

WAS A SON OF FAIR WYOMING

General W. S. Rosecrans' Parents Were Both Native to Near-by Soil.

THE RECORD OF A FIGHTER

He Came from Colonial Stock, with Warrior Blood in His Veins—His Early Struggles and Triumphs. Generous Indorsement of Gallant Phil Sheridan—A Biography Which Will Be Read with Interest by Grand Army Veterans.

For the Saturday Tribune.

In the war days when Rosecrans loomed among the prominent and promising general, the millions, to whom he was a total stranger, supposed that with Schurz, Sigel and others he was a type of the modern European soldier recently Americanized. On the contrary, he was descended from colonial stock. His maternal grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, the near kin of Timothy Hopkins, one of the



W. S. ROSECRANS.

"signers." His father, Crandall Rosecrans, descended from early Dutch immigrants from Amsterdam. The name signifies in Dutch a wreath of roses. The general's parents were both reared in the renowned valley of Wyoming, in Pennsylvania, and settled in Ohio in 1808. William Starke was born to them in Kingstown township, Delaware county, O., Sept. 6, 1819.

Young Rosecrans was a quick student and at 15 years of age had exhausted the springs of learning within his reach. He was an ardent searcher of the Bible, and the religious tendency colored his whole after life. He was also proficient in mathematical and scientific studies and of his own volition chose a West Point course. He obtained an appointment as cadet wholly unaided and unknown to his family. At the academy he was a hard student and something of a recluse and religious enthusiast. While at West Point he embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and that step induced his younger brother, Sylvester Horton, afterward bishop of Columbus, but then a student at Kenyon college, Ohio, to become a Catholic. In the case of the general the youth was the father of the man. He would not tolerate an infidel in his military household. He declared that society has no security for the morals of a man who refuses to bow to the Supreme Being. He also held that all theologies other than Roman Catholic are corruptions of the true doctrines of the mother church. When the war broke out, William, the soldier, and Sylvester, the priest, both lived in Cincinnati. Sylvester was bishop of the diocese, and it was believed that a coalition of family interests had a marked effect upon the patriotic action of that border city.

Cadet Rosecrans was in the class of 1842. The class opened with 112 students, and only 56 graduated. Among them were the Confederates Longstreet, Van Dorn, McLaws, Lovell, R. H. Anderson, Gustavus W. Smith and Rains, and the Union Generals Pope, Doubleday and Newton. Rosecrans stood third in mathematics and fifth in general merit.

The future general began with the rank of second lieutenant in the engineer corps. At the age of 23 he was appointed assistant professor of engineering at West Point. About that time he married Miss Hegeman, daughter of a well known New York lawyer. Ten years later he was only a first lieutenant and was again in the engineer service, detailed to the navy department. Weary of waiting for promotion and larger emoluments—few dying and none resigning in these "ripping times of peace"—he set an example and left the service in 1854 to become a consulting engineer and architect in Cincinnati. There he was found him poor, with a wide professed reputation, and powerful church connections. His first service in the war was the organizing and drilling of Cincinnati's home guards for the defense of the city. Later McClellan chose him as engineer of the Ohio militia, and within two months from the fall of Sumter he held three military appointments, the last being a brigadier generalship in the regular army. His first command was four regiments of volunteers—the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Ohio and the Eighth and Tenth Indiana. Two weeks after he assumed the reins he fought an isolated battle on Rich Mountain, West Virginia, making a successful flank attack that decided the first campaign of the war.

Shortly after the victory at Rich Mountain McClellan was called to Washington to organize the Grand Army, and Rosecrans succeeded him at the head of the department of West Virginia. The Confederates hailed the change as a good omen and nicknamed the new appointee the "Dutch general." Robert E. Lee was the Confederate commander, and the Washington authorities, holding Lee's abilities in high respect, frequently admonished Rosecrans that there was cause to fear that he might be outgeneralled. To one caution of the kind Rosecrans replied: "Not at all. I know all about Lee. He'll make a splendid plan of a campaign, but I'll fight the campaign before he gets through with planning it." So it turned out. Lee was outgeneralled and compelled to abandon West Virginia. Finished drawings of Lee's plans were filed in the war department at Richmond, and the Confederate historian Pollard characterized them as "the best laid plans that ever illustrated the consummation of the rules of strategy or ever went awry on account of practical failures in their execution."

