The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subejct to editorial revision.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

The following table shows the price per inch each insertion, space to be used within one year:

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Less than 500 inches	.25	.275	.30
500 inches	.20	.22	.24
1000 "	.16	.175	.19
2000 "	.155	.17	.185
6000 "	.15	.165	.18

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SCRANTON, JANUARY 16, 1902.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

Controller—EVAN MORRIS.

Election February 18.

If General Wood and the other American representatives in Cuba tell the truth about that island's needs, and no one hints that they do not, the thing for congress to do is not to talk long about granting some slight measure of reciprocity at a date to be decided in the far future, but to act.

The City Convention.

UNDER the presidency of one of the original advocates of the ripper bill and through resolutions reported by a committee of his appointment, the Republican city convention yesterday denounced the ripper act, the last legislature and various other things. The platform reads like an insurgent stump speech, and its purpose is evidently to put candidate Evan Morris in a hole. He does not deserve this. He is a good, clean, faithful and efficient public servant, thoroughly entitled to a promotion; and in spite of the handicap sought to be laid upon him by Moir, Fellows, et al., his friends should rally to his standard, loyal Republicanism should assert itself and he should be triumphantly elected. The office of controller is too important to be thrown away and Evan Morris too good a man to be sacrificed by such folly or treachery as that of yesterday.

We wonder what our government would do if China should undertake to retaliate by excluding Americans.

Schwab and His Gambling.

A GOOD DEAL of unnecessary noise has been made over the reported fact that Mr. Schwab, president of the United States Steel company, has been gambling at Monte Carlo. Mr. Schwab takes the trouble to cable that the stories which have appeared in the newspapers concerning his exploits have been exaggerated. This was well understood. Monte Carlo has an enterprising press bureau, which could not afford to miss the chance of making capital out of the visit of the great American steel king. Monte Carlo news is always tinctured strongly with the advertising flavor.

The really interesting part of this little episode is the conventional horror with which many good and pious folk, who, in their business transactions, daily gamble as much as Schwab is alleged to have done, hold up their hands and exclaim against the vicious example that Mr. Schwab has set before the young. The fact that he went to an out and out gambling den to do what most of his critics do in a furtive and disguised manner, is made the basis of homiletic literature calculated to impart the idea that to gamble is one of the greatest crimes in the category.

It is a foolish and often a vicious practice, and those who indulge in it, especially when young and callow, merit admonition, reprobation and censure. Yet the very qualities that go to make a successful gambler include many absolutely essential to success in the ordinary pursuits of business; and where the gambling is conducted fairly, according to the laws of chance, the difference between it and many of the chances customary in business is mainly a distinction without a difference. If Schwab acted as reported he certainly acted foolishly and with scant regard to public opinion; but nothing is to be gained by kicking up a row about it and advertising it still further.

The smug hypocrisy which deluges with cant everybody of prominence who shows a little human nature once in a while can easily be carried to an extreme.

In any event Signor Marconi has demonstrated fine ability as an advance agent.

For a Machine That Will Fly.

BY AN OFFER of prizes amounting to $200,000 the managers of the Louisiana Purchase exposition hope to stir up the flying machine inventors so as to get them to evolve for that occasion an apparatus that will really fly. As an additional incentive arrangements are being made for an aerial tournament, in which it is expected that there will be more than 100 entries, representing ten countries.

The purpose of this effort is obviously commendable; but we have little confidence that it will be productive of important results. The inventive ingenuity of the age has already ample incentive to spur it to its best efforts in this direction. The sum of $200,000 divided into several prizes, is not a circumstance to what the successful inventor would win in financial returns, to say nothing of fame and glory. The world is waiting to crown the inventor of a flying machine that will fly. He can have anything he wants by merely asking for it. Money will be no object whatever.

Nevertheless, we do not wish to be understood as reflecting on the enterprise of the management of the St. Louis fair. It evidently understands the art of advertising.

Our pro-Boer friends have doubtless been spared several spasms by the announcement that Ambassador Whitelaw Reid will not be asked to kiss King Edward's hand at the coronation exercises.

Evolution at Work.

