The Scranton Tribune

Daily and Weekly. No Sunday Edition.

Published at Scranton, Pa., by The Tribune Publishing Company.
New York Office: Tribune Building, Frank S. Gray, Manager.

E. P. KINGSBURY, Pres. and Gen'l Man.
E. H. RIPPLE, Sec'y and Treas.
LIVY B. RICHARD, Editor.
W. W. DAVIS, Business Manager.
W. W. YOUNGS, Adv. Mang'r.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

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

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Issued Every Saturday, Contains Twelve Handsome Pages, with an Abundance of News, Fiction, and Well-Edited Miscellany. For Those Who Cannot Take THE DAILY TRIBUNE, the Weekly is Recommended as the Best Bargain Going. Only $1 a Year, in Advance.

THE TRIBUNE Is for Sale Daily at the D., L. and W. Station at Hoboken.

UNION LABEL

SCRANTON, MAY 6, 1895.

An American Silver Policy.

Mr. Cleveland has issued another proclamation in behalf of "sound money," and in this document, as in former ones, he unfortunately omits to explain what he means by that phrase. We protest that it is unworthy of the president of the United States thus to obscure the popular understanding on this vital subject. If he will issue an explicit definition of his meaning, the public may then fairly decide whether or not it will agree with him; but, today, the anomalous spectacle is presented of three different economic armies—one pledged to gold monometallism, one to bimetallism and one to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver—each parading under banners declaring with the president in favor of "sound money." The Cleveland shibboleth does service in each camp. Now, for which camp did he intend it?

Fortunately, Mr. Cleveland's comptroller of the currency, James H. Eckels, like the secretary of agriculture, Mr. Morton, is not so much given to speaking in delphic generalities. In his recent speech at Detroit, he comes out flat-footed for a single gold standard; and for the non-coinage of any more silver until the nations of the world shall have made up their minds to restore silver to its old-time parity with gold, which they would probably never do while we refused to coin silver ourselves. The meaning of this course is clear. It would retain our present silver coinage—amounting to some $600,000,000—just as it would retain the treasury notes, purely as a flat money supplementary to gold. This silver would, in truth, be worth, in market value, 50 cents on the dollar, because its qualities as a primary money equal to gold would be removed without hope of future restoration. Then, when this debased silver should be retired, as it would soon be, in consequence of its anomalous standing before the law, Mr. Eckels would patch out our limited stock of primary gold money by the issue of state bank notes, worth perhaps a cent on the dollar. This is the Eckels notion of a "sound currency;" and in behalf of such a currency as this,—for the most part, a flat currency, pure and simple, having only a small quantity of appreciating gold behind it for purposes of redemption, and retaining this gold only so long as the Gotham gold-exporters would refrain from shipping it to London—he would literally destroy the American silver industry, in which American capital once found profitable investment and American labor remunerative employment. Free trade could do no worse a deed.

If Mr. Eckels' kind of money is the kind which President Cleveland calls "sound money," it is a safe guess that the American people will have none of it. We do not, on the other hand, believe that they would care to try the risky experiment of the unlimited free coinage of silver; for the reason that while this might work to their advantage, if given a fair chance, the sentiment against it is too strong at this time to allow it such a chance. But why should we not try the experiment of coining the silver produced in American mines, at a ratio, say, of 20 to 1, protecting the same from foreign competition by a high tariff, just as we protect other American industries which are threatened by the low prices of free trade Europe? It is argued by some that foreign security-holders would get scared if we should do this. A sufficient reply should be that to have foreign money-lenders scared without due reason would be preferable to having home business men ruined and home industry paralyzed by the inevitable contraction of our currency which would follow the permanent establishment of gold monometallism.

We suspect that it is time for protection Republicans to quit training with the free trade, gold standard wing of the Democratic party, and to get into line with their party platform for an American policy of genuine bimetallism.

Why?

The important information is vouchsafed by Walter Wellman in a letter from Washington to the Chicago Times-Herald that "President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham are firm and enthusiastic believers in the Monroe doctrine, and at the first moment they believe that doctrine to have been violated they will act in a manner fully satisfactory to the most enthusiastic friends of American institutions."

This recalls the old couplet:

"Perhaps you did well to dissemble your love,
But why did you kick me down stairs?"

Time to Clean Up.