As a result of Rosecrans' association with McClellan in West Virginia the former criticized the new general in chief officially, and his action was the beginning of frequent breaches of etiquette that earned him disfavor at court. He was finally succeeded in command by General Fremont.

The turning point of Rosecrans' upward career was the Inka-Corinth campaign of September and October, 1862. He was then an army commander and won two substantial victories. First, commander of a wing of the Army of the Mississippi under Pope, he naturally succeeded to the head of the army. When Pope was transferred to Virginia, Grant was commander of the western department. The Confederate invasion of Kentucky under Bragg's leadership called for detachments from Grant's force to meet the crisis, and the Confederates thought they had an opportunity to increase the panic by making a dash from Mississippi for west Tennessee. The movement was led by General Sterling Price. Simultaneously a force of Confederates lying on the lower Mississippi was marshaled under Earl Van Dorn to strike for the recapture of Corinth, where Rosecrans was entrenched. Grant had decided to throw 9,000 men under Rosecrans eastward from Corinth and 6,000 under General Ord from Memphis to intercept Price before he crossed the Tennessee river. Price had 12,000 men.

As usual the combination failed. Rosecrans was up to time with his part in the programme, met Price at Inka Sept. 19 and beat him in a brilliant battle, with Ord's army lying idle within forty miles of the field. Ord was under instructions to march at the sound of Rosecrans' guns. Owing to an unfavorable wind he did not hear them, thus leaving to Rosecrans the sole honor of visiting a stunning blow upon Price and hastening his retreat back to Mississippi. Van Dorn and Price then united to attack Corinth. They mustered 40,000 men. Rosecrans had about 25,000. Corinth, owing to Rosecrans' habitual restlessness and foresight, was in a fair state of defense, although the scheme of fortifications was not complete when Van Dorn drew up his columns before the town on Oct. 3. After developing the enemy's strength and plans by a vigorous opposition to the advance outside of the works Rosecrans withdrew his army to the fortified lines and batteries and awaited attack. To novices those tactics looked like a retreat. Word was brought to Rosecrans that the enemy was planting a battery within 600 yards of his main redoubt, Fort Robinette. "Let them plant it," said he in malicious glee. Other weak hearts he encouraged by quoting Barkis. "Things is workin'," he would exclaim. In good time he ordered several 30-pounder parrots to open on the sly Confederate battery. It was knocked out in three minutes. From first to last he maintained a mastery grip on his confidence that everything was working all right.

The battle opened at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th. The Confederates, under accomplished and daring leaders, moved forward in three or four lines, undismayed by the pitiless fire that received them. One Union brigade lying in an unfortunate position fell back before the enemy and was followed through the intrenchments into the streets of the town by the reckless assailants. By quickly ordering up reserves Rosecrans expelled the intruders, and for the rest the fight was all one way. Rosecrans was everywhere when needed, and his men for the first time learned that they were commanded by a fighting man. His saber strap was cut by a bullet and his hands reddened by the blood of a staff officer wounded at his side. The rumor spread that he was killed, and in order to dispel apprehension he showed himself all along the line.

The result of the fight was a Waterloo for Van Dorn and Price. They left behind over 4,000 men—killed, wounded and prisoners. Rosecrans immediately threw out a pursuing column and harassed the retreat at every step until recalled by an order from General Grant on the 8th. The termination of the affair gave rise to the endless differences between Grant and Rosecrans. Corinth, the key to the railroad system of the west, had been saved, but Rosecrans was anxious to push on toward the interior and the gulf. In a series of dispatches sent to Grant within three days after the battle he used these aggressive phrases: "I propose to push the enemy," "I most deeply dissent from your views as to the manner of pursuing," "All that is needed is to continue pursuing and whip them," and "We have whipped and should now rush them to the wall."

To two dispatches from Grant ordering him to return to Corinth he remained deaf, but on receipt of a third yielded. His explanation afterward was: "If Grant had not stopped us, we could have gone to Vicksburg. . . . We were about six days' march from Vicksburg, and Grant could have put his force through to it with my column as the center of pursuit."