STUDENTS of the labor problem are agreed that the chief obstacle to a better understanding between employers and their employes is the difficulty of finding a suitable basis of mutual conference and acquaintance. In the olden days, when the master and the man worked together at the same bench or alongside at the same forge, it was easy for the well-meaning employer to know his men, to understand how to deal with them and to maintain that intimacy of association with them which enabled him to be regarded as one of their own number. Today conditions almost forbid this; at least they make it exceedingly difficult for the master and the men to meet without a sense of class distinction or division. The whole trend of the organized labor movement at the present time is in the direction of broadening this social gulf and of intensifying the feeling among the men that their employer is a common enemy against whose interests it is proper and necessary for the employes to combine and strike.

Is there any way, short of revolution, by which this mischievous tendency can be overcome and a genuine community of interests established between these two gradually separating and increasingly antagonistic classes? The question is receiving attention very widely these days and all that bears upon it we feel to be of public interest. A contributor to the Dayton, O., Press, a newspaper published in a town which, like Scranton, has been undergoing a plague of labor agitation, gives in a recent issue of that journal some information concerning an effort being made in that city to evolve a plan of organization to remedy the defects of modern trades unionism. This writer says:

"It is gratifying to know that a number of Dayton's artisans, representing every large factory, skilled not only in mechanics, but scholarly and cultured, have been studying this complex problem for many months. The feeling of hostility and antagonism against employers; the spirit of lawlessness which has been inculcated by some labor leaders; distrust of labor by the employer, resulting in determined efforts to destroy their unions, impressed and stimulated them to an earnest effort to find some plan by which these contending elements could be brought into harmonious action. Conscious of the opposition they would encounter, they at first met stealthily and later formulated a declaration of principles and adopted a ritual which will commend themselves to every lover of his country and sincere friend of labor. They christened their new organization 'The Modern Order of Bees' and founded 'Hive No. 1' by adopting a declaration of principles. The following is the constitution of this new exponent of those who labor as workingmen or in the professions:

"Its object shall be to unite in the bonds of friendship and fraternity in a business-like manner, all those interested in the advancement and elevation of mankind. To promote good character and sociability among its members. To so conduct its affairs that both the employer and the employe, learning its methods, will recognize the fact that their interests are identical and therefore, that we are not organized to make war upon one another, but for mutual assistance and protection. That we rely on intelligence, right thinking and real value to command just compensation to the employer for the wages he pays, and to the employe for the labor he performs."

The following is quoted from a recent interview with the secretary of Hive No. 1:

This organization is the result of the labor troubles which have unstrung the nerves of Dayton's business for so many weary months. It is the intention of the new organization to apply a tonic in the way of the adjustment of labor difficulties that will steady the organic labor body and enable laboring men to stand together on a more fraternal basis. We believe that the present attitude of organized labor is not strictly in accord with the principles of Americanism, and in a deliberate and methodical manner, the organization will strive to show the defects of the present system and how they can best be remedied. We believe laboring men need a different kind of instruction from that now given them, and with this object in view we will have lectures, literary meetings and organize a beneficial department. In the brief period since our organization 400 members have been enrolled and many applicants are now undergoing a rigid investigation as to their character and qualifications. Every industry in the city is represented in our membership, which includes employers, employes, ministers and other professional men.

The correspondent of the Press adds: "In the judgment of prominent citizens, including preachers and lawyers, who are impartial in their opinions on labor matters, the Modern Order of Bees will be of incalculable benefit to the combined interests of the employed and his employer, and also to the general public by its restraining influence on strikes and lockouts. It has some distinguishing characteristics which will commend it to the great mass of unionists who are members because of the compulsory methods used to enforce membership. There are no 'drones' in this 'hive.' Every member is a 'busy bee,' working industriously at his trade. The greatest possible care is exercised in selecting members. No professional prize fighter, no decorator who paints his nose red, no agitator who bends his elbow at the bar while his wife bends hers at the washtub, no dependent on the enforced dues and assessments of the honest and industrious toiler, no unjust employer can be found in it. The initiation fee and dues are trifling in amount. There are no contagions of importunate demands for contributions to support those who would rather strike than work; no slavery which compels a man to join and refuses to permit him to resign; no sacrifice of self-respect or manhood; no insults, abuse, or social ostracism of himself or family to compel membership—every member is a free man. No effort has been made to extend the order beyond the initial hive, but the need of some such reformatory measure is realized elsewhere, and similar organizations are being formed all over the country."