Dr. Allen was justified the other evening in calling the attention of the board of health to the unsanitary condition of numerous vacant lots within the city's limits, and the board very properly decided to request the chief of police to bring the offenders to book. The practice in vogue of dumping all kinds of refuse material upon such lots is one to be resolutely repressed. Much of this refuse should go to the crematory. The remainder, before being used for "filling-in" purposes, should be thoroughly disinfected, under proper supervision; and afterward covered with sufficient soil to prevent the spread of obnoxious odors.

Those who have had occasion recently to visit the base ball park will recall the pungent smell which arises from one of these offal dumps situated alongside the road just west of the river. It is not possible to believe that such a smell can be conducive to health. Yet almost an acre of disease-breeding material here lies uncovered to every wind that blows, and carts continually add to the quantity. There could be no objection to this method of disposing of waste material were the material properly disinfected and then buried. But simply to dump it in a heap where every wind and rain may carry its pestilential germs to unknown distances on missions of evil is like absurdly trifling with danger.

We mention this particular plague-spot because just now it is generally known and condemned. There are, however, dozens of other places fully as pestilential; and now is the proper time for the municipal authorities to take action in the premises. Meanwhile, those householders who augment the vacant-lot evil by maintaining back-yard nurseries of disease and funerals can do no better service for themselves and for the public than to institute a thorough cleaning-up. It is impossible for the police to do everything. Let every citizen consider that he has been appointed a special sanitary committee of one, for the purpose of putting things into proper condition. The city's good health should be a concern of every resident of Scranton.

That Philadelphia Investigation.

A large number of the foremost citizens of Philadelphia, feeling that the public interests were not receiving proper attention from the municipal councils of that city; and, also, that, under the Bullitt charter, no effective inquiry into suspected dereliction could be accomplished by local initiative, have petitioned the Pennsylvania senate to appoint a committee to investigate the workings of that charter. The request is not parallel to that which called the famous Lexow committee into existence, for the reason that it contemplates merely such an inquiry into the workings of the Bullitt charter as will enable the legislature to decide whether a revision of that charter will be necessary. It does not start with the assumption that the municipal government of Philadelphia is honeycombed with fraud and rottenness; nor is it likely that it would end with such an assumption verified. Therefore, the warning cry of certain Philadelphia influences against such an inquiry, as expressed last week in councils, may, it would seem, be fairly disregarded.

It would be better from every point of view if the people of Philadelphia could muster up the courage and the strength to do their own investigating; but the virtual confession of a considerable number of them that they cannot do this brings a manifest duty to the door of the state senate. The charge has been publicly proclaimed that certain branches of the city government of Philadelphia are utterly unsatisfactory. This charge is brought by eminent Republicans and eminent Democrats alike. It is non-partisan, and it is generally believed. Under such circumstances we do not see how the Republican party can well afford to deny it, by refusing the request for an inquiry, preferred by the people most interested. If it should transpire that the suspicions of these persons were groundless, no harm would be done. If it should prove that they were founded on fact, the Republican party would get the credit for doing its duty toward the public; just as it would be condemned if it should shirk that duty.

The current notion that Senator Penrose's resolution is a piece of factional warfare does injury to the opposite faction by presupposing that it would suffer from a senatorial inquiry. The point at issue, however, rises far above personalities. It rises to the plane of public duty. If the people of Philadelphia are being misgoverned, it ought not to make any difference which party or faction is in control; the evils of that misgovernment ought to be eradicated, and the Republican party ought to be glad to be the means of that eradication. Parties exist for the welfare of the public; the public does not exist solely for the welfare of parties or factions of parties. As we have said, it would be better, very much better, if Philadelphians themselves could do their own investigating; but if they are unable to do this—and the consensus of opinion seems to be that they are unable—then the sooner the senate at Harrisburg comes to their rescue, the better for the future interests of the Republican party, both in Philadelphia and throughout the state.

In view of all the circumstances, the Penrose resolution should pass.

The contention of Rev. J. C. Hogan that he has been discriminated against because of his advocacy of prohibition views would have more force if it were proved that all ministers in the Wyoming conference who hold similar views had been similarly treated. It is suspected by many that the trouble with Mr. Hogan is not what he thinks, but the offensive and uncharitable manner in which he often speaks and writes concerning those who differ from him in opinion. Zeal without discretion; earnestness without charity and emphasis without common sense become, not virtues, but drawbacks. A minister who finds it necessary to use abusive language toward persons who do not vote as he votes shows by that fact that he lacks some the essential requisites of his lofty position.

