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 subject 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 50 inches.	.50	.55	.60
50 inches	.40	.44	.48
100 "	.30	.33	.36
250 "	.25	.275	.30
500 "	.20	.22	.24
1000 "	.16	.175	.19
3000 "	.155	.17	.185
6000 "	.15	.165	.18

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Rates of Classified Advertising furnished on application.

SCRANTON, APRIL 25, 1902.

For governor of Pennsylvania, on the issue of an open field and fair play,

JOHN P. ELKIN, of Indiana,

subject to the will of the Republican masses.

Timely Counsel.

THE Olyphant Record strongly advises against the proposed incursion of the Central Labor union into politics on a separate labor party basis. It says:

"One of the most dangerous tendencies in a country like ours is the effort to divide the population into classes. Our government in its entire makeup is hostile to such an idea. Caste distinction cannot prevail here successfully and it would be a very sorry day for the country if it ever should. The wage-earner today is often the employer and capitalist of tomorrow, and every ambitious toiler should see in every attempt to divide our population into classes a menace to his hopes and to his liberty. Simply on this ground alone the launching of such a political enterprise should be put out of mind. Better go slow gentlemen. But every man who knows the history of trades unionism, and who honestly desires the success of such organizations will not be in a hurry to start a labor party in this valley. This is not a new venture. It has been tried before, and has always resulted disastrously to the unions. Scranton has had enough experience in this line to cause the older and wiser heads to doubt the wisdom of trying it again. It is not necessary to go into particulars. They are really too sad a feature of our history to be brought forward except upon the greatest necessity. The men who sought to do these things years ago have received the punishment for their actions; but the greatest suffering came to the organizations. Every labor movement that has gone into politics wrecked itself and brought loss to the unions."

If there were a real necessity for a labor third party, the formation of one would constitute a public service. But recognition of just labor claims is easily secured from the existing parties, thus obviating the need of another party. If it were desired to disrupt the labor movement in this region no better way could be selected than to encourage the movement for a labor party.

It was a foregone conclusion when E. L. Fuller started to get control of the Western Maryland railroad that he would get it. It is a way he has.

Figures Worthy of Study.

SOME interesting deductions are drawn by Bradstreet's from the recent report of the commissioner of labor dealing with the statistics of strikes and lockouts. First and chief is that the strike as a weapon of offense by the employe is at best a dangerous one, costly to the employer, it is true, in many instances, but infinitely more costly to the employe, not only because of the fact that statistics show that the employe in the mass loses two dollars to the employer's one. Another conclusion is that the risk of friction, in other words, the danger of strikes occurring, seems to increase as the number of hands employed in an industry increases. That there may be some connection between the character of the men employed as regards intelligence and the tendency to strike also is brought to mind when it is learned that the coal and coke industries are, basing the reasoning on twenty years' experience, most liable to strikes. The building trades, metal industries and transportation employes are next most commonly affected. Males, of course, largely exceed females in industrial occupations, and it is no surprise to learn that 90 per cent. of all strikers in the past twenty years have been males, while only 10 per cent. have been females. It is to be noted, however, that industries employing large proportions of employes suffer from strikes to a great degree. For instance, fully one-half of the strikers in the cotton, woolen and silk goods industries have been females and one-third to two-fifths of the clothing, carpet, paper, rope, rubber and tobacco workers were women.

It is shown by the report that 6,610,000 employes were thrown out of employment by the strikes and lockouts of the past twenty years, 92 per cent. by the former, and the loss in wages by employes in that time was upward of $306,000,000. In addition, the strikers, or those locked out, obtained nearly $20,000,000 from other organizations, which was presumably used in supporting the strikers. The loss of employers by the strikes and lockouts was over $142,000,000, so that the troubles may be said to have been twice as costly to the operatives as to the employers. Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois have naturally figured largely in the matter of number involved, with 27, 19.5 and 14 per cent., respectively, of all those thrown out of work. Thirty-one per cent. of the strikers were in the coal and coke industries, 11 per cent. in the building trades and 8 per cent. each in metals and in transportation. Of all the strikes which occurred only about one-half succeeded, 13 per cent. were partially successful and 36 per cent. failed entirely. The number of employes in strikes failing altogether was almost as large as that in which they wholly or partially succeeded.

