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SCRANTON, MARCA 17, 1899.

In discussing the various localities that offer unlimited inducements for capital, we are reminded that Scranton is still an excellent field for the location of capital and enterprise.

### A Self-Revelation.

The testimony of the Scrantonian man at Harrisburg the other night makes clear how the "news" published in that so-called newspaper is collect ed. Somebody on the street told Mr. O'Toole that Representative Timlin's seat in the legislature was not to be contested because Quay had "fixed" Timlin, and O'Toole rushed off to a desk somewhere and wrote a threecolumn screamer. On the witness stand O'Toole didn't know who gave him this alleged information and confessed it was only street rumor, but he made it the basis of an aspersive article padded out with manufactured details, never once pausing to lack for verification. We suppose this is how most of the stuff in the vile sheet germinates. Some

street corner gossip opens his fly-trap to yawn; a Scrantonian scribe overhears and pop goes a big sensation. Private character is assailed indiscriminately; scandal of all kinds and degrees is systematically magnified or imagined, public officials are thumped, abused and besputtered with impunity and nothing is held sacred so long as there is the prospect of selling an extra paper. Once in a while the editor or publisher has to take a drubbing but no libel suits are brought for the obvious reason that "he who sues a beggar catches only a louse." It is true that some reputable business men | name advertise in the disreputable thingalthough why, we don't know-but no decent person reads it; no sane man or woman will permit it twice in succession to enter the house; its contents would debar it from the mails if anybody took the trouble to call it to the attention of the postal authorities; and the business man who patronizes it either is buncoed or plays for a trade which, in deference to his decent patrons, he might better do without.

It isn't often that we care to notice the polluting publication, although for years it has without any provocation systematically and maliciously fied about The Tribune's owners, employes, business affairs, political relations and of to feed its mendacity or gratify its spleen. We would not notice it now but for the sworn revelation which one of its own editors makes of its character and methods. If the public can stand it to be afflicted with such a weekly dispensation of rottenness and dismiss the subject.

Colonel Bryan's hesitancy about accepting the invitation to dine with the Tammany Jeffersonians may be an indication that he is troubled with political dyspepsia.

### The Death Penalty for Women.

The decision of Governor Roosevelt not to interfere with the carrying out of the sentence of death passed in dua form upon Mrs. Martha M. Place for the murder of her step-daughter is interesting as a victory of common sense over maudlin sentiment. In announcing his conclusion of the matter the governor says.

"If there were any reasonable doubt of the guilt, if there were any other basis whatsoever for interference with the course of justice in this case, I should so interfere. But there is no ground for interference. The accused was condemned as guilty of murder in the first degree, after full and fair trial, although, as all men know, a jury in such a case is always reluctant to give a verdict against a woman if any justilication whatsoever exists for withholding it. This verdict was then reviewed at great length by the Court of Appeals and was affirmed without a dissenting voice, though this court afways scrutinizes with the most zealous care such a case, desiring that the benefit of every doubt shall be given to the accused. I wrote to the district attorney and to the judge who tried the case to learn whether they thought there was any ground for executive clemency. They both answered that there was none whatever, and that the case was one of peculiar outrage.

I went carefully over the evidence which showed that the accused had trst blinded her step-daughter with acid and then strangled her and after waiting in the house all day, when her husband returned at dark had attacked him and endeavered to kill him with an axe. Her attorney and her pastor appealed to me for clemency. They raised no question as to her guilt, but claimed that she was insane; the attorneys asserted that she was insane at the time the deed was committed, and was now insane, the clergyman stated that she was undoubtedly sane at present, but that he believed her to have been insane when the deed was committed, although he did not come personally in contact with her. I accordingly appointed two dectors of the highest standing, upon whose personal capacity, common sense and deep conscientiousness I could implicitly rely. and directed them to examine the accused to decide whether she was or had been insane. They reported to me that she was not insane; that she was same at the time of the commission of the murder, and before and since. There is thus no question of the woman's guilt and no question of her