This Dayton institution, very evidently, is a parallel, in many respects, of the Citizens' Alliance. Of its usefulness, so long as it remains true to the purposes of its birth, there can be no question. For a time its benevolent intentions may be misconstrued. That is to be expected. The labor agitators could not do less than to fight by all the means of misrepresentation at their command an organization which necessarily menaces their power to make money out of manufactured strife. But it is plain, in our judgment, that a large and growing proportion of the real, substantial, thinking class of workingmen, those having families and owning homes, are ripe for an honest opportunity to get away from the tyrannical domination of many of the professional labor leaders of the day, and back on the good old American basis of liberty and equal rights. We have no doubt that the reaction from labor union excesses will spread until it brings into effect a new type of labor union, in harmony with law, order and constitutional rights, and having as its motto, not war, but peace. Speed the day!

The slaughter of domestic animals in some sections has been included in the precautions taken to prevent the spread of small-pox. This seems a wise move, as it is undoubtedly true that other diseases have often been disseminated by domestic animals, especially of the feline tribe. In fact, the supply of cats usually exceeds the demand in most neighborhoods, disease or no disease, and the efforts of the man behind the gun are therefore generally appreciated.

Mr. Miller of 520 per cent. syndicate fame, seems in a fair way to serve 100 per cent. of his sentence.

And Mr. Schwab rises to remark that he is not "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo."

THE "AMERICAN INVASION."

Editor of The Tribune—

Sir: American oil to the extent of 50,000,000 gallons, is sent to the far east every year.

English tobacco men feel the American competition so keenly, that they have formed the Imperial Tobacco company, with a capital of $75,000,000, of which $25,000,000 is to be used for fighting purposes.

The American Tobacco company now invading England is also negotiating with the French government for the entire business of the French tobacco regime.

The "American invasion" is getting about as warm for some slow old foggy European business firms, as the reported temperature of the sun—6,200 degrees centigrade. The opponents of our successful protective policy struck the opposite in their recent efforts to "tinker with the tariff." They were put in cold storage for an indefinite period. Their so called reciprocity convention promptly resolved for protection.

The London Times says, "The supposed heavy balance of trade in favor of the United States is purely a commercial balance." That's just all we claim—a commercial balance on the right side. There is no room for quibbling over what the figures mean—our system of bookkeeping is all right. We keep account of what we buy, and what we sell, and the balance is just so much in our favor right along. If we fall off in one item, we make it up in another. There is no "supposed" about it. We deal only in clean cut figures, and the accuracy of our figuring is attested by our well filled government treasury, our constantly increasing bank resources, our busy factories, our well filled stores, and the contented well fed look on the faces of our people, and the good clothes on their backs.

Can the London Times, or any other paper, point to similar conditions than for November.

Wire, wire nails and pipe exports for December are 50 per cent. greater than for November.

The United States Export association, a nonpartisan business organization says: "One of the chief obstacles to a larger export business is the lack of an American merchant marine. Every ship is a missionary of trade, and steamship lines work for thier own countries just as railroad lines work for their terminal points."

British exports during 1901 were $1,402,500,000, a decrease of $50,500,000. Imports amounted to $2,010,000,000, a decrease of only $4,180,000, making a net increase of $46,320,00, in the adverse balance of trade of $1,207,500,000. Still the London Times contends that our continuous favorable balance of trade does not exist in fact.

Cuban customs revenues for the eleven months ending November 30, were $14,355,000 against $14,505,000 for 1900, and $13,378,000 for 1898. The duty on exports was abolished April 1, 1901. The customs revenues, exclusive of export duties, were $416,000 greater for 1901, than for 1900. Fair progress.

The new factory at Manchester, England, of the Westinghouse Electrical Manufacturing company, costing $7,000,000, was erected in one year, though English architects and contractors said it could not be built in less than five years. American activity "gets there" every time.

Very truly yours,
Walter J. Ballard.

Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 13.

KIPLING'S PHILLIPIC.

[The World's Work for February will contain the complete text of Kipling's poem, "The Islanders," in which hearty scorn of Britain's unpreparedness for war is shown in lines that bite and sting. Here are some of the stanzas.]