The lesson of these general figures is confirmed by local experience. Counting up all the costs of strikes in Scranton in the past three years, who can contend that they have paid?

We notice that certain Democratic journals are charging that President Roosevelt had a hand in Quay's ingratitude to Elkin. They would like to get Teddy mixed up in a state quarrel, but their animus is too apparent.

Senator Beveridge's Speech.

THE OPENING note of the Republican national campaign of 1902 was sounded at Indianapolis Wednesday in a speech of great power by Senator Beveridge, the greater part of which was devoted to a consideration of the legislative problems growing out of what are popularly called "trusts"; in reality, combinations of capital and enterprise for works primarily or incidentally of public benefit. The senator presented figures in some detail and with exceptional skill to prove that whatever evils may come to pass through abuse of power by those managing these large incorporations, they are far outweighed by the public advantages. To illustrate:

The farmer ships his grain to distant points, hundreds, thousands of miles away. He needs cheap rates and quick despatch. Short and separate lines of railroad were inconvenient, high priced, unsafe and slow. The business man required his mail by the swiftest means; delay of a day, an hour, may mean disaster. Thus transportation men found that their profit lay in meeting the necessities of the producing and the business world. Here in Indiana segregated roads were consolidated into the "Big Four" lines. The old "J. M. and I." "Vincennes" and "Vandalia" were absorbed by the Pennsylvania. What followed? Improved service, increased employment of labor, higher wages, regular pay, reduced rates on freight, lower fares for travel, directness, speed and safety. For example: The average rate per hundredweight on grain from Greensburg to Chicago during twenty-five years before the "Big Four" consolidation was 33 cents. Today it is 8 cents. To New York the old rate was 67½ cents; today, 16½ cents. On live stock from Greensburg to Chicago the average freight rate for twenty-five years before consolidation was 52 cents per hundredweight; today it is 13 cents. To New York then, $1.10; today, 27 cents. Competition did not cause all this, because between Greensburg and Chicago there is not, and never has been, the slightest competition. What did cause it? Merely this simple law: Low rates means greater shipments, and hauling vast quantities at smaller prices means greater total profits. Consider the improvement in speed: Before consolidation, the average time of transportation of a car of freight from Greensburg to Chicago was nearly three days; today the average time is sixteen hours. To New York the old time was ten to fifteen days; now the average time is five to six days. Or consider increased convenience: Before consolidation, a passenger going from Terre Haute to New York had to change cars five times; today he goes through without a single change. Or take railway employment throughout the whole republic: In 1890 less than 750,000 men were employed by American railways, receiving a little over $400,000,000 in salaries and wages every year. In 1900 nearly 1,200,000 men were employed by railroads, and were paid nearly $580,000,000 every year. This increase was not caused by new railways, because today there are nearly 300,000 more men employed by railways than were employed in 1897, and are paid nearly $120,000,000 more every year than they were paid in 1897; and since then not enough new railways have been built to employ in operation 75,000 men.

Another much-attacked specimen of the industrial tendency to bring together manufacturing processes under centralized direction is the steel trust. Senator Beveridge was not afraid to tell the truth about the steel trust:

It employs over 20,000 more laboring men now than the total number employed by all the establishments which were consolidated into this single company. The steel trust employs today more than 150,000 laborers and pays them more than $105,000,000 every year in wages, not including officers and salaries. The average wage to each laborer is 20 per cent. larger than before consolidation, and aggregate wages are over 40 per cent. greater than before.

Has this general movement toward concentration by consolidation upon the whole oppressed the American people? Senator Beveridge thinks not:

It has not oppressed the workingmen, because more laborers are now employed at higher wages than ever before in history, and in saving banks alone American workingmen have on deposit today over $2,500,000,000—more than enough ready cash to buy out any ten of the greatest corporations of the world. It is said that this movement throws labor out of employment. When the railroad came, the stage driver and horse dealer thought they were thrown out of employment; but, instead, new and better employment was provided. When the self-binder came, harvesters thought their occupation gone; but, instead, new and better occupation came. This whole development, throwing men here and there out of employment for a day, furnishes permanently increased employment for the ever enlarging number of American workingmen; and where 4,251,613 wage earners were employed in manufacture ten years ago, nearly 6,000,000 workingmen are earning higher wages now in the single occupation of manufacture alone. This movement, then, has not oppressed labor. It has not oppressed the agriculturists, because American farmers in the last six years have paid mortgages on their farms to the amount of $800,000,000, and the American farmer could today with his live stock alone pay the entire national debts of England and Germany, and still have over $520,000,000 left. It has not oppressed any class, because the well being of the whole American people is the astonishment and envy of the world.