Secretary Atherton, of the board of trade, is in receipt of a letter from the commissioners of Washington, D. C., with a copy of resolutions passed by them under date of January 21, which makes it obligatory upon all street railway companies of that city to place a certain style of safety "pick up" fenders on all cars operated by them, on or before April 1, 1895, under a penalty of $25 per day for each car not so equipped after that date. If Baltimore, Buffalo, Washington and other large cities require fenders to be used, why not Scranton?

The opening of the superbly-equipped Moses Taylor Hospital to the public at the actual cost of the service rendered is a fortunate forward step by the institution's management. Now if some liberal citizen should wish to provide a fund endowing a number of these public beds, thus freeing them to the public absolutely, would it conflict with the terms of the original endowment? The present waste of space in this hospital is deplored by all. Could it not thus be overcome without violence to the will of the generous founder?

General Kerwin, Mr. Platt's representative on the Gotham police board, refuses to comply with Mayor Strong's request that he resign. He bases his refusal largely upon the ground that since Mayor Strong was "elected as a Republican by Republican votes"—both of which premises are untrue—it is the mayor's duty to retain such Republicans in office as Mr. Platt dictates. The fact will one of these days dawn upon even General Kerwin's mind that Thomas C. Platt does not constitute a majority in the Republican party.

The Washington correspondents are in the field with cabinet deals for 1897. One story, printed yesterday, represented Governor McKinley as offering one cabinet portfolio and all the New York patronage to Thomas C. Platt in exchange for the support, next summer, of the New York delegation. It does not require a large experience in politics to convince any intelligent newspaper reader that this story is utterly absurd.

Mr. Cleveland's letter to Governor Stone, of Missouri, on the silver question, contains the threat that he will dismiss all federal officials who do not shout and work for his particular scheme of "honest money." But inasmuch as nobody yet knows authoritatively just what his august highness' particular scheme is, it is probable that few heads will fall.

It is announced that Theodore Roosevelt has senatorial ambitions. As a senator from New York he would be a decided improvement over the Hon. Edward Murphy, jr., of the brewing firm of Murphy & Co., Troy.

A specific explanation by Mr. Cleveland of his own idea of "sound money" would clear the murky political atmosphere like a lightning flash. But thunderous generalities only augment the prevalent perplexity.

It is exceedingly unfortunate that the present legislature cannot see its way clear to the institution of the first stages of road reform. The longer this matter is delayed, the more it will cost.

The party which wanted, with Grover Cleveland's consent, to restore the "wildcat" state bank currency of the past is a poor party to pose as the present champion of "sound money."

This administration might recoup its vanished revenues by a 50 per cent. export tax on title-wedding American heiresses; and little would be the popular complaint thereat.

Deputy Collector Craig gaily rides to the ball park with the Robinsons; and Colonel Fitzsimmons quietly saws wood.

Spanish generals, if they would pacify Cuba, should talk less and do more serious thinking.

THE NEW WOMAN.

O, the Twentieth Century Girl!
What a wonderful thing she will be!
She'll evolve from a mystical whirl
A woman unfettered and free;
No corset to cramped her waist,
No crimps to encumber her brain;
Unafraid, bifurcate, unlaced,
Like a goddess of old she will reign!

She'll wear bloomers, a matter of course;
She will vote, not a question of doubt;
She will ride like a man on a horse;
At the club late at night she'll stay out;
If she chances to love, she'll propose;
To blush will be quite out of date;
She'll discuss politics with her beaux
And outtalk her masculine mate!

She'll be up in the science of things;
She will smoke cigarettes; she will swear,
If the servant a dunning note brings,
Or the steak isn't served up with care.
No longer she'll powder her nose
Or cultivate even a curl,
Nor bother with fashion or clothes,
This Twentieth Century Girl.

Her voice will be heard in the land;
She'll dabble in matters of state;
In council her word will command,
And her whisper the laws regulate.
She will stand 'neath her banner unfurled,
Inscribed with her principles new;
But the question is what in the world
The New Century Baby will do?

—Chambers' Journal.

CONGRESSIONAL CHANGES.