The victory at Corinth at once lifted Rosecrans into prominence. He was a new light in the west, where an unequivocal Union victory had not been gained since Donelson, nine months before. A new commander was wanted for the Army of the Cumberland, in front of which in middle Tennessee lay the aggressive strength of the Confederacy in the west—the combined forces of Bragg and Kirby Smith. Rosecrans was given the place. With the rise of Rosecrans' fortunes the fortunes of Phil Sheridan were identified, for Rosecrans was the discoverer of that officer's ability. Sheridan was colonel of the Second Michigan cavalry when Rosecrans assumed command of the army at Corinth. On July 1 he fought over handed for eight hours with Chalmers' noted troopers and came off victor. Rosecrans complimented him in a general order and telegraphed to General Halleck, his superior at that time, saying: "More cavalry massed under such a leader would be of great use to us. Sheridan ought to be made a brigadier. He would not be a stampeding general."

Soon after, when Halleck became general in chief in Washington, Rosecrans and several of his subordinate generals joined in the indorsement of a recommendation then before the president. They wrote: "The undersigned respectfully beg that you will obtain the promotion of Sheridan. He is worth his weight in gold." This persistency in pushing Sheridan was all the more remarkable coming from Rosecrans, who, according to his critics, was at a disadvantage throughout his military career because he was a poor judge of human nature. Sheridan might have made his mark anyway, but a chance is everything to a soldier. His promotion, when finally he got

it, dated from July 1, 1862, the day of his battle with Chalmers. He was not placed at the head of a cavalry brigade, however, but was given a division of infantry in the Army of the Cumberland, where he soon again came under the immediate command of Rosecrans. Rosecrans succeeded General Buell at the head of the Army of the Cumberland Oct. 20, 1862. That army was the main reliance of the west for the defense of the border and for the capture of Chattanooga, and great hopes were centered upon its new general, the hero of Corinth. The forces assigned him were concentrated at Nashville, and he set to work vigorously to organize them on a fighting basis. There was no cavalry division or corps, the eight mounted regiments in the department being attached to infantry divisions. After persistent urging he succeeded in uniting them in one division under General D. M. Stanley, who had served with him at Corinth.

At the end of six weeks the army was still at Nashville, and the administration began to mistrust the new commander. General Halleck wrote to him on Dec. 4 that he (Halleck) had twice been asked to designate some one else for the place, adding: "If you remain one week more at Nashville, I cannot prevent your removal." Rosecrans replied to the effect that he had delayed no longer than was necessary, naming the obstacle encountered and closing with a spirited rejoinder. "If the government which ordered me here confides in my judgment," he wrote, "it may rely on my continuing to do what I have been trying to do—that is, my whole duty. If my superiors have lost confidence in me, they had better put some one else in my place and let the future test the propriety of the change. . . . To threats of removal I must be permitted to say that I am insensible."

Three weeks later he marched southward to attack the enemy under Bragg at Murfreesboro, on Stone river. On the 30th the armies were in collision on the banks of the river, and on the 31st Rosecrans set his columns in motion toward Corinth. At 6 o'clock that morning he sat on his horse on a knoll overlooking the field, surrounded by his staff, ready to superintend the execution of his plan, which was to thrust out his extreme left, support the movement by advancing his center and let the right-wing hold fast. While listening for the sound of the guns from his left heavy guns opened on the right, followed speedily by the roar of heavy musketry. In a few moments staff officers began to come in with stories of a terrible disaster on the right, and whole regiments of soldiers flying in panic to the rear confirmed the news. The sudden turn of affairs, instead of unmanly the general, nerved him with lion hearted courage. To an aid bringing a message from General McCook, commanding the right wing, pleading for reinforcements he said, "Tell General McCook to contest every inch of the ground," and threw himself into the work of saving the line. The reserves of the center were moved to the right. The advancing columns of the left, having waded the river to attack according to programme, were recalled, and they came back dripping with water to take their places in a new line of battle formed in rear of McCook.



BRAXTON BRAGG.

The result at Stone River was a third triumph for Rosecrans. It was called the Confederates' Bull Run of the west and decided the fate of Kentucky and Tennessee. The June following, after much urging from Washington, Rosecrans began a campaign of maneuvers which resulted in the abandonment of Tennessee, including the key at Chattanooga by Bragg. On Sept. 19 and 20 the armies of Bragg and Rosecrans fought at Chickamauga for the possession of Chattanooga. Bragg was the stronger in numbers by 20,000 men. On the 20th the Confederates repeated their Stone River tactics and fell upon Rosecrans' right wing, crushing that and the center and driving the greater portion of the troops back into Chattanooga. The left, under Thomas, remained firm, but it was separated from the rest of the army. Rosecrans fought heroically to recover his ground, but the odds were heavy against him. He retired to Chattanooga with the discomfited soldiers, supposing that Thomas also had retreated. His apologists assert that had he joined Thomas instead his soldiers would have rallied around him, and the Confederates, who had suffered enormous slaughter, would have abandoned the field, as they had done at Stone River, and Rosecrans would have scored another victory. As it was, Bragg followed up his success and besieged Rosecrans in Chattanooga. The latter was superseded by Thomas and held no important command afterward. He resigned in 1867 and engaged in commercial enterprises in Mexico and California. He served one term in congress from California and was appointed registrar of the treasury under Cleveland in 1888.

Was a Girl in the Case? A local photographer tells a story of a young man who came into his studio one day and asked nervously if he might have a little conversation with him. The visitor was painfully ugly, and after some awkward blushing and indefinite allusions he asked the artist if he supposed he had among his samples a picture of any young man who looked like him, but was better looking.—Bangor Commercial.

Reason for Doubt. "He is a sterling fellow in spite of his cheek." "Can't see it. Can't see it at all. How a man can be sterling and look like that at the same time is incomprehensible."—Men's Weekly.

An innovation is an electric railway express service established in a western town, by means of which, for a small charge, all the packages bound outward for the suburbs are gathered up at the depots and then delivered along the route.

In addition to its employment for cooling water and other beverages, in the course of time the fruit ice as an agent for preserving meats, fruit, etc., was recognized, and as a consequence the demand for it was greatly increased.

Fashion's Fancies...

SILK BODICES.

They Are Still Popular and Did Fair to Do So For a Long Time. Waists of separate material still hold their place, and there are modifications that show a tendency toward making skirts to them. Before the year closes we will see long basques of fancy material worn with plain skirts. An advanced style sent out as a sort of feeler in the fashionable world shows a fitted basque of brocade with a skirt about 10 inches deep. This is smooth at the front and sides and slightly full in the back, not nearly as much so, however, as some of the blazer skirts have been. The fronts are cut away from the



The round silk bodice is as great a favorite as ever and will probably continue to be in fashion for some time to come, as it is a convenient garment in every respect. In a dark color, simply made, it may be used for street and general wear, while in a light tint, with the addition of a little lace and ribbon, it is suitable for the theater. Now that contrasting silks are admissible the best parts of an old silk gown may be made over into a bodice, moire being employed for sleeves and collar or revers. A black silk bodice is extremely useful, as it may be worn with any skirt and on any occasion and does not easily become faded. Narrow ruffles or platings will serve to keep it from looking too sober, and a broad collar of white or cream lace, such as is now in vogue, will smarten it for particular occasions.

The sketch shows a full round bodice of straw colored silk trimmed with van-dykes of Irish guipure, which form a collar and corsage. The full elbow sleeves are gathered into guipure cuffs.

VARIOUS FANCIES.

The French Say There Are Several Ages and Kinds of Beauty.

For full dress occasions low cut slippers, with the Louis Quinze heel, embroidered with pearls or ornamented simply with a buckle, are preferred at present. A great deal has been said about black hosiery going out of fashion, but it seems to hold its own yet and is still considered the correct style unless the hosiery matches the gown in color.



some other qualities in her than mere "looks," shone out with a perfect radiance that ennobled her face and drew friends from her, because she had no other beauty. But Miss Bremer took pleasure in her well kept hands of which she used to say, "Even hands have their moments of charm."

Frenchwomen have a fancy for serving bread in baskets, and one of the latest bits of fancy work is a fitted cover for the bread basket made of heavy white cotton or linen, embroidered with red or blue wavy cotton. The cover is fastened underneath in order to keep the hair clean even when no sticky or oily dressing is used. Hair should be neat to the touch as well as to the eye, and excessive dryness would soon indicate the need of a tonic for the general health rather than local treatments. Quassia water is considered by some persons to be beneficial to the hair, and it has at least the negative virtues of being neither untidy nor harmful.

The illustration shows an evening outfit in which the hair is lightly waved.

Grease Spots. Here is one woman's way of removing rosin, tar or axle grease from a stain. She says that she never found a thing so obstreperous that it would not yield to her efforts thought that the fabric will be apt to fade if it is at all high colored. It works to a charm on white goods: Apply any kind of grease to the stain and then soap it well with good washing soap and let it stand awhile. Then drench it well with turpentine and wash with warm water. It may take several applications.

