

The Scranton Tribune

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"Printers' Ink," the recognized journal for advertisers, rates THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE as the best advertising medium in Northeastern Pennsylvania. "Printers' Ink" knows.



SCRANTON, JANUARY 21, 1895.

THE SCRANTON OF TODAY.

Come and inspect our city. Elevation above the tide, 740 feet. Extremely healthy. Estimated population, 1894, 103,000. Registered voters, 28,500. Value of school property, \$750,000. Number of school children, 12,000. Average amount of bank deposits, \$10,000,000. It's the metropolis of northeastern Pennsylvania. Can produce electric power cheaper than Niagara. No better point in the United States at which to establish new industries. See how we grow: Population in 1860, 9,223. Population in 1870, 25,000. Population in 1880, 45,520. Population in 1890, 75,215. Population in 1891 (estimated), 103,000. And the end is not yet.

Both the Thirteenth and the Seventeenth wards are to be congratulated upon the quality of men they propose to send to the new council. May their example spread as a contagion throughout the municipality!

Making a Good Start.

That there is already a strong sentiment in this city in favor of elevating councils was proved by the general interest taken in the various ward caucuses Saturday night. It is not exaggeration to say that in nearly every instance these caucuses elicited an outpouring of citizens such as has seldom characterized purely municipal campaigns in Scranton. In a number of the wards men attended and actively participated who had not in years before made their presence felt at the party primaries. The significance of this re-awakened interest is not trivial. It is important to the individuals themselves—since it denotes that they have at last shaken off the civic lethargy so common to American voters when only local interests are involved—and it is equally important to the community.

The contention that if the reputable elements of society would join efforts at the primary elections to remedy political abuses much of the corruption in our politics would disappear is not a new one, but it is still a true one. It is particularly true in municipal politics, where the common neglect of the party caucus by men whose presence there would have a restraining influence serves as a direct encouragement to the study and practice of systematic acts of ballot corruption, and leads by logical stages to grave public scandals and abuses. We are gratified to believe, upon clear evidence, that the beginning of a change for the better has been made in this city. It perhaps is only a beginning, and not a very large one at that; but the fault will be with earnest citizens if of this small start due advantage shall not be promptly taken.

The proposition to tax aliens doubtless proceeds along the principle that the resident of this state who enjoys the advantages of American freedom without sharing in the responsibilities of American citizenship ought to be made to pay a monetary quid pro quo. There is a good deal to be said in the proposition's behalf.

New Currency Reform Plans.

The past fortnight has witnessed the formulation of four new currency plans. That of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, is the most pretentious. It authorizes an issue of \$500,000,000 worth of 2 1/2 per cent. thirty-year bonds, the proceeds of which are to pay running expenses and to redeem outstanding greenbacks and treasury notes. National banks are to be permitted to issue notes to the par value of deposited bonds, such circulation to be taxed only one-fourth of 1 per cent. These bank notes are not to be of a smaller denomination than \$20. The cancelled greenbacks and treasury notes are to be replaced by silver certificates of denominations less than \$20. Finally, the plan provides that the secretary of the treasury shall receive, at any mint, from any citizen of the United States, silver bullion produced at American mines; shall coin it into standard silver dollars, and give these dollars back to the bullion owner, minus the seigniorage, or the difference between the coinage value and the bullion value in London.

The second plan, that of ex-Governor Boies, of Iowa, is not so clear. He would, in the first place, limit the legal tender capacity of all gold and silver coins now extant; would issue a dollar certificate against every dollar coin, so that people could take their choice; and finally, he would establish a ratio between gold and silver which, in the judgment of conservative bimetallicists, could probably be maintained—say 25 to 1—and then he would mint both gold and silver into coins of five, ten and twenty dollars without limit for the benefit of depositors. If depositors did not care to carry \$20 silver pieces about with them, the ex-governor would generously permit them to deposit the coin and take out certificates, redeemable at the government's option after a series of years.

