# the Scranton Tribune

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## TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 18, 1899.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Mayor-JAMES MOIR.
Treasurer-THOMAS R. BROOKS.
Controller-F. J. WIDMAYER.
School Directors - JOHN COURIER
MORRIS. GEORGE H. SHIRES.
Assassars-GWILYM JONES. PHILIP
RINSLAND, C. S. FOWLER.
Election Day-February 14.

The governor's recommendation about taxation, if made operative, would cost Lackawanna aboni \$18,000 a year but for a county which has double this sum to throw away on a proposterous election contact this no doubt would constitute a telpor detail.

#### The Republican City Ticket.

harring the nomination for mayor concerning which there is a difference of opinion, the municipal ticket yesterday certified by the Republican city convention makes favorable comparfrom with any which has been named in

The bosonies for the treasurer, Thomas R. Brocks, is a clean, progressive and strikingly popular young business near who will resolve every vote in his own party and hundreds won from the enemy. His election is ussured. Even the Democrats admit as

First J. Whimaver is a controller regalls the time record made by him in this office one before and appeals strongly to public appreciation. A more honert, carnest and conscientions. official never on foot in the city hall, The people will take pleasure in invitfirst him to return.

For school directors John Courier Morris and George H. Shires present a combination of long experience in school matters, personal popularity with all classes in the community and broad gauged ideas which the Demo-

Even in the notly contested struggle for the assessorship nominations good luck attended the party allowing an even distribution of bonors from the racial standpoint and a thoroughly satislantory selection on the score of character and ability. Charles S. Fowler, a west capable official, holds over and his new colleagues, Messrs, Jones and Rinsland, are young men who command the full confidence of their friends and the public.

This licket seems predestined to win-

It is evident that David Martin thought throwing Quay was an easier

### Governor Stone's Inaugural.

The inaugural address of Governo Stone is in keeping with his character. It is not keyed in high-strung rhetoric nor made sensational by a profusion On the phrin, unassuming and candid. The state is spending more money than it takes in. The burden of taxation imposed by the state is already as heavy as the taxed interests can well stand Close economy in details can do some thing toward bridging the gap, but for two years at least there will still be need of about \$2,060,000 of extra arminal revenue, I'nless the school appropriation shall be reduced, which, while i might be right is not now feasible, this extra sum must be provided by some specific means; and the governor recommends that the portion of the state divided among the countles-about \$2. 689,000 in round numbers-by for two Years retained by the state and applied to the extinguishment of its floating

This would require on the part of the countles a slight increase in county taxaction for this period. Locally, Lackawanna would lose somewhere between \$15,000 and \$18,000; and an extra half-mili would have to be levied to supply this deficiency. It is a prospect not pleasant to contemplate; but if the school appropriation were ent practically the same sum would have to be raised by an increased levy of school tax, so that the subject is as broad as it is long. The county tax offers, in the governor's opinion, the eastest way out from the predicament to which the commonwealth finds itself; but if anybody can show an easier was the governor is anxious to hear from him. He simply wants to keep the state from getting so deeply into the hole that its final rescue will be far more difficult and onerous than present remedy.

Or, the other topics comprehended within the address Colonel Stone is fair and sensible without being dogmatic. He does not want useless legislative investigations nor padded pay rolls and he will not approve of any measare which comes to him bearing the ear-marks of jobbery; but he recognizes the right of the legislature to decide upon the number of its own employes and he is not going to use the opportunities of his office simply to manufacture trouble. He is not a to try to do his duty quietly and unostentatiously from day to day in such light as he can get to guide and direct him. It is a prudent and a manly beginning.

The display of Spanish dags still causes protest on part of the Cubans of Havana. When the new citizens of freedom can be persuaded that the Snanish flag is on this continent is only a sort of obituary notice of oppression It is likely that they will regard its appearance less seriously.

Mrs. Sarah Rerer, who gained fame as the inventor of food for invalids possessing estrich stomachs, is now telling in the papers how the laboring

to the talented lady's ability to cook, one cannot help thinking that she would confer a greater benefit on the laboring man if she could tell him how to secure the \$18 a week.

The activity of ex-Judge Gordon and other Democrats in the senatorial troubles of the Republican party is, to say the least, unusual.

#### The Ballot for Senator.

The ballot for senator revealed few surprises; If any are meditated they will be more likely to develop today on boint ballot. Senator Quay's vote of H. s three more than he received in th aucus and 16 less than a majority o the general assembly's total member ship. It is about the strength that he has claimed on the first ballot and about what the more reasonable of his adversaries conceded to him. It is possible that if the fight were long pro tracted a few of these supporters mighfall away, but more than a hundred of them are Quay men to the end: hence it is easy to see that his follow ers can control the situation.