Unrecognized Delights. The smallest bird now eaten in England is the wheatear, an exquisite little white feathered bird like a miniature partridge in flavor. The smallest quadruped that was once a dainty, but is only remembered in Roman tradition, is the dormouse. There are those who have tried the bat and found it tastes like a house mouse, only mousier.—London Spectator.

THE BIRD SLAUGHTER.

Julie Chollet Calls the Trade Wicked and the Work Cruel. At an auction room in London not long since were sold 404,000 birds from the West Indies and Brazil as well as 954,000 from the East Indies. All these were of choice and brilliant colors and designed for millinery purposes. This wholesale slaughter is being continually carried on at home and abroad by birdcatchers, some so called sportsmen and thousands of other nondescript regularly engaged in the wicked traffic, and who are well paid for their work. Birds' wings are in great demand for ladies' bonnets, and as a con-

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

Something Pleasant About the Styles of Many Years Ago. For the past two years little girls' fashions, like those of their mothers, have shown an approach to those of 40 years ago, but the approach has not been near enough, fortunately, to warrant the odious pantalon in thrusting itself into the eyes of the public. So far only the more attractive features of that earlier period have been revived—short stockings, short sleeves and sunbonnets. There is something very pleasing about the baby waists, full skirts and ankle ties that our mothers wore when they were children, a simple and infantile look that the clothing of the little girl of today seldom has. Too often she seems like a young lady cut down in a costume the elaboration of which rivals that of the attire of her grown sister.

The dimity and lawn gowns in which little girls have been keeping so fresh and cool this summer must soon give place to heavier clothing. Gingham, pique and duck, such as little boys' suits are often made of, can be worn for the fall, but muslins are on the way of disappearing until another year. In woolen goods, cloaking and china silk, red bids fair to be as popular as ever, while golden brown is also much liked. A fall coat for a girl from 8 to 12 years old is of this shade, with turnover collar and cuffs of darker velvet. The coat, which is half length, is fitted behind, but has a straight double breasted front, closed with two rows of buttons. The seams are double stitched.



LITTLE GIRL'S GOWN. A thin cloth suit for a very little boy is made with three box plait back and front from neck to hem and is confined at the waist by a leather belt. The puffed sleeves have a deep cloth cuff, while a broad white collar covers the shoulders.

The little girl's gown illustrated is of china silk accented plaited. It is shirred at the neck and shoulders to form a puffed yoke, which is outlined by a guipure collar. The full elbow sleeves are gathered into a ribbon band, and ribbons trim the shoulders and cross the bodice of the frock.

CARE OF THE HAIR.

Dressings That Are Neither Untidy Nor Harmful. The use of oils on the hair has gone out of fashion, but there are many persons to whom something of this sort is almost a necessity. The hair becomes so dry that its beauty is gone, and in addition it is so badly nourished that it loses its strength and luster. In such cases a little fine oil is the proper remedy. Those who have very dry and rough hair, especially if subject to pain and feverishness in the head, will do well to try some softening application, at least as an experiment.

It is said that an ounce of glycerin to a pint of rosewater, with two or three grains of quinine, thoroughly shaken together, makes an excellent hair tonic. The trifle of glycerin gives it softness and moisture and a very pretty gloss. Care must be taken, however, to keep the head away from dust as much as possible, for the glycerin will hold it and soon make the most beautiful braid dull and grimy looking. It is a question indeed if dryness is not preferable to the moisture given by most dressings, at least in the city, where the atmosphere is full of minute particles, and where frequent washings are necessary in order to keep the hair clean even when no sticky or oily dressing is used. Hair should be neat to the touch as well as to the eye, and excessive dryness would soon indicate the need of a tonic for the general health rather than local treatments. Quassia water is considered by some persons to be beneficial to the hair, and it has at least the negative virtues of being neither untidy nor harmful.

The illustration shows an evening outfit in which the hair is lightly waved.



Evening Coiffure. and drawn to the crown of the head, where it is coiled. A few light locks fall over the forehead.