And ye vaunted your fathomless power and ye flaunted your iron pride
Ere—ye fawned on the Younger Nations for the men who could shoot and ride!
Then ye returned to your idols; then ye contented your souls
With the fannelled fools at the wicket or the muddied oafs at the goals.
Given to strong delusion, wholly believing a lie,
Ye saw that the land lay 'fenceless and ye let the months go by;
Waiting some easy wonder; hoping some saving sign—
Idle—openly idle—in the lee of the forespent Line.
Idle—except for your boasting, and what is your boasting worth
If ye grudge a year of service to the hardliest life on Earth?
Ancient, effortless, ordered, cycle on cycle set—
Life so long untroubled that ye who inherit forget
It was not made with the mountains; it is not one with the deep.
Men, not Gods devised it. Men, not Gods must keep.

Arid, aloof, incurious, unthinking, unthanking, galt—
Will ye loose your schools to flout them till the brow-beat columns melt?
Will ye pray them or preach them or print them or ballot them back from your chore?
Will your workmen issue a mandate to bid them strike no more?
Will ye rise and dethrone your rulers? (Because ye were idle both,
Pride by insolence humbled? Indolence spurred by sloth?)
No doubt but ye are the people; who shall make you afraid?
Also your gods are many; no doubt but your gods shall aid.
Idols of greasy altars built for the spirit's ease;
Proud little brazen Baals and talking fetishes;
Totems of sept and party and wise wood-pavement god—
These shall come down to the battle and snatch you from under the rods?
From the gusty flickering gun-roll with viewless solvoes rent,
And the pitted hail of the bullets that tell not whence they were sent?
When ye are ringed as with iron, when ye are scourged as with whips,
When the meat is yet in your belly and the boast is yet on your lips!
When ye go forth at morning and the noon beholds you broke—
Ere ye lie down at even, your remnant, under the yoke.

FINE SILK WOVEN FROM THE WEBS OF SPIDERS

From the Washington Post.

THE DREAM of making silk from the threads spun by spiders has been made a reality. An ingenious man has perfected a method so simple that it was possible to put it into operation almost at once, and the silk woven from the threads has been put on the market. It is more beautiful than the ordinary silk, possessing a strange, glowing, old-gold lustre in its natural state. Under the microscope the separate threads look more like fine gold wires than fibres. The price of the spider silk still is too high for its use by any except the rich, but there appears to be little reason to doubt that with good commercial management it can be made cheaply as the silk that is obtained from the mulberry worms.

The experience of the manufacturers so far has shown that the silk can be obtained profitably from many different kinds of spiders. In the present stage of the industry, however, it is found most practicable to confine the work to a large spider indigenous to the island of Madagascar, because this arachnid not only is remarkably plentiful and easily fed, but wonderfully productive. A record has been established in its case of 3,000 yards of thread having been obtained from one specimen in one spinning.

The spider utilized for the purpose is a large one known under the scientific name of Nephila Madagascariensis. For many years the natives of Madagascar have known of the fine silky quality of its product, but their work has been confined to using the cocoons in which the females wrapped their eggs. These cocoons are of a beautiful pale yellow, and they were gathered in great quantities and the silk was spun from them crudely in a manner similar to the way in which silk is spun from the cocoons of the silkworm. But this method was slow and laborious besides being unsatisfactory, for the fine fibres were more or less bruised while being unraveled and thus lost much of their gloss. Besides that the thread so spun was uneven and often the tangle was so great that no continuous fibre could be obtained.

There was a Catholic missionary in Madagascar who saw the great possibilities in the industry and realized that improved methods would mean a great deal to the natives. So he devoted his time to a study of the spider. One day he was watching one of the big fellows spin his web and the solution of the problem came to him in a flash. "Why," thought he, "wait until the spiders spin their cocoons? Why not take the thread directly from them?"

From that the rest followed naturally. He discovered by experiment that it was perfectly feasible to draw the threads out of the glands. Then he studied and planned until at last he perfected an apparatus as simple as it was ingenious.

He has named it the "guillotine." This guillotine, however, is not intended to cut the head off the spider. It is simply a sort of straight waistcoat, which holds the savage creature firmly, so that it can neither bite nor wriggle until the glands have been denuded of their precious contents. Then the victim is released without damage, to be cared for until the operation can be repeated.