Behind Quay stands the solid Republican organization, the state adninistration and the prestige of an unbroken record of political victories. Against him are massed a few men who oppose him conscientiously and a great many who are simply trying to pay off old scores. The opposition has seen cemented by the bonds of mutual hate, but it has in common nothing else. It has no undisputed leader. A dozen men in it aspire to reap the fruits of it. Sooner or later this chaoticondition must generate friction, the hate which is now aimed solely at Senator Quay will be divided and the astute statesman from Beaver, improv ing his opportunity, will effect a comparatively easy victory.

We see no reason whatever to doubt that Matthew Stanley Quay will succeed himself:

If the court martialing of his friend Eagan is exasperating to the secretary of war he might simplify a tense situation by politely retiring.

#### Gubernatorial Innovations.

Governor Roosevelt has not been in office many days but he has already been in long enough to introduce several interesting innevations. One of these is a weekly "cabinet meeting" or conference between blmself and the other elective officials in the state government, called with a view of securng uniformity in policy and for the purpose of discussing measures of administration. The governor of New York wishes to have a symmetrical administration and this is certainly a practical way to get it. Another change wrought by the new

executive of the Empire state is to systematiz theroughly his daily work and to keep at it with religious punetuality. He reaches the executive chamber promptly at 9 o'clock every norning; answers correspondence from until 11; holds conference with the newspaper men between 11 and 11.45; receives visitors by card under prearranged appointment until 1; takes a half-hour for luncheon; devotes another brief period to correspondence, resumes his conferences with the pubtle until 4 o'clock, receives assemblymen until 4:45; and before going home 5 o'clock has another short s with the newspaper men. After 5 o'clock the governor will not discuss business or political affairs of any kind, but gives the remainder of the day to his family and to social duties,

He works punctually and without paring himself and exacts the same kind of service from subordinates. He alos personal supervision of a good many things which hitherto had been eft to run themselves. For example, he believes in making daily inspection of public work on the new capitol and ne does not inform the contractors in advance as to the time of his coming. tax under the Act of 1891 which is now He watches details wherever he goes and while he is not lost in them he is: as particular with reference to little things as to big ones. The colored porer who said Roosevelt was "a regular uss for workin" described the situation exactly if not elegantly.

It is refreshing to watch the progress or such a career.

dose audit on the box office.

# American Ship Building.

Probably one of the most benefician esuits of the recent war with Spain was the impetus given to American ship Peports published by the Marine Review show that extensive operations are under way in the merchant marine as well in the construction of battleships and cruisers. Advices to the Review from all parts of the country indicate an aggregate of 262 vessels, valued at 862,110,092, building or under contract on January 1. (S.O. Merchant vessels number 294, of 254-216 tons, valued at \$19,760,900, and war vessels, 146,469 tons displacement and 372,150 horse-power, the contract price of which, exclusive of armor and

trmament, is \$42,249,192. The list of naval vessels included a battleship and cruiser building for Russia, as well as the two cruisers which are nearing completion for Japan, all other vessels of war being Japan, all other vessels of war being ment has gone home the for the United States. There are nine again been seen in Pence. battleships, three cruisers, seventeen torpedo bont destroyers, twenty-one paragon of virtue and wisdom and torpedo boats, four monitors, one subdoes not pretend to be; he is content marine boat, one training ship and two

> Of the merchant ships 155, valued at \$15,084,200 and of 172,040 tons, are building on the sea coast; 26 valued at \$2,974,000 and of 71,000 tons, are building on the lakes, and 23, of 10.776 tons, valued at \$802,000, are building on western rivers. Following are the tabulated summaries:

Ships building or under contract in the United States, January, 1859:

Number of Vessels, On the sen coast. US Great Lakes 25 Western rivers 21	Ton- ratge, 172,000 71,400 10,770	Approx; mai value \$15.551.98 2.571.00 502.00
Totals291	254.216	\$19,700,00
Add to the above		

armor and armament, is \$42,349,192; displacement, 146,459 tons, and horsepower, 372,159; and it will be seen that the start toward a revived American merchant marine has already been

As the Librarian of Congress John Russel Young abundantly fulfilled the expectations of his friends and confused those who had criticized his selection. In his death American journalism, American literature and the national administrative service lose

More money by 30 per cent, was beueathed last year in England to chartable purposes than ever before, and so doubt the same can be said for our own country. In other words, the world is growing better.