To Obtain a Perfect Figure. Few women know how to lace a corset so as to obtain a perfect figure. The idea of a corset is support and not a harness. A big corset that squeezes in and compresses the flesh gives a false impression of the French ideal. A characteristic of the true French figure is its soft, graceful lines. The waist is as tightly laced as possible, but there is little corset below and less above the waist line, and so the beautiful lines of the female form are given freedom.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

"We Hold Them Safe." Mrs. Coupons—Thomas says that we must economize; his securities are dropping lower every day. Mrs. Van Gels (a rich young widow)—Mine are all right, I know. I keep them in a safe deposit vault.—Puck.

STRAW HAT.

sequenoe myriads of these living gems of nature are barbarously hunted to their death. One of the numerous trifles that make up a fashionably trimmed bonnet is a slender spiral feather of the most fragile appearance, which waves and nods with the slightest waft of wind. It is worn, too, in the evening and may be seen in every tint, surmounting aigrets of roses or a group of butterflies which seem to repose on folds of airy net or tulle. The ornament is called an osprey. The original owners are the egrets and the smaller sort of heron, who wear them in the spring and the breeding season. The cruelty practiced in obtaining them, if generally known, would surely put an end to the traffic in these plumes, however graceful and becoming they may be. The old birds are deliberately killed off in scores while employed in feeding their young, who are left to starve to death in their nests in hundreds. Their dying cries are described as heartrending.

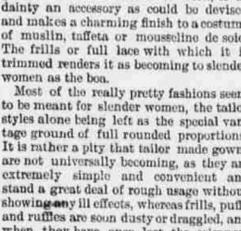
A pretty hat, made so without the aid of wings or aigrets, is shown in the sketch. It is of mixed green and white straw and is trimmed with green ribbons and red cherries, with their leaves.



TAILOR MADE AND OTHER GOWNS. Fall Fashions in Colors, Qualities, Styles and Trimmings. The Marie Antoinette fieu, especially when made of the same goods as the thin gown with which it is to be worn, is as dainty an accessory as could be devised and makes a charming finish to a costume of muslin, taffeta or mousseline de soie. The frills or full lace with which it is trimmed renders it as becoming to slender women as the bon.

Most of the really pretty fashions seem to be meant for slender women, the tailor styles alone being left as the special variety ground of full rounded proportions. It is rather a pity that tailor made gowns are not universally becoming, as they are extremely simple and convenient and stand a great deal of rough usage without showing any ill effects, whereas frills, puffs and ruffles are soon dusty or damaged, and when they have once lost the crispness and fluffiness that were their chief beauty are very little more than untidy wisps of cloth.

Speaking of tailor made fashions, covert cloth is as fashionable this fall as it was



BLACK GOWNS. Last spring, and in tan, mode or gray shades makes most serviceable gowns and coats. The skirt of the gown requires no lacing, but should be worn over a silk petticoat. One petticoat of some serviceable shade may thus take the place of a separate lining to a number of skirts and will be found a useful addition to the ordinary wardrobe. Dark and medium shades are suitable for street use, while delicate tones should be reserved for indoor and evening wear, being easily defaced and always getting the worst of the disrepute in walking.

The sketch shows a gown of black mousseline de soie. The skirt is accented plaited, while the bodice is shirred to form a yoke. The upper part of the puffed elbow sleeves is shirred to fit the round of the shoulder. A full fichu surrounds the open neck, and a black moire ribbon is tied around the waist. JULIE CHOLLET.

Lavender Toilet Vinegar. A simple yet delightful toilet vinegar can be made thus: Macerate one-fourth pound of fresh lavender for a fortnight in about a quart of vinegar. A few drops in water form an admirable lotion for the skin. It alleviates headache, while it is strongly antiseptic, cooling and refreshing in the sickroom. A little may be placed in a saucer or sprinkled about near the bed, and a few drops in water used for bathing the head, face and hands.

Their Favorites. First Girl—I like a man with a past. A man with a past is always interesting. Second Girl—That's true, but I don't think he's nearly as interesting as a man with a future. Third Girl—The man who interests me is the man with a present, and the more expensive the present is the more interest I take in it.—Boston Budget.

A Good Laundry Bag. Striped awning cloth makes a good strong laundry bag. If it is to be much in evidence, make it square and put a ruffle around it. Let the flap be nearly half as deep as the bag and pointed, fastening with a big pearl button, and ruffling across the back of the bag, at the top, sew a band of the goods, and to this put four loops to hang it up by.

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