Oppress the people? Why should any organization of industry or commerce oppress the people? Their prosperity depends upon the people's prosperity. Profits of railroads come from freights on shipments or fares of passengers. And prosperity of the people means large shipments and heavy travel; poverty of the people means little freight and few passengers. Banks have no source of income other than exchange and loans; but when times are hard there are few loans and little exchange. The steel trust can make money only by selling steel for railroads, buildings, bridges; but if business is not good, buildings, railroads, bridges will not be constructed. The profits of every organization of commerce, industry and finance are drawn from the great fountain of the common prosperity of the people. When these organizations arbitrarily raise prices for temporary profit, folly directs their business, and that folly in themselves is a wrong to the people, and must be prevented and punished. But decreasing prices, improved quality, better service—these are the wise and general policy of organized industry. Why? Because cheaper prices and better quality mean greater sales; and these are larger profits in vast sales with small margin on each sale than there is in few sales with a greater profit on each sale. Since 1868 steel industry has steadily grown into even vaster single organizations, until now the culmination comes in the mightiest industrial consolidation of history; yet here is the falling schedule in the prices of steel; In 1868 steel rails sold in America at $160 per ton; 1875, $70.50; 1902 steel rails sell at $28 per ton. Oppression? Retaliation? Vengeance? Enslavement?—let those bitter words be hushed! Let justice reign! Let tolerance be sovereign! Let human thought and activity be free! Let a common brotherhood of service make of the American people not only the most powerful but happiest of nations! Haul down the black flag of class hatred and let the Stars and Stripes of freedom and fraternity alone wave over this people made strong and glorious by mutual confidence and affection. Industrial peace throughout the Republic! Industrial war, our forces all united, against foreign rivals in the markets of the world. "United we stand, divided we fall"—this is the council of patriotism and prosperity.

The senator dwelt at length on the approaches necessary to a wise federal supervision of incorporations engaged in interstate commerce, and took a position alongside the president in favor of such supervision aiming to check rascality and to "muzzle human greed." But he made no concession to popular prejudice. He refused to play to the galleries. "The Republican party," he declared in his peroration, 'is the organized spirit of American progress. We dare not stoop to demagogue devices; that is the role of the opposition to the government. We dare not trick up fictitious issues to catch temporary applause. We dare not be insincere to capture this or that coterie of voters. We dare not counsel with fear or compromise with reaction. Our success—our very life—is in harmony with the progress of the American people toward their natural supremacy."

It is inspiriting to hear such candid and hopeful talk in place of the flabby demagogism so often palmed off by fake politicians on a long-suffering public.

The announcement that the beef trust has cornered the poultry in Chicago will no doubt be heeded by the intelligent farmers of the East. Now is the time to give the setting hens opportunity. Chicken raising may prove the most profitable of agricultural pursuits hereabouts this season.

Governor Odell announces that he has no present presidential aspirations but would like to go as a delegate to the next national convention so that he may cast a vote for Theodore Roosevelt to succeed himself. No doubt this can be arranged.

The fact that the claims of missionaries in China for property destroyed by Boxers amounts to $2,000,000 shows that the contents of the contribution boxes must have been more valuable than we have been led to suppose.

The limit of the woes of Paterson seems to hove been approached. With afflictions of fire, water and anarchy following in close succession, the good citizens must begin to realize the feelings of Job.

It is expected that on June 25th the northwestern corner of the commonwealth will jingle with patriotism and modern Jefferesonian simplicity.

It is unfortunate from an anti-imperialistic standpoint that the much talked of "water cure" is an invention of the Filipinos.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

Elkin's Candidacy Growing in Favor.

From Chambersburg Public Opinion.