If serious trouble is not soon encouncred at Hollo there will be genuine grief in the editorial sanctums of the anti-expansionist and "I told you so"

General Eagan's mouth is very large but this time he has certainly caught his foot in it.

Senator Depew will do much toward estoring the old-time prestige of the

General Eagan is now desirous of posing as the worm that turned.

## Porto Rico Journalism.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. Z.-The life a Porto Elean Journalist or editor, in orto Rico, has been known in the past a career full of trials, ylcissitudes of disgustos. There was ample reason or this opinion, and even today the ediof a local paper is subjected to pecu-r conditions and many difficulties. lities are and have been the reason refiles are and have been the reason of being of aimost every Porto Rican tewspaper. And notities in Porto Rican tewspaper. And notities in Porto Rica tave been peculiar. They have been consisted with all sorts of bitter personalities, of rancor and squabbling; concerts where principle, platform and party-dea are lest and forgotten in the fight statist your opponent, as a person. It is seidom a politician would seem to be a person a politician would seem to be a person because of the party principle. pased because of the party principle represents, but because of the rascal he blackguard and the robber which he is ascerted to be. So newspapers spellig into existence with the main idea of attack or defense; attacks niways personal, beforeses against the groundless and bare has maintained on the main they should be, etc. This condition of affairs, as can readily be seen, was sufficient to bring excitement and manoyance into the lives of editors. Coupled with these normal and accepted circumstances was always the possibility of government interference and the realists w blackguard and the robber which he sovernment interference and the retalia-tion of your political opponent should be treemid to power. Both of these con-linguistics meant imprisonment.

It is said, and the writer has learned that many truthful remarks are made in Porto Rice notwithstanding the aver-age American's tendency to disbelieve all that is told him, it is said that after the elections of last year, the political leader who in spite of the efforts of his many opponents was elected to newer, imprisoned every editor in San Juan city with the exception of two, one being a close personal friend and the other the editor of his own organ, as well as every editor in the whole island who had been his enemy during the trou-bloug days of his campaigning. There is no Porto Rican editor of any prominence who has been long engaged in jouror who has been long engaged in our-nalism, who is not theroughly familiar with the inside of prison walls. Papers sprung up and grew with mushroom rep-idity until the editor was haled to [cil, then they were forgotten and leday exist only in the recollection of the fearless young editor who is still particularly biter against the man who sent him to

The war was an especially troubled and langerous time for journalists. As a sesuit of the times and consequent troues many papers ceased to appear, some or tensons of wise discretion, others for casons entirely beyond the power and strol of their editors. As soon as the American forces took possession of San Juan, one after another of these journals esumed business, some with a few reutline of future policy and all with a lowery welcome to the new power in the and. Editors were feeling their way xious to learn what freedom they would enjoy. The writer was appreached by everal and asked to explain the measne of the liberties enjoyed by the press of the United States.

It was not long before the press of Porto Rico overstepped the liberty al-lowed by the military authority in the land. Two papers in Ponce published scurrillons and lying articles about the In other words the new governor will

This regiment was the First Kentucky,
of the galleries alone and keep a They were not blameless in the matter, their conduct was many things that it should not have been, but they iid not deserve the criticsm meted out to them by the newspapers in question. General Henry, then commander of the Ponce district, called the editors of these two papers to his presence. These men quickly acknowledged to him that their icmarks about the soldiers were not all true. Then General Henry told the two editors some thing about Kentuckians and their cus-tems when at home. He exangerated a little, to be sure, but he had his good reasons for so doing. He spoke of the Kentuckians' objection to being slandered and said they were a people viso often took the punishment of offenders against the national and state honor into heir own hands. He incidentally de-cribed rawhide whips, told them hew hey were prepared and how they were sometimes used, spoke of the effects of being beaten by them. "It is seldom a man dies from such a whipping," said the general, "but he is often pretty well distingured." Then the general said he was really sorry for the two editors, rice offered to six them a guard of regular. offered to give them a guard of regulars for their protection, but they faintly answered they did not think it was necessary. The next morning one left the country in a sloop for St. Thomas and the other went into hiding outside of the city. Now that the First Kentucky regi-