'All that remains is the question as of a murderer. The only case of capital I tion.

punishment which has occurred since The Picquart Case the Scranton tribune punishment which has occurred since the beginning of my term as governor was for wife murder, and I refused to onsider the appeals then made on behalf of the man who had killed his wife and I became convinced that he had really done the deed and was sane. In that case a woman was killed by a man; in this case a woman was killed by another woman. The law makes no distinction of sex in such crime. This murder was one of peculiar deliberation and atrocity. To interfere with the course of the law in this case ould be justified only on the ground that, never hereafter, under any circumstances, should capital punishment be inflicted upon any murderess, even hough the victim was herself a woman, and even though that victim's torture preceded her death. There is but one course open to me. I decline to interfere with the course of the law."

Governor Roosevelt's action in this natter will stand the test of time. He does not make the law which requires the forfeiture of the life of a convicted first degree murderer or murderess. That haw stands on the statute books as the deliberate will of the legislature. which within the week has decisively re-affirmed it. The governor, it is true, has power of clemency, but logic forbids that this power shall be used when the circumstances of the crime open no reason for its use. Clemency is made a part of the governor's prerogative solely to prevent undue severity in cases where circumstances of which the jury could not take cognizance intervene with substantial appeals for a mitigation of penalty. In this case every asserted circumstance of this nature has been found after due inquiry to be without foundation. The crime is thus deprived of a single extenuating feature.

If any criminal must die, this murderous woman should. To shield her while condemning others not more guilty would be to prostitute justice to a diseased gallantry.

There is evidently nothing Cuban about the Cuban assembly except its

Deterioration? The only adequate hypothesis which exists for an explanation of the generous patronage given by well-informed men and women to theatrical productions founded on derisive and indecent treatment of the marriage relation is that these patrons are more prurient than their circumstances in life, their opportunities for moral education and their pretensions of respectability would appear to indicate.

"I have heard you preach," once said a lady upon being introduced to a noted clergyman, "and I desire to congratulate you upon the excellence of your sermons." "I beg of you don't." was everything else that it could catch hold the clergyman's reply. "I have been preaching for twelve years and the world is not a bit better."

This remark was spoken it a spirit of jest. But there are times when the close observer of social phenomena is inclined to wonder if, after all, it is not seriously true. For much more slime we presume it is no business of than twelve years the best preachers our's; but these few remarks are and the best teachers have been doing apparently rendered necessary by current events and having made them we clean ways of thinking and clean ways of living, and yet the nasty book, the nasty newspaper, the nasty play draws as largely as ever upon the support of the well-informed and the materially well-to-do; and in too many instances virtue has to be content with being its own reward.

"Why doesn't the press deal more severely with the theatrical managers who produce or book such plays as 'The Telephone Girl' and "The Turtle" we have been asked. Why doesn't the public-the intelligent portion of the public; the men and women who attend church on Sundays, subscribe to charities for the help of social outcasts and then lend their presence and contribute their dollars to dramatic representations which pander to vicious instincts and deliberately make a stock in trade of immorality and fitth?

There are two sides to this question. The press is not the only pebble on the beach.

It must be admitted that Aguinaido displays good judgment in locating his headquarters so far back from the firing line.

### The Higher Criticism Again.

The congregation of a Presbyterian church in Elizabeth, N. J., recently called the Rev. Dr. J. H. Ecob to its pastorate and now a majority of the congregation wish they had been more forged, unless they had taken for deliberate in selecting a spiritual di- granted that they could prevent an exrector. The clergyman in question has amination of the charge in a civil court. expressed his views in an open meeting with a frankness which has cause-I some of the devout members of that church to shudder violently. The revdevil who should not thus be set ap for a king and is not omnipresent. Then he candidly admits that he has do this about Jonah and the whale, and that the sun ever stood still for Joshua in the vale of Avalon, and he also considers the conversational gifts of the ass in the incident of Balaam as largeis enough that is undisputed in the Bible to furnish a message to all from God, there are more than a thousand contradictions and discrepancies.