Under the New Distribution, Lackawanna Will Form the Twelfth District and Luzerne the Thirteenth.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Harrisburg, May 5.—The congressional apportionment bill agreed upon by the house committee divides the state into thirty districts, an increase of two. One of these is given to Philadelphia and the other to Allegheny county. Their increase in population since the apportionment of 1887 entitle them to one congressman each. Besides, neither of these counties has been given a member of congress-at-large, the four gentlemen elected to this office in consequence of no re-apportionment being made having been residents of Mercer, Carbon, Susquehanna and Westmoreland. In the last congress the Republicans had 18 district congressmen and 2 at large, or 20 in all, and the Democrats 10. The Pennsylvania delegation in the Fifty-fourth congress will stand: Republicans, 28; Democrats, 2. Philadelphia will have six districts under the new apportionment. Five of these are surely Republican; the other is probably Democratic. The First district will be composed of the First, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth and Thirty-sixth wards; the Second of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth wards; the Third district of the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth Fifteenth and Twenty-ninth wards; the Fourth district of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-seventh wards; the Fifth district of the Nineteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth wards; the Sixth district of the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth wards.

Lackawanna Made the Twelfth.

The Seventh district, Chester and Delaware, gave over 5,000 Republican majority in 1892, and nearly 11,000 last fall. The Eighth, Montgomery and Berks, has hitherto been debatable. In 1892 Wanger, Republican, had 180 majority. Last fall he had 4,826. The Ninth, Northampton, Monroe, Carbon and Pike, has always been strongly Democratic. The Tenth, Berks and Lehigh, is known as the "Democratic Gibraltar." It gave Erdman 10,958 two years ago, but he only got 1,948 in 1894. Lancaster county forms the Eleventh district. The Republican majority runs from 9,000 to 12,000.

The Twelfth district is Lackawanna. It is now securely Republican. Luzerne, the Thirteenth, is also regarded as permanently anchored in the Republican column. The Fourteenth district is Schuylkill; Reilly, Democrat, represented it two consecutive terms, having 1,991 majority in 1892. Last year ex-Congressman Brumm, Republican, defeated him by 2,229 votes. The three anthracite districts have heretofore been doubtful. The Republicans now claim them as safe.

The Fifteenth district, Dauphin, Perry and Lebanon; the Sixteenth, Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming, and the Seventeenth, Tioga, Potter, Lycoming and Clinton, are surely Republican. The Eighteenth, Northumberland, Columbia, Montour and Sullivan, gave 5,393 Democratic majority in 1892. Singerly carried it last fall by 664 votes, but Kulp, Republican, had 894 majority over ex-Senator Buckalew. The district is now regarded as doubtful. The Nineteenth, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Snyder, Union, Franklin and Fulton, is solidly Republican. The Democrats have always carried the Twentieth, York, Cumberland and Adams, until last November, when Stahle, Republican, turned the Democratic majority of 1892 into a Republican majority of 2,384. Hastings only carried it by 47 votes.

The Allegheny Districts.

The Twenty-first, Cambria, Blair, Somerset and Bedford, and the Twenty-second, Westmoreland, Armstrong, Jefferson and Indiana, are Republican beyond doubt. Allegheny is divided into the Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth districts, all Republican. Fayette, Washington and Greene compose the Twenty-sixth district, a portion of Allegheny county having been detached from them. In 1892 Cleveland carried the three counties by 1,287 votes. Last fall Hastings carried them by 3,899. The Twenty-seventh district, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and Butler, is Republican; the Twenty-eighth, Crawford and Erie, brought Sibley to the front by sending him to congress in 1892, but retrieved itself by giving 2,464 majority against him last fall. Scott, Democrat, also carried it twice.

The Twenty-seventh district is changed, the counties of Clarion and Forest having been taken by the committee from the old Twenty-eighth and attached to it. The district is Republican, Clarion being the only Democratic county. As Forest will offset it, the district will give about the same majority that Venango, Warren, McKean and Cameron, the old district, always rolled up. The Thirtieth district is composed of Elk, Clearfield and Clinton, the remains of the old Twenty-eighth. In 1892, these, with Clarion and Forest, gave a Democratic majority of 4,031. Last fall the same counties elected Arnold, Republican, by 1,797. Elk, Clearfield and Center are naