing put lication covering a wide range of useful subjects and well put together. A new monthly, "Dinners and Diners," published at \$2 Nassau atreet, New York, goes with thoroughness ever the subjects

of cookery and the appropriate entertain-ment of guests and is likely to become a welcome addition to the family librar;.

A new story by "Mark Twain" wishortly be published in the Century. It is entitled "From the Lordon Times of 1904," and is based upon a recent inven-tion in which the author has taken a special interest. It has an incidental refer

ence to the Dreyfus case.

"The House of Hidden Treasure." Maxwell Gray's forthcoming novel, is regarded by the author as her most important and significant work since "The Silence of Dean Maitland." The scene is laid for the most part in England, and the story opens in the sixties. Published by the Appletons. Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of

Cornell university, has written a new life of Alexander the Great, which will be one of the leading features of the Century Magazine during the coming year. The papers will be righly illustrated with picures by Andre Castaigne, Louis Loeb and thers. At this time of empire-making projects, the career of the Macedonian ness to modern statesmen.

The first attempt at a deliberate and thorough analysis of the conduct, in deail, of the Santiago compaign and the played in it by the con general and the army appears in Richard Harding Davis' article in the October Scribner's on "The Battle of San Juan." Mr. Davis describes the conditions with great clearness and vividness, and place the blame where he thinks it justly be

Paul Leicester Ford, author of "The True George Washington," will contribute to the Century Magazine during the com-ing year a series of papers on "The Many sided Franklin." These will deal in popular way with separate characteristics of Franklin and various phases of his extraordinary career. The papers are the literary contents and pictorial illustra-The Home Magazine (New York) for

October keeps up to the standard. Two notable articles this month are "Wonder-ful Hails of Science," by Paul Severing, describing Edison's marvelous laboratory and that of Sir David Salomons in Eng-land, and "The New Rapid Telegraphy." by Theodore Waters, telling how by this remarkable electrical discovery thou-sands of words a minute can be telegraphed at less expense than its costs to In Mr. Arthur Paterson's new novel of

the civil war, "The Gospel Writ in Steel," the author describes the scenes in a western town when the president first called for volunteers, and his pictures of the home sentiment and the preparations are of extreme interest. The story affords a graphic account of Bull Run, and later the hero undergoes stirring adventures h Sherman's march to the sea. Mr. Pater son's romer ce, which is to be issued soon by D. Appleton & Co., will be awaited with especial interest.

These special features are promised in

These special features are promised in the October Harper's: "The Santiogs Campaign"; two maps and twenty illustrations, by Caspar Whitney. "On the Roof of the World," notes from a journey through Asia, sixteen illustrations, by Sven Hedin. "Social Life in the British Army," second paper, four lilustrations, by a British officer. "Our Future Policy," by the Hon. J. G. Carlisle. "Our Navy in Asiatic Waters," twenty-six illustrations and two maps, by William Elliot Griffis. "Mr. Gladstone; Reminiscences, Anecdotes and an Estimate," by George W. Smalley.

GOLDSMITH'S



Specials for Saturday's Trade

Children's Plaid Tam O'Shanters, with Buckle and Plume, 15 cents. Children's Silk Embroidered Caps, 25 cents-upwards.

Children's Medium Weight Combination Suits, 25 cents. Ladies' Heavy Weight Black Hose, patent ankle, 2 pairs for 25 cents. Men's Black and White Heavy Drill Working Shirts, yoke backs, full 36 inches long, guaranteed fast colors, 37 cents.

Men's Seamless Fast Black Hose, 10c-3 pairs for 25 cents. Men's 600 Needle Fine Mixed Hose, 15c-2 pairs for 25 cents. Men's Hesvy Blue Woolen Working Hose, 19c-3 pairs for 50 cents. Men's Fine Scarlet Cashmere Hose, the 25 cent kind, at 19 cents.

Ladies' 2-Clasp Kid Gloves, embroidered backs, new importation, 75 cents. Ladies' Heavy Flannel Under Skirts, made up, 25 cents.

Ladies' Outing Flannel Night Gowns, 49 cents. Ladies' Silk, Flannel and Mohair Skirts and Waists, largest line in the city, at lowest prices.

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of which we carry the most comnent. New line

Ladies' Castor Gloves

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