All reasonable persons who have watched the campaign of the Honorable John P. Elkin for the nomination for governor of Pennsylvania must be impressed with the manliness of it. Long before any of the primaries were held he announced himself as a candidate, thus opening up a fair field for a fair race. The result is that in almost every county where the primaries have been held either delegates have been selected who are surely Elkin men or the ones chosen have been instructed for him.

An instance of the fairness of his contest was given in Blair county, where Colonel Watres failed to have his papers filed in time to get his name upon the ballot. Not wishing to take an advantage Mr. Elkin waived the rule and permitted his opponent's name to go on the ticket. This desire to be fair is all the more noticeable in view of the fact that it is pretty well established that Colonel Watres' managers purposely delayed until too late in order to make the howl that Mr. Elkin had taken an unfair advantage. If Mr. Elkin had held to the strict letter of the rule in Blair county the mongrel press of the state would have published broadcast that he had indulged in sharp practice at the expense of his opponent. Fortunately, Mr. Elkin's honesty and fairness forestalled this scheme.

The attorney general has practically won his fight before the Republican voters of the state. He has virtually secured his nomination. Shall it be wrested from him now? Shall he be turned down at the behest of a few of his personal enemies in Pittsburg and because of the business dealings of a young man to whom the Republican party owes absolutely nothing? It is for the majority of the delegates to the state convention to answer this question. It should be answered by placing John P. Elkin at the head of the ticket.

Bradford Stands Firm.

From the Towanda Reporter-Journal.

In a fair and temperate article in its last issue the Bradford Republican in discussing the political situation in this county says: "Bradford county's delegates are instructed for Elkin, and if they stand by instructions will vote for him in the convention, whether he is a candidate or not."

The delegates from Bradford county cannot consistently or honestly do anything else than follow the instructions given them by the convention. The issue was well understood before the primaries and their result was endorsed by the convention instructing its delegates to vote for John P. Elkin for governor. That they will do so as long as he is a candidate, and that he will be a candidate, "sink or swim" until the convention meets, there is no question.

A Beautiful Scheme, Until It Failed.

From the Lancaster New Era.

It is announced on apparently reliable authority that Senator Quay offered to support Henry W. Oliver, the Pittsburg millionaire, and leader of the Millionaires' Combine in Allegheny, for governor, but the latter promptly declined. It is also intimated that the deal which involved the treachery to and sacrifice of Elkin carried with it the election of Cameron to the governorship and Oliver to the senate as Quay's successor. Incidentally, to make possible the carrying out of the supposedly well-laid scheme, Durham, in consideration of delivering a solid delegation from Philadelphia to the state convention, was promised by the leaders of the late independent movement in Philadelphia entire absence of opposition to his mayoralty candidate next February. The deal was skillfully arranged and comprehensive, but as the wishes of the people were not considered, its success in its preliminary stages has not been all that was anticipated. Elkin is forging ahead and bagging delegates where least anticipated. Cameron is practically howled out, and Oliver is too smart to be caught with Quay's gold-brick nomination for an office, to secure which he would have to run the gauntlet of the people. With the kaleidoscopic changes in politics from day to day, almost any development can be expected and none will create surprise. Meanwhile, Senator Quay is groping in the dark for a candidate who will have sufficient strength to make possible his nomination with the aid of the personally-owned delegations from Philadelphia and Allegheny.

HOW FORAKER JOINED ARMY.

When the senate committee on military affairs was recently considering sundry bills to correct the records of soldiers who had served in the Civil War there was some sympathy expressed for pension applicants who had been disqualified through technicalities. "I know how it is," said Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio. "I might be debarred myself if I applied for a pension. When I tried to enlist I was only 16 years old. They told me that 18 years was the limit. I wanted to get into the army, and, as I looked to be older than I was, I confided my troubles and my desires to an old sergeant who was attached to the recruiting office. 'Here,' he said, 'you take this chalk and mark "18" on the soles of your shoes. Then, when the recruiting officer asks how old you are, you can say you are over 18.' It was quite a stretch for my conscience, but I did it, just the same, and was duly enrolled as 18 years of age. Now, my record in the field is all right, but my official record is not, and, therefore, I might have a lot of trouble if I tried to get a pension."

ALWAYS BUSY.

Spring and Summer Oxfords and Boots that content the mind and comfort the feet.

Men's "Always" Busy Oxfords, $3.00
Ladies' "Melba" Oxfords, $2.50.

Lewis & Reilly,
114-116 Wyoming Avenue.

Brass Beds

Elegantly Rich Designs

The new patterns we are now showing are beautiful specimens of the metal worker's and designer's skill—they possess character and finish that appeals to the exacting purchaser.

The prices, too, are as attractive as the designs. We invite inspection and comparison.

Have you seen the new patterns in the twin beds—we've something worth seeing, whether you wish to buy or not.

Many new and beautiful patterns in odd Dressers and pieces for the bedroom.

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121 Washington Avenue.

HENRY BELIN, JR.,
General Agent for the Wyoming District for
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Mining, Blasting, Sporting, Smokeless and the Repauno Chemical Company's
HIGH EXPLOSIVES.
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Successors to Machine Business of Dickson Manufacturing Co., Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Stationary Engines, Boilers, Mining Machinery, Pumps.

EDUCATIONAL.

Announcement

During the summer of 1902, instruction in all the subjects required for admission to the best colleges and scientific schools will be given at Cotuit Cottages, a Summer School of Secondary Instruction, Cotuit, Massachusetts, under the direction of Principal Charles E. Fish The courses of instruction are for the benefit of five classes of students:

1. Candidates who have received conditions at the entrance examinations.
2. Candidates who have postponed examinations until September.
3. Students in Secondary Schools, who, by reason of illness or other causes, have deficiencies to make up.
4. Students in Secondary Schools who wish to anticipate studies and save time in the preparation for college.
5. Students in college who have admission conditions which must be removed before the beginning of the next Scholastic Year.

For particulars address,
CHARLES E. FISH, Principal
School of the Lackawanna,
Scranton, Pa.

Do You Want a Good Education?

Not a short course, nor an easy course, nor a cheap course, but the best education to be had. No other education is worth spending time and money on. If you do, write for a catalogue of

Lafayette College
Easton, Pa.

which offers thorough preparation in the Engineering and Chemical Professions as well as the regular College courses.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
East Stroudsburg, Pa.
The examinations for admission to the Middle Year and Senior Year classes will be held June 16. High school graduates will be permitted to take both examinations and enter the senior class—where their work has covered the junior and middle years course of the normal. This year will be the last opportunity given to do so, as the three years' course is in full force and all will come under the state regulations of examinations. For full particulars address at once.
G. P. BIBLE, A. M., Principal.

SCRANTON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
SCRANTON, PA.
T. J. Foster, President. Elmer H. Lawall, Treas.
R. J. Foster, Vice President. Stanley P. Allen, Secretary.

The Greatest of All Educational Contests

OVER $9500 IN SPECIAL REWARDS

The Scranton Tribune will open on May 5 its third great Educational Contest. Like the others, which proved so profitable to the contestants during the past two years, this will be open to young people, not only of Scranton, but throughout Lackawanna and other counties in Northeastern Pennsylvania. There are offered as Special Rewards to those who secure the largest number of points,

Thirty-three Scholarships

in some of the leading educational institutions in the country. The list is as follows:

2 Scholarships in Syracuse University, at $432 each...	$ 864	
1 Scholarship in Bucknell University	520	
1 Scholarship in The University of Rochester.....	324	
		$1708
1 Scholarship in Washington School for Boys.....	1700	
1 Scholarship in Williamsport Dickinson Seminary ...	750	
1 Scholarship in Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School	750	
1 Scholarship in Newton Collegiate Institute	720	
1 Scholarship in Keystone Academy	600	
1 Scholarship in Brown College Preparatory School ...	600	
1 Scholarship in the School of the Lackawanna	400	
1 Scholarship in Wilkes-Barre Institute	276	
1 Scholarship in Cotuit Cottage (Summer School).....	230	
		6026
4 Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music, at $125 each	500	
4 Scholarships in Hardenbergh School of Music and Art	460	
3 Scholarships in Scranton Business College at $100 each	300	
5 Scholarships in International Correspondence Schools, average value $57 each	285	
2 Scholarships in Lackawanna Business College, at $85 each	170	
2 Scholarships in Alfred Wooler's Vocal Studio.....	125	
		1840
33		$9574

Each contestant failing to secure one of the scholarships as a special reward will receive ten per cent. of all the money he or she secures for The Tribune during the contest.