> In General Henry's outline of policy expressed in his two letters addressed o the home secretary and the insular abinet, he said that newspapers would not be allowed to criticise the American nilitary government of Porto Rico. It minary government of Porto Rico. It so happened that a certain paper, called El Pais, had recently done this and General Henry had the editor of El Pais prought to the pulner. The general there told him that such things could not be and the editor promptly promised never to do so arin. When the Spaner to do so agin. When the lards had to bring an editor to the pow-ers for reasons of warning or for arrest, they and to him a short note which re-quested him to call at his earliest oppor-tunity. This he hever failed to do. The note cant upon these occasions began with the official's name followed by the words "veso aus manoa," which means "kisses your hands." Thus: "Senoa-Sa and So, chief of police of the loyal town of St. John the Raptist kisses your town of St. John the Isabila Rissos your hands and will you come around to the office as soon as you have time?" Upon receipt of such a note an editor was likely to grow suddenly pale, but generally his a degarate and went to prison with good grace. The American way of lates this come thing is

there is much less chance of confinement within the hour. We send a corporal's guard with an officer in charge down to the editor's office; there are a few words of explantion, "fail' in, forward maren" and the editor is on his way to have a talk with the commanding general. The editors, however, prefer the old Spanish way, they object to being marched through the city streets by soldiers even if they are not robe, or prison. If they are not going to prison,

If they are not going to prison,

———

The article which caused the arrest and a warning to the editor of El Pais is given below. It was published on Nov. 26: "The siturtion which today is upon us cannot last much longer because it is unbearable and inexplicable. We are told that a military government was necessary to maintain order and to protect life and preperty, and that while this military government existed, Porto Rice would be governed under her old laws. As a result there is neither the one thing ner the other. The disorder in the administration is on a par with the disorder throughout the land; one cannot with security live peacefully in the country. Formerly we had peace, today it does not exist. Burnings, sacking and attacks continue. Even in this capital the residence of all the American officials, there is hardly a day without its shooting affray, and then consequent closing of doors and genral disorder. Vesterday there was a verituble battle in one of the city streets, during which some seventy shots were exchanged. Is it pessible that those things continue? Is the authority so impotent that it has not been able to correct these wrongs? Govern as badly as you want, the discredit will not fall upon us but upon yourselves. It will fall upon the American government, who does not knew how to control a will fall upon the American government, who does not knew how to control a country as cultured, as intelligent and as refined as is Porto Rico. At least sive us some guarantee for the protection of our lives and property and allow our formulas to live research. 'amflies to live tranquilly. This is the least we can ask of a government that pemponely came to save us."

It is this kind of utterly false, mis-ending and malicious criticism to which General Henry objects and which herightly will not tolerate for one moment

#### OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

from the New York Sun. In his hast armual message to congress President McKinicy declared that the great changes of the past year in our relations to Hawaii, the Antilles and the Philippines must be followed by corresponding changes in our maritime policy. Regular and frequent steamship commu-nication, "encouraged by the Unites States, under the American flag," should be established, he said, with the new! acquired islands. Spain furnished to it colonies steamship lines at a cost e about \$2,000,000 annually and "the Unite States will not undertake to do less. The value of the merchant marine as at auxiliary in war is fresh in remem brance, but apart from this the presides considered that "prompt, durable and liberal" legislation in aid of that marin was the plain duty of congress.

Abundant facts and figures in support of these views may be found in the annual report of Mr. Chamberlain, the commissioner of navigation. He shows that outside of the Great Lakes, which are nearly shut off by Nisgara Falls from foreign competition, the foreign trade of our seaports for 186 was carried on by 22,622,419 tons of foreign shipping, counting all the entrances and clearances, and only 7,238,625 of American. Within a only 7,238,625 of American. only 7,238,625 of American. Within gene formed by a line 1,300 nautical mile from our coast trade between foreign ports and ours was nearly evenly ill vided by 5,179,960 of American and 5,275,283 of foreign shipping; but outside, it conserved that the control of the control o 'oversea' navigation, we were left wi only 2,068,656 tons against 27,418,626 for eign, in clearances to foreign ports an entrances from them.

How shall this state of things be remedied? The alternative in Mr. Chambet lain's opinion is between abandonin our time-honored policy so as to also our time-honored policy so as to allow foreign-built vessels to register under the American flag and ship their crew-abroad, and granting assistance to ve-sels built and owned here. Our recent acquisitions of distant islands make the choice between these two policies a ques-tion of the large. It is true that we tion of the hour. It is true that inight aid American shipbuilding by return to the old policy of discriminating duties, and, in fact, a measure for this purpose is now pending in congressi out it has not, we believe, the unanime support of American shippards, it bein cared that, apart from its conflict will existing treaties, it might provoke re taliation. Those treaties, too, bind us to pay the same bounties on exports it foreign as in domestic vessels, and on at accounts a duty on exports is deemed in practicable. Something may be by giving permanent statutory effect t the present executive order restriction arks explaining the reasons of their re-nt discentinuance, others with a brief Porto Rica to American vessels, but that trade is not yet large, while our vessels already carry on eight-tenths of 11a-wali's trade and her vessels another tenth. Still, bringing Hawall, like Ports Rico, under our established navigation policy will, as Mr. Chamberlain notes take us so much nearer the markets of Asia and Australia. Germany and Eng land may not like this policy, but it is simply an extension of our existing laws and it violates no treaties. in the Carib-hean Sea, as in the Pacific, it will help our commerce beyond the newly acquireports.