The guilloine consists of a frame divided into any desired number of little square compartments, each just large enough to hold one spider and permit free manipulation. At the bottom of each compartment are two small hinged doors that swing toward each other, and each of the little doors has a tiny semi-circular place cut into it, exactly like the recess that is cut into the neck of the victim. Thus, when the little doors are shut there remains a small hole that will just hold the thorax of the spider firmly without injuring it.

The spider is fastened in the guilloine in such a manner that the head with the wicked jaws and the legs are outside, while the harmless abdomen with the spinning glands is inside, where the operator can get at it with complete ease. The doors can be shut more or less tightly, according to the size of the creatures. When the frame is full it is stood on end, and the operators touch a gland with the moistened end of a forefinger. A wonderfully fine thread adheres, and as the finger is withdrawn very slowly and carefully the thread follows.

This thread is pulled to a pierced frame and drawn through one of the fine holes. Then another thread is drawn from another gland, and the process is repeated until from twelve to twenty-four have been so inserted in the various openings of the frame. Then they are pulled together and united in one thread, which is wound on a wheel in a manner similar to the process used for the common silk obtained from the worms.

After the spiders have been robbed of their silk they are taken out of the guillotine carefully and placed on mango trees, where they recuperate with remarkable quickness. Usually eight days of rest and feeding are enough to make them ready for a repetition of the guillotine experience, and the average spider of this species is so strong that it can bear the procedure repeated in such intervals four or five times. Then it fails suddenly to recuperat, and its hardier brethren do the rest by adding the invalid to the subsistence department of the interior.

OUTLINE STUDIES OF HUMAN NATURE

Mr. Carnegie's Contribution.

It is related that on the last tour of President McKinley in the South, Andrew Carnegie was in the party, and all were asked to attend a negro church in Thomasville, Ga., where a very fervid negro minister officiated.

It is said that whenever a lull came in the services the deacons took up a collection, but through hospitable motives avoided passing the box to the white visitors. The old pastor arose at last and preached a sermon that was at the same time eloquent, earnest and ridiculous—preaching right at the white folks, and his description of the poverty of the church was so impressive that when the deacons passed the contribution boxes around for the third time, Mr. Carnegie intercepted one and dropped a $50 bill in the box.

The old preacher counted their contents. When he had finished he placed a handful of small change on one side and a crisp greenback on the other. Clearing his throat, he said:

"Breddern, we has been greatly blessed by dish yer contebution. We has heah fo' dollahs an' fo'ty cents; dat is good; an' if de $50 bill put in by de white gemman wid de gray whiskers is also good, we is blessed a whole lot mosh," and he looked suspiciously at the giver of libraries and campaign funds.—Des Moines Leader.

Carried His Point.

Quite a number of congressmen, including Blakeney, of Maryland, have come into the house on a very close margin of votes, says the Washington Post. A group of members were discussing these narrow majorities in the cloak room recently, when the story of Byron Ritchie, who used to represent the Toledo, O., district, was recalled. Ritchie got into congress by having fourteen more votes than his opponent. Going up to the white house one day, President Cleveland laughingly joked with him about his tight squeeze.

"But notwithstanding," at once replied Mr. Ritchie, "I get just as much salary as any other congressman. I have just as much annoyance as anybody else, and I am just as much entitled to consideration. I want to know if you are going to appoint the man I have endorsed for postmaster of Toledo, or are you going to name your brother-in-law?"

Mr. Cleveland blinked his eyes at this unexpected rejoinder. Then he looked Ritchie squarely in the face. "I will appoint your man," was all he said.

Interesting Horologues.

A very "timely" conversation was carried on recently between a hostess and a fair young guest. The hostess was entertaining the company with descriptions of her trip abroad and of the wonderful things she had seen. Among other things she mentioned the clock at Strasburg.

"Oh, yes," remarked the girl, "I have heard all about that; and did you see the watch on the Rhine, too?"—Boston Journal.

GOLDSMITH'S G.B. BAZAAR

Our Great

White Sale

Opens This Morning at 8.30 O'Clock

WHIT THE GREATEST ARRAY OF

Muslin and Cambric Underwear, Linens, Cottons, Towels, Crashes, Bed Spreads and White Piece Goods . . .

That it has ever been our pleasure to show you. All of these stocks have been conspicuously and handily arranged so that the multitudes which will throng this store will not be inconvenienced in any way or shape.

Come Early--Come Often

You will always find something new to attract the eye and tempt the pocket-book.

This is our Thirty-First Semi-Annual Sale and at its inauguration we cannot refrain from extending our thanks to the public for their generous response to our past efforts and hope that the opening of this sale will bespeak your continuous increased patronage for the future.

ALWAYS BUSY.

1902 Money Saving Sale

Is now on. With every pair of our Feet and Health Saving Shoes you get a shoe shiner free.

200 pairs of Men's Double Soled, Vici Kid and Box Calf Shoes, worth $2.00. Our 1902 Cash Price $1.40

200 pairs of Youths' Vici Kid patent tips, worth $1.00. Our 1902 Cash Price 50c

100 pairs of Youths' and Boys' Leggins, mixed lots, not all sixes in every lot, but the size you need in some of the lots, worth $1.25 Our 1902 Cash Price 50c

100 pairs of Men's Solid Tap Boots all sizes, worth $1.50 to $2.50. Our 1902 Cash Price..... $1.00

100 pairs of Men's Solid Tapped Soled Shoes, lace and Blucher, worth $1.25. Our 1902 Cash Price..... 90c

100 pairs Ladies' Vici Kid button and lace Shoes worth $1.00 to $1.25. Our 1902 Cash Price 75c

200 pairs Misses and Children's Vici Kid School Shoes, worth 75c to $1.00. Our 1902 Cash Price..... 50c

Mixed lot of Ladies' Dress and Fancy Slippers, toe a little bit narrow, worth $1.00 to $1.50. Our 1902 Cash Price 50c

You can see by the above list that very little cash is required to purchase good reliable and honest footware.

Lewis & Reilly, 114-116 Wyoming Avenue.

Office Desks and Office Furniture

New and Complete Assortment

Being the LARGEST FURNITURE DEALERS IN SCRANTON

We carry the greatest assortment of up-to-date Office Furniture.

You are invited to examine our new line before purchasing.

Hill & Connell

121 Washington Avenue.

A Second-Class City with a First-Class Stock of

Cut Glass, Sterling Silverware Clocks, Etc.

Suitable for Wedding Gifts.

Mercereau & Connell, 132 Wyoming Aveune.

FINLEY'S PARISIAN OPERA CLOTH

Comes in lines of new evening shades and dark colors, in various grades—just the material for

Opera Capes, Spring Jackets, Tailored Suits, etc

Shown here in Cream, Pearl Grey, Biscuit, Havanna, Old Rose, Purple, Navy, Garnet and Black.

Quilted Satin Linings

In new patterns of pretty design. A fitting lining for your new opera cape. Comes in all the nice light shades, as Pinks, Blues, Turquoise, Cardinal, Cream, etc.

Rich New Laces and Trimmings

So varied and so beautiful that an adequate descriptoin is impossible. The season's latest and best styles.

510-512 Lackawanna Ave

Headquarters for Incandescent Gas Mantles, Portable Lamps.

THE NEW DISCOVERY

Kern Incandescent Gas Lamp.

Gunster & Forsyth

253-327 Penn Avenue.

Allis-Chalmers Co

Successors to Machine Business of Dickson Manufacturing Co., Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Stationary Engines, Boilers, Mining Machinery, Pumps.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF SCRANTON.

Organized 1872.

Depositary of the United States.

Capital, $200,000 Surplus, . $550,000

The discount rate to depositors is 5 per cent. per annum.
Special attention given to all accounts whether large or small.
Open Saturday evenings 8 to 9 o'clock.
Three per cent. interest paid on savings deposits.
Interest compounded January 1st and July 1st.

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Are You a Lover Of the Beautiful?

Do you wish to have pretty rings? We will be pleased to show you Solitaire Diamond Rings, Diamond and Emerald Rings, Diamond and Ruby Rings, Diamond and Opal Rings, Diamond and Sapphire Rings, Diamond and Turquois Rings. We will mount any desired combination to order.

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A Difference

There is as much difference in Diamonds as there is in human faces, and not infrequently as much hidden deception. When you wish to buy a diamond come to us. You can rely upon our judgment and representation.

E. Schimpff, 317 Lackawanna ave.