Special Honor Prizes.

A new feature is to be added this year. Special honor prizes will be given to those securing the largest number of points each month. Just what the prizes will be are to be announced later, but they will consist of valuable and useful presents, such as watches, books, etc.

The best explanation of the plan of The Tribune's Educational Contest will be found in the rules, which are here given:

RULES OF THE CONTEST.

The special rewards will be given to the person securing the largest number of points.

Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to The Scranton Tribune as follows:

		Points.
One month's subscription.....	$ .50	1
Three months' subscription...	1.25	3
Six months' subscription.....	2.50	6
One year's subscription.....	5.00	12

The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the remaining rewards, and so on through the list.

The contestant who secures the highest number of points during any calendar month of the contest will receive a special honor reward, this reward being entirely independent of the ultimate disposition of the scholarships.

Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent. of all money he or she turns in.

All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Only new subscribers will be counted.

Renewals by persons whose names are already on our subscription list will not be credited. The Tribune will investigate each subscription and if found irregular in any way reserves the right to reject it.

No transfers can be made after credit has once been given.

All subscriptions and the cash to pay for them must be handed in at The Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, so that papers can be sent to the subscribers at once.

Subscriptions must be written on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office, or will be sent by mail.

Those desiring to enter the Contest should send in their names at once, and they will be the first to receive the book of instructions and canvasser's outfit when the contest opens on May 5.

All questions concerning the plan will be cheerfully answered.

Address all communications to
CONTEST EDITOR,
Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

Swarthmore College

Swarthmore, Pa.

Under Management of Friends

Offers a wide range of elective studies within the four courses that lead to degrees in ARTS, SCIENCE, LETTERS AND ENGINEERING. Swarthmore College has extensive campus; beautiful situation and surroundings; superior sanitary conditions; adequate libraries, laboratories, shops, etc. It provides for sound and liberal scholarship and intelligent physical culture while it attends to the needs of individual students. Catalogues on application to the President.

SHOES

We are speaking of New Spring Shoes now. The newest that fashion has dictated, and the newest and the best that makers have made.

Shoes for the millionaire and mechanic; Shoes for mistress and maid; Shoes for youth and age; Shoes for indoor and out.

In fact, all foot-wants are here, and at prices that allow your purse to go away a third heavier than it would from most houses hereabouts.

Lewis, Ruddy, Davies & Murphy,
330 Lackawanna Avenue.

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. Your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet, and makes walking easy. Cures swollen, sweating feet, ingrowing nails, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Don't accept any substitutes. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A new line of
Wrist Bags
In Seal, Walrus or Lizard, with plain or Jeweled clasps in Silver and Gold finish, which vary in price from
$4.00 to $15.00.
Mercereau & Connell,
132 Wyoming Avenue.

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Atlantic City.

HOTEL RALEIGH
Capacity enlarged to 400. New and Modern
200 BEAUTIFUL ROOMS
Will make a Special Spring Rate of $2 and $2.50 per day; $10, $12 and $15 per week.
The superior service and cuisine of the past two seasons will be maintained throughout the entire year. JOHN B. SCOTT.

THE WESTMINISTER
Kentucky ave., near Beach, Atlantic City. Open all the year. Sun Parlor, Elevator and all modern improvements. Special Spring Rates.
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On Virginia avenue, the widest and most fashionable in Atlantic City. Within a few yards of the Famous Steel Pier and Boardwalk and in front of the most desirable bathing grounds. All conveniences, including steam heat, sun parlor, elevator to street level, hot and cold baths. Table excellent. Accommodations for three hundred. Terms moderate. Write for booklet.
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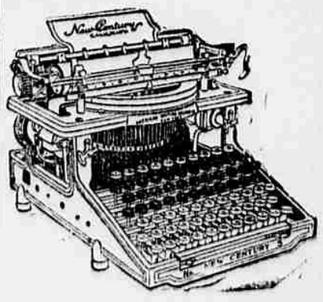

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Send for descriptive pamphlet and samples of material, or call and examine the garments for men, women and children.
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