These admissions, together with others of more or less importance, have scared the good people of Elizabeth and the call of the Rev. Dr. Ecob is not likely to be confirmed by the presbytery. His position when in Albany be espoused the cause of Dr. Briggs attracted wide-spread attention and is an illustration of the dynamic consequences of the so-called Higher Criticism. We do not know that a secular newspaper is precisely the place for a discussion of theology, but we are disposed to risk the assertion that the Presbyterian church of Elizabeta, if when it employed Dr. Ecob it dil so in ignorance of his views, would be justified before public opinion in "aliing upon him to seek another pastoral connection, now that it understands to whether I should be justified in in- how widely his interpretation of the terfering to save a murderess on the Scriptures departs from the tenets of ground of her sex when no justifica. Preshyter anism as defined by the bightion would exist to interfere on behalf est earthly tribunal in that denomina-

# and Dreytus Affair

I T MAY be remembered that, during the investigation of the Dreyfus affair by the criminal section of the court of cassation, that tribunal ordered a suspension of all proceedings, both civil and military, against Colonel Picquart, in order that it might examine the dossiers, or papers, and decide which of the conflicting jurisdictions was legally seized of the Picquart case. On the 3d of this month it arrived at the decision that, on the charforging a petit bleu, or postat ... "equart must be tried ort. In reluctant and to this order, the ac-Monday of this week, transferred from a military to a civil prison. This is a victory for justice and a grievous blow to the anti-revisionists, by whom Picquart is hated even more bitterly than Dreyfus him-

It was when he was the head of the ntelligence bureau of the War department, in the spring of 1896, that Col onel Picquart became convinced that Major Esterhazy was the author of the so-called bordereau which had been mputed to Dreyfus. His discovery did not please his compromised superiors in the War office, who endeavored to get rid of him by sending him on a dangerous mission in Tunis. Subsequently, he was brought before a courtnartial, on the charge of having comnunicated to his counsel, M. Leblois, the contents of a petit bleu addressed to Esterbazy by the German military attache, and the outcome of the trial was that he was turned out of the army. His enemies then sought to have him punished as a common malefactor for the same offence, and, with this view, commenced criminal proreedings against him in the correctional court.

While he was in a civil prison, awaiting trial on this charge, Colonel Picquart applied to the minister of justice in the Brisson cabinet, requesting permission to give certain information at his disposal. Being relieved from the obligation of official secrecy, he declared in a letter, which has since been laid publicly before the court of cassation, that four documents had been secretly communicated to the Dreyfus have supposed they did, but for the zines. misleading comments of Colonel du Paty de Clam. Among these documents was the paper of which Colonel Henry confessed himself the forger. In concluding his letter, Picquart requested the minister of justice to obtain confirmation of his declaration by reference to General Mercler, General de of 21 and under the age of 35 years, able Boisdeffre, General Gonse, Colonel du bodied, free from disease, of good char-Paty de Clam and others. We may here mention that every one of these officers was required to give testimony before the criminal section of the court of cassation, but the outcome of the examination as yet is unknown.

By this letter Colonei Picquart gave resh offence to the general staff, and when he was about to be tried in a civil court on the charge of communiprison, there to be tried for the alleged | a court in a reformatory, pail or peniten forgery of the netit bla crore a courtmartial, which might sit with closed doors and inflict a long term of imprisonment. The date of the new courtmartial was fixed for Dec. 12, and for some time the war office insisted upon holding it, although the court of cas-sation had not finished its investigation English language." Recruiting officers of the Dreyfus affair, which necessarcomprised the case of Picquart. Ultimately the general staff submitted to the order of the court of cassation postponing the court-martial, and thereupon Picquart petitioned the supreme civil tribunal to decide whether he should be tried on the forgery charge in the correctional court or before a ourt-martial. This is the petition which was decided in his favor on

March 2. The charge of having forged the petit bleu was not brought forward at Picquart's first court-martial. It was first mooted in the Esterhazy court-martial. the friends of Esterhazy being unable to protect him in any other way. It is now alleged that the petit bleu has been tampered with in the war office since Picquart left it; that the name of Esterhazy, to whom it was addressed, has been seraped out and again written in, but in a different hand, That sori of fraud might have availed before a court-martial organized to convict, but it will be exposed, no doubt, in a trial before a civil tribunal. There is reason, indeed, to believe that the general staff would never have started the theory that the petit bleu was

If Colonel Picquart is tried promptly and is acquitted of forging the petit bleu, before the whole court of cassation shall arrive at a decision in the erend gentleman asserts that we are Dreyfus case, that decision can hardly making entirely too much fuss over the | fall to be in favor of Dreyfus. For, if that postal card, addressed to Esterhazy by the German military attache, and acknowledging the reception of papers divulging the secrets of the French army, is pronounced genuine, disinterested people will believe that the Dreyfus court-martial convicted the wrong man.

### ly a fairy tale. While, he says, there QUESTIONABLE PHILANTHROPY

From the New York Sun. The Calvary Episcopal church in Fourth avenue is about to set up a store for the sale of dry goods on the installment plan at prices "far below those asked in or-dinary stores" of the sort. The prospectus of the new enterprise explains that, like other business undertakings of this church-a wood yard, a restaurant, lodging house-this shop is "meant" to be a charity, but a charity that is also source of revenue. It recognizes that f such institutions gave something for othing "it would be an unfair competition and demoralizing to our customers," and that therefore "the shop, to be truly haritable, must pay."

By paying, of course, is meant simply jetting some profit, but as the shop will not be dependent on its profits and there will be no question of business solvency involved, it will have a great advantage over competing private business, which already has to contend with sharp com-petition within the trade that presumably eps down prices to the lowest living

Now, suppose all the rest of the more and she sued the deutist for the \$5. Actions one thousand churches and religious ing upon the advice of her counsel, she missions in New York should imitate the took to court a big apple for the purpose

Would there not be a ruinous social rev dution, with disastrous consequences it-

imitable in their extent? One of the most mischlevious results of the present decline of religious faith is lender cy to substitute for it such chemes of philanthropy as this proposed hop. Instead of treating the immortal soul as the one great concern of re ligion the new ecclesiastical philanthrop occupies itself rather with the perishabl body, and in its frantic zeal to justify it-self it is striking against the social system and doing its utmost to produce so

## **NEWS AND COMMENT**

A Washington dispatch to the Sun says: The ordnance bureau of the navy department has settled by recourse to figures a very interesting question concerning the fighting efficiency of Dewey's ships in the battle of Manila bay. Just before Dewey started from Hong Kong for Manila it was generally reported that his ships had a very small allowance of ammunition. This, bowever, was not true is the Baltimere, which reached Hong Kong the day before the American squadron left there for Mirs Bay to pro squadron left there for Airs Bay to pre-pare for meeting the Spanish fleet, brought an ampie supply of powder, pro-jectiles and fixed ammunition. After the engagement with the Spanish fleet had lasted about two hours the American ships were withdrawn to a sheltered par of Manila bay for the purpose of taking account of ammunition. Dewey sent up a signal from the Olympia asking how much ammunition each ship had left. The signal was misunderstood. The cap-tains of the American ships took it for a question as to the amount of powder and shell they had expended in the fighting, and each vessel reported "about 15 per cent." Dewey was alarmed until further signalling developed that "about 15 per cent." had been expended, leaving 55 per cent. In the magazines, enough to fight at the previous rate of expenditure for eleven hours more. The ordnance officers have been examining the detailed reports from the ships engaged in the fight, giv-ing the amount of ammunition expended by each during the entire period of the engagement, which has given the sur-prising result that during the whole period of the battle the average expenditure of ammunition for Dewey's squadron was only 14.3 per cent, instead of 15 per cent, for the first two hours. This left 86 per cent, in the magazines, an amount sufficient to fight six other engagements of equal duration. The reports of the ordnance bureau show that at the time court-martial; that he had, subsa-quently, inspected these, and found that not one of them incriminated Dreyfus. He added that no one could have supposed they did but for the

> General orders have been issued by the war department prescribing the qualifica tions for enlistment in the reorganized regular army. The order says: "Any male citizen of the United States or per son who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen, if above the agacter and temperate habits, may be en-listed under the restrictions contained in this article. In regard to age or citizenship this regulation shall not apply to sol-diers who have served honestly and faithfully a previous enlistment in the army The enlistment of persons of any of the following classes is prohibited: Former soldiers whose service during the last term of enlistment was not honest and faithful, insome or intoxicated persons deserters from the military or naval service of the United States, persons who sons under 18 or over 35 years of age, and for first enlistment in time of peace, any person (except Indian) who is not a citizen of the United States or who has no made legal declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States. are directed to be very particular to ascertain the true age of the recruit. Minors between the ages of 18 and 21 years may be enlisted with the written consent of father, only surviving parent, or legally appointed guardian.

> According to advices received at the state department in Washington from Consul Cunningham at Aden, an Ameri-can schooner yacht, supposed to be the Norna, has disappeared in the Red sea. Consul Cunningham writes that the English warship Brisko put into Aden on Feb. 4 last and that her commander noti-fied him that he had run across a disbled schooner yacht in the western part of the Red sea and had towed her near-ly 300 miles, when the hawser broke and the yacht and the Brisko parted. The commander of the Brisko didn't know the came of the schooner, but said there was an American named Weaver on board of Consul Cunningham's dispatch leaves little doubt that the yacht was the Norna, owned by Nicholas J. Weaver, of the Atlantic Yacht club, New York city. Weaver and the Norna left New York early in October, 1836, for a three years' cruise to the remotest corners of the earth. He announced that he was going to take a party of scientific men along with him to collect data and photographs of unknown tribes of savages and strange lands which the historians and map makers had never invaded. When he go a be written about the discoveries made nd the sale of these was expected to pay he expenses of the trip. When the Norna sailed the scientific men who salled with her were A. E. Howlett, naturalist and geologist; Dr. Theodore A. Worrell physician and botanist: D. W. Smitt notographer; W. P. Newcomb and H. Tabor, of Buffalo. Besides these men and Weaver there was a crew of sixteen men. Tabor was at one time associate editor of Elbert Hubbard's Philistine.

Writes "Holland": "When Senator Jushman K. Davis said to a friend in this city that one line of American man-ufacturing had plants sufficient to supply the entire domestic markets by four onths' work and that for the eight re maining months of the year these manufacturers must rely upon export trade, he did not say all that he might have said. For the fact is that in certain lines the remaining eight months are not sufficient to meet the foreign demand. It was said today that only yesterday a foreign offering for nearly 25,000 tons of steel rails was not negotiated for the simple reason that American manufacturers of that product are so driven with their or-ders that they were unable to promise to make and deliver these steel rails before a year from next May. That was alto gether too far off in time for the foreign ers, and they have been compelled to place their orders with some of the foreign manufactories. That is only one of a number of recent experiences of that kind. One agent in this city said that within the past four days offerings from Europe for contracts for about 12,000 tons of rails were not accepted simply because the American manufactories have reached the limit of their capacity for the next twelve months."

A set of false teeth and a red apple A set of false teeth and a red apple played an interesting part in an impor-tant case which was decided by Judge Dobler in the city court at Baltimore Wednesday, according to a dispatch in the Sun. Last fall Mrs. Martin Buck-ingham got a set of teeth from Dr. J. Henry Merchant, a dentist of that city. shop will be under no necessity of making any money; will be 'in business for its bealth' and its capital will be provided by charity, but its private competitors doctor demanded \$3 additional. The warman said the teeth were unsatisfactory and she sued the deutist for the \$5. Actional and the deutist for the \$5.

example of this Episcopal church and on espital contributed as charity proceed to set up charitable church shops to sell goods at prices "far below those asked in ordinary stores," what would be the result if they were successful? What would become of the competing private and regular trade, with the many thousands of people dependent on it for a living? Buckingham drew forth her apple and attacked it with such gusto as to haffle attacked it with such gusto as to baffle the experts and win her care.

Score one for the other side. In New York a dying man the other day craved a last cigarette smoke. The physician said he might as well have it as not, since it was only amatter of a few minutes before he would be beyond the reach of earthly distractions. He inhaled a few breaths, was seized with a violent fit of coughing, and is now on the road to recovery.

### LITERARY NOTES.

"Heredity and Morals" is the name of book just published by E. B. Treat & a., 241-3 West Twenty-third street, New York, which deserves the attention of all parents. Its author Dr. James Foster Scott, late obstetrician to the Columbia hospital for women in Washington, has had extended professional acquaintance with the subject discussed by him and he presents facts, warnings and lessons in a jost impressive manner. His purpose is to make absolutely plain the responsibiltions of men and women and to aid by scientific advice in the curtailment and prevention of the social evil. The sub-ject-matter of his book does not admit f detailed review in a recular newspaper but we may say that nowhere have we seen a more honorable or judicious treatment of this important topic or one which any parent need have less hest tancy in placing in the hands of th young. The author is frank candid and unsparing, but if his book could be studied by every young man and young woman in the land domestic life would e very decidedly the gainer.

Admiral Sampson has written for the April Century an illustrated article fully escribing the work of "The Atlantic Fleet in the Spanish War," and draw-ing its lessons. The more important features of this paper are a plan seiting forth the character of the blockade of Santiago harbor; maps showing the relative post tions from day to day of Cervera, Schley and Sampson; and a series of bird's-eyo plans of the engagement of July 3, showing the positions of the vessels at different stages of the fight.

Major-General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A. will contribute the leading article to the April number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, "The Philippine Campaign" is the subject of General Merritt's paperthe foremost topic of the hour, treated in masterly fashlon by the commander of the United States military forces which, in conjunction with the navy under Adniral Dewey, stormed and took the city of Manila, August 13, 1898. ike all others in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, is richly illustrated, constitut-ing one of the most notable contributions to magazine literature.

### TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 5.3t a. m., Friday, March 17, 1899.

3 বেশ

A child born on this day will notice that Georgia railroads are not asking the vol-unteers for testimonials to put in the spring catalogues. It looks as though our trout fishermer

will be obliged to be satisfied with the flavor of the sisco for many weeks hence, The bird in the bush always looks arger than the one we have in our hand. Rubbernecks who witnessed "The Turagree that they got their money's worth. The elements are enough to make one

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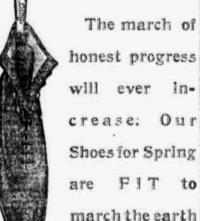
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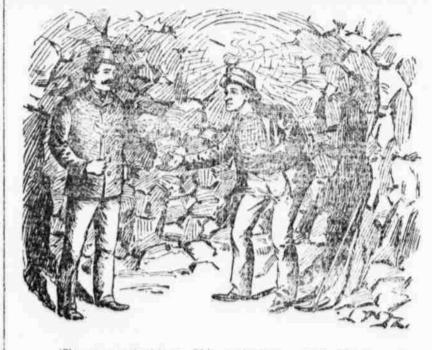
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