It is further suggested by the commisioner of navigation that we should ustified in increasing the present annutonnage tax of 30 cents per ton at our orts, since a steamship which for its dozen trips pays only that sum at New York, pays 96 cents at Hamburg, \$1.08 at Liverpool and \$1.26 at London. In fact, while our expenditures for maritime safeguards and harbor improvements enormously exceed those of any other nation, amounting to \$18,000,000 annually for the past ten years, shipping has conributed barely 3 per cent, to them, and "our principal and most costly improvements are directly for the benefit of foreign shipping, which enjoys over fifths of our foreign carrying." veston, for example, we have hald our 86,000,000, where, since 1800. American shipping in foreign trade has decreased from 17,000 tons of 3,000, white foreign shipping has increased from 260,000 to 1,012,000. The new channel needs of New York are largely due to the increased size of steamships, and yet of the fifty largest we own but four. Of course our harbor improvements are made because they di rectly benefit this country, but Mr. Chamberlain thinks that at least foreign shipping should contribute a fairer share toward lighting our harbors and seacoasts, now costing about \$1,000,000 a year, and such additional revenue might be some offset to shipbuilding subsidies.

But after considering the other possibilities. Mr. Chamberlain's main reliance is on government aid, in a further development of the poller of the act of ISSL. Our new attitude toward the world's commerce, as the president says, makes this whole question impotent now. When we read in official figures that, excluding Hawaii, our entries and clearances in trade with Oceanica and Asia showed a decrease in American shipping from 238.960 tons in 1880 to 221,438 in 1897, but an Increase in foreign shipping from 431.242 tons to \$24,720, we may well accept the assertion that the growing trade of the Pacific is slipping away from us. We are now at the parting of two ways and congress must choose wisely between

## AGUINALDO.

From the New York Sun.

The hero of the anti-imperialists at present is Aguinaldo, a semi-Spaniard adventurer who seems to have black-mailed the Spanish authorities in the Philippines and who is now impudently threatening to make war upon the Unit-ed States although, according to the American consuls at Hong Kons, Manita

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ed with the prospect of American govrament in the Philippines. Carried by a United States vessel to be Philippines, which have since been inquered from Spain by the army and avy of the United States, he is trying take advantage of the disordered con ition of the islands to set himself up s a sovereign, for his pretended republic merely an attempt at dictatorship. He is the sort of cunning, unscrupulous, fustian-sporting and violent person that appears so often in the Central Ameri-can republies "Freedom" and "indean republics "Freedom" and "inde-sendence" in his mouth mean what ne on get and hold.

He does not represent the great mass of the natives. He does not represent, recording to our consuls, the majority of the more prosperous and intelligent itizens who would be the support and he hope of any real effort at self-govrument in the Philippines. What power attains will be attained by force and not by the consent of the governed, clout which his sympathizers in the Inited States are so delivious. If good order and the reign of law are to be maintained in the Philippines; the islands are to be protected again internal anarchy and the conflict of jeal-ous races, the United States must do the work or some other strong nation will. Aguinaldo would be followed by a great

rop of Aguinaldos, and security and resperity would be impossible. This strutting little mongrel pretend-r, trying to bully the United States and orce his way to a power resting on no itness of the governor or desire of the governed, is greeted by the anti-imper-alists as a champion of liberty, and the

## LEMONADE FOR GRIP.

Mugwumps caper to his golden whistle

Letter in Philadelphia Press. It may interest your readers and the public in general, to know that during the great influenza epidemic in London in 1889, the board of health of that city ad-vised the public affected with the disease

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patient of severe colds and saves him from taking refuge in quinine or other drugs, which, oftime, leave unpleasant results. In bronchial troubles the actiof lemons relieves the irritation in the threat, action at the same time as a natural disinfectant. Fresh lemon juice aven when diluted to small proportions with water, will kill the therein contained cholera bacillus; hence, it is not surpreman may supply his table at the cost of the labore list of merchant with good grace. The American way of doing this same thing is a little less and singapore, he and his gang expressed of \$18 a week. With all due respect aggregate price of which, inclusive of courtoous, perhaps, but under our rule themselves a few months ago as satis-

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