President Frame, of the Waukesha, Wis., National bank, is the author of the third solution to our present currency question. He proposes, as we learn from a Milwaukee contemporary, that the government shall refund all outstanding bonds into long time consolidated 3 per cent. bonds, as a lower rate

might involve the selling of the bonds below par; allow the banks to issue currency for the face value of bonds deposited to the extent of paid-up capital stock; abolish the 1 per cent. tax on circulation and charge only for actual expenses; allow any bank to take out an emergency circulation of 20 per cent. additional on the deposit of 3 per cent. bonds, this to be retired within a limited time under penalty; legalize the issue of clearing-house certificates in cities having a population of 250,000 or more, and allow these to count as part of the legal reserve of a bank to the extent of, say, 25 per cent.; retire and cancel, first the legal-tender notes, and then the Sherman treasury notes, by the issue of 3 per cent. bonds in blocks of about \$100,000 each against additional circulation taken out, and as often as \$50,000,000 are thus retired the secretary of the treasury to issue \$100,000,000 additional with gold taken from the treasury reserve; this would divorce the government from the banking business, and the balance of the uncollected bullion in its hands should be held to partially cover the depreciation of the coin in the silver dollar; the banks to be required to redeem either in legal tender or gold coin or gold certificates, till all the legal tenders are retired, and then in gold coin or certificates only; allow banks to hold 25 per cent. of their required reserves in national bank notes; authorize the secretary of the treasury to sell the new 2 per cent. bonds whenever necessary to meet panicky conditions or to maintain the credit of the government; require one-third of the customer's duties to be paid in gold or its equivalent; sub-treasuries to issue certificates on deposits of gold coin in any amount; adjust the revenues of the government so that they will not create a surplus, but leave a bonded debt of about \$1,000,000,000; congress to pass courteous resolutions asking the states to pass laws governing the banking business on lines approximating those of the national banking system for commercial banks, etc.

The last solution is by William Hackett, cashier of the Eastern National bank. It authorizes the issue of \$1,000,000,000 worth of 2 per cent. thirty-year bonds, to be used only for deposit as security for the circulating notes of national banks, such circulation not to exceed 75 per cent. nor to fall below 50 per cent. of each bank's full-paid and unimpaired capital. No national bank shall issue smaller than \$10 or \$20 notes, the minor denominations to be supplied by the government in silver certificates and gold and silver coin to such an amount as the necessities of business may require. These bank notes shall be legal tender for all debts except duties on imports; and shall be redeemed in four federal bank currency redemption agencies, one each at New York, Chicago, San Francisco and New Orleans, in the nearest one of which each bank shall deposit in gold 5 per cent. on its total circulation. Provision is made for the withdrawal of circulation between the 50 and 75 per cent. limits, and for the organization of district clearing-house associations, with power to issue, in emergencies, interest-bearing certificates to be legal tender among national banks and to rank as part of such bank's reserve on liabilities. Other provisions of Mr. Hackett's plan require national banks to deposit with the treasurer of the United States 2 per cent. bonds equal to 10 per cent. of the bank's average liabilities; compel the accumulation of a 20 per cent. surplus fund before any dividend may be declared; grant to solvent banks, upon permission from the comptroller of the currency conditioned upon thorough investigation, the privilege, in times of emergency, to demand reasonable time in making payment of all claims; and stipulate that if the 10 per cent. tax on state bank circulation shall be repealed, state banks must be permitted to issue only such notes as meet the conditions and requirements governing the circulation of national banks.

The last suggestion is manifestly the best. We doubt if a 2 per cent. bond would serve the purpose; but should congress consider otherwise, and decide to give the main tenor of the Hackett plan a trial, we do not question the plan's ultimate success. The fight over silver would, in that event, continue to rage, but it would not be so likely to jeopardize the public welfare.

Japanese women attended the theater bareheaded. In this feature Japan seems to have passed some of the more cultured countries in the advance to a higher state of civilization. A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts legislature to prevent the wearing of large hats in the theaters. It proposes to give the theater manager the power to remove obstructions that interfere with the sight of theater patrons. If Representative O'Malley wants to immortalize his first term, he will introduce a duplicate of this bill as a companion piece to his anti-raffle bill. From all accounts scarlet fever, croup and diphtheria sink to insignificance beside infant life insurance as a menace to the rising generation.

What of the Death Penalty? An excellent service has already been performed by Senator Vaughan in promoting public discussion of the question, "Shall Capital Punishment be Abolished?" Whether his bill to do away with the death penalty in this state shall prevail or be rejected, it will have directed attention to the wide difference of opinion which exists with reference to this subject, and from such a bloodless conflict of ideas, wisdom will emerge and the general public receive valuable instruction. In view of the interest already developed in this direction The Tribune feels justified in throwing its columns open to all who may have views to express upon either side. It invites from its readers short and pithy expressions of opinion, and trusts that this invitation will be freely and generally accepted. It is almost superfluous for us to point out the importance of the Vaughan proposition. That proposition invites to the gravest and most solemn duty which human law has to perform; a duty none other than the deliberate and premeditated taking of a human life, shutting off from that life all earthly possibility of repentance and atonement and sending it, full of guilt, into the great eternity. Whatever decision is reached in this state, it should be reached only after patient inquiry and exhaustive investigation; and we shall be glad to contribute in ever so small a degree through the opportunity we offer for full and free public discussion to the formation of an enlightened conclusion.

At the outset it may be well to state that upon the advocates of abolition will devolve the burden of proof that the present remarkable and widespread increase in homicidal crime is a direct consequence, or in part a direct consequence, of the death penalty. We suggest that statistics, in such a discussion, will, if accurate, carry more weight than mere assertion. It would seem to be competent for advocates of the death penalty to prove, if they can, that the abolition of that penalty has, in the past, been attended by an unusual multiplication of murders. If the reverse can be established in any locality, those who object to capital punishment would do well to make the fact plain. The sentimental side of this question is important; but to many it is repugnant. We suspect it might better be subordinated to a scientific massing of evidence, pro and con.

It is too late to mend the pitcher after the milk is spilled. For the application of this adage vide Cleveland's belated ordering of a warship to Hawaii. To Guard the Worthy Poor. The meeting tomorrow afternoon in the Young Women's Christian association rooms, of all the women of Scranton who are interested in the work of the Associated Charities deserves a liberal attendance. This time, of all times in the year, is when ministrations of organized relief need to be systematic and unstinted. Scranton is not more afflicted, perhaps, than are most cities having a large population directly dependent upon depressed industries; but there is sufficient want and suffering in this community to justify renewed energy and generosity in the planning and distribution of aid. This year, those who purchase membership tickets in the Associated Charities will be provided with what are known—somewhat bluntly but not unreasonably—as "tramp tickets." These tickets will enable householders to aid itinerant solicitors of alms without incurring the risk of being imposed upon. The honest "tramp" can by means of this ticket have his wants relieved; while those who tramp through constitutional laziness will not be permitted to stand in the way of deserving poverty. The system, at best, is seemingly harsh; but it is infinitely preferable to the wasting of popular generosity upon those who do not deserve it, at the expense of those who do.

The Wilkes-Barre Leader asks us if private benevolence is equal to the task of maintaining schools for manual training in Scranton. We believe it will be when the subject is properly presented. The movement to add manual training to the educational work conducted by the Scranton Young Men's Christian association is progressing in a manner to give encouragement to this belief. And this individual kind of maintenance is, in our opinion, the only defensible way in which manual training can be justly accomplished. To tax people indiscriminately in behalf of the few who want to become specialists at the public expense violates every principle of true democracy, as the Leader, if it be frank, ought to admit.

Four correspondents of the Kansas City Sun have been killed within a month. This seems to be fresh evidence that in the wild, woolly west, the enterprise of the hero of the festive "scoop" is recognized with more promptness than in the effete east. LEGISLATIVE TOPICS. Appeal from Judgment of Court. The Tribune's correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin: "The bill granting a new trial or allowing an appeal from the judgment of the court received a favorable report from the senate committee. The granting of a new trial is now held by the courts of Pennsylvania to be a matter of discretion from which no appeal can be taken. A case having been fully tried, the question of law involved in its determination can be definitely settled by an appeal to the supreme court if either party deem himself aggrieved by the granting of a new trial. If an appeal will not be taken if both parties recognize that the granting of a new trial is just. It may happen that the judge in granting the new trial is in error and that the first trial was correct, while the second trial was incorrect. The case, for instance, may present a new principle, which can only be finally determined by the judgment of the supreme court. This can be done as well on the first as on the second trial. The granting of new trials delays the trials of other cases, and that aids in the 'law's delays.' Appeals from judgment of the court in granting new trials are allowed in Indiana, Connecticut, Illinois, Texas, California, Minnesota and some other states. Experience shows it is advantageous to the suitors and to the administration of justice."

Secretary Garbis in School. A bill has been introduced at Harrisburg making it a misdemeanor for any teacher in the public schools to wear a distinctly religious garb or to make a display of religious emblems. The Philadelphia North American thinks that legislating against the wearing of a particular dress by public school teachers betrays the controversy. It suggests that the law be directed against the employment of teachers of persons who have taken religious vows under which their first duty and allegiance are due not to the state but to some religious organization. "It is our contemporary adds, 'but the question upon the basis of principle, and in taking up that ground the state would occupy an antagonistic position to the pope. It is most surely practicable to frame some effective legislation along those lines, thus avoiding the semblance of an arbitrary interference with personal liberty and going to the very root of the controversy. The restraining and regulatory effect of any law that may be enacted should operate in the manner indicated upon the school authorities, the agents of the state, and not upon their employes.'"

Need of Compulsory Education. Carbondale Herald: "The probability is that a compulsory education bill will be enacted by the present legislature. Sentiment among the most enlightened classes is in favor of such a measure. No state needs it more than ours."

HARRISBURG TIPS. General Hastings has directed that the title, "His Excellency," be dropped. The house education committee will in all likelihood report both the Farr and the Snyder compulsory education bills, and permit the house to take its choice. There are rumors that the agricultural members contemplate the formation of a country combine in the house, such as was founded by the late John Cessna in the last legislature. George McDonald, the courteous ticket agent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company in this city, is an applicant for a deputy factory inspector. He is understood to have the indorsement of Mr. Dewolfe.

General Reeder is making haste slowly in the matter of appointments in the state department. He will do nothing to impair the efficiency of the department, and will probably have no further announcements to make for a week or ten days. The Harrisburg legislative correspondents have organized with Harry Hall, of the Pittsburgh Times, president, and George M. Wanbaugh, of The Tribune, secretary. They have just been provided with new accommodations, through the foresight of Speaker Walton.

In reply to criticisms of his having placed Representative Staples, of Lehigh, a new member of the legislative committee, Speaker Walton says the appointment was made purely on personal grounds, he and Representative Staples having been boys together in Monroe county. General Gobin's bill creating a state banking department has been amended in committee by the elimination of all allusions to domestic building associations as to supervision and taxation. Foreign building associations, however, are virtually barred. This bill is scheduled to be introduced by the speaker.

Auditor General Greig is encouraging the passage of a bill to relieve real estate brokers of a tax which he considers unjust. Under his interpretation of two laws they are liable for a tax of 3 per cent. the same as regular brokers. There are over 1,500 real estate men in Pennsylvania. The general is assisting in the preparation of a bill which will make them liable for a mercantile tax, which they now pay, and not for a broker's tax. The house committee on railroads has taken affirmative action on the bill to punish trespassers on railroads, authorizing the arrest of any person found on a yard track or roadway by any employe of the proper company, and providing that he be liable for a fine not exceeding \$50 and imprisoned not exceeding one year. The act does not apply to people passing over public and private crossings.

Too Much Gingerbread Work. From the Carbonate Anthracite. The Scranton training school has been indefinitely closed. It was but an expensive adjunct to the schools of the city at best, and if it remains permanently closed the schools of Scranton are not likely to suffer much thereby. The schools of nearly every city are burdened by many things that could be cut away with advantage. The common schools are particularly the instances of this, and the middle classes, and when they are conducted as that these classes get the least benefits, the object of their institution and maintenance is diverted, and their efficiency curtailed.

The Appeal Will be Heeded. From the Carbonate Anthracite. The report of the Board of Associated Charities of Scranton reports to the Tribune of that city that destitution and want are abnormally prevalent in that city. This is a very unenviable condition, and we presume that the good people of Scranton, to whom a charitable appeal is never made in vain, will allow this condition to prevail very long.

Useful and Ornamental Goods. LADIES' DESKS. CABINETS. BOOKCASES. LADIES' DRESSING TABLES. TEA TABLES AND LIBRARY TABLES, BRASS AND ONYX. TABLES AND CABINETS (OF A GUARANTEED QUALITY.) AN ELEGANT STOCK OF PICTURES AT MODERATE COST. THE FANCY BASKETS AND LAMPS. CALL EARLY AND MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS WHILE OUR ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE.

Hill & Connell, 131 AND 133 WASHINGTON AVE.

—The secret is out. Not only do they say we do washing for a living, but that we do it well. So keep it going. Tell everybody you see, but tell them not to tell. EUREKA LAUNDRY, 322 Washington Ave.

THINKS HE WOULDN'T VETO IT. Altoona Tribune: "Governor Hastings is silent concerning compulsory education, but we would be very much surprised were he to veto a properly constructed bill insuring the right of every child in the state to an education, but careful guarding the right of the parent to determine whether that education shall be furnished in a public, parochial or select school, or in a family school. It is to be hoped the present legislature will present such a bill for executive scrutiny."

What Should We Do. Pittsburg Commercial Gazette: "It should be the aim to enable all parties to gain access to the official ballot, while keeping it within the limits of convenience and simplicity. The changes are intended to promote secrecy and facilitate accuracy on the part of the voter are in the right direction. One of the most important propositions is that which relates to the assistance to be given illiterate or disabled voters, as it defines how and under what regulations the assistance shall be furnished. The present law has been found a little loose in this respect, and is susceptible of improvement."

New County May Succeed. Wilkes-Barre News-Dealer: "The fight for the new county has been transferred to the legislature. Senator Kline has introduced a bill in the senate providing for the establishment of a new county to be called Quay county. It will cover the territory taken from Luzerne and Schuylkill counties. Senator Kline expects a speedy

passage of the bill through the senate. So far as known there is no organized opposition to the measure. Wilkes-Barre seems to be wholly indifferent to the dismemberment of their county. And this being the case there is every reason to believe that the new county boomers will come off victorious."

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Set teeth, \$5.50; best set, \$8; for gold caps and teeth without plates, called crown and bridge work, call for prices and references. TONSILLOID, for extracting teeth without pain. No ether. No gas. OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

THAT WONDERFUL WEBER TONE IS FOUND ONLY IN THE WEBER PIANO

GOLDSMITH'S GRAND Red-Letter Sale

DRESSMAKERS, ATTENTION! DURING this great sale our entire Trimming stock has been greatly reduced in many instances to less than 10c. on the \$1.00. We can make more money for you during the next 10 days, if you will come in and take your pick out of the bargains that are piled upon our Dress Trimming counter, than you will be able to make in any other way within the next six months.

- LOT 1—Gold and Silver Braids, Gimps and Cords that were 50c., your choice now at 5c. per yard. LOT 2—Persian and Velvet Bands and Tinsel Gimps that were sold as high as 87c., your choice now for 10c. per yard. LOT 3—Moss and other fine Silk Neck Trimmings that were sold us to 75c. per yard, your choice now, 5c. LOT 4—Illuminated Jewel and Applique Trimmings that were \$2.25, your choice now 25c. LOT 5—Heavy Black Silk Cord and Tassel Fringes, suitable for Wraps and Dresses, that were from \$3 to \$5 per yard, your choice now 25 cents per yard. Fur and Jet Trimmings also greatly cut in price.

Don't Miss This Great Dress Trimming Sale. A choice lot of Brook Mink Fur Tippets, with spring heads, that were \$1.98, sale price, 98 cents.

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Lost Manhood Restored. Weakness of Young Men Cured. If you have been given up by your physician call upon the doctor and be examined. He cures the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Neuritis, Old Sores, Catarrh, Piles, Female Weakness, Affections of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Asthma, Pleurisy, Tumors, Cancer and Cripples of every description. Consultations free and strictly confidential. Office hours daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sunday 9 to 2. Enclose five-cent postage for symptom blanks and my book called "New Life." I will pay one thousand dollars in gold to anyone who cannot cure an EPILEPTIC CONVULSIONS or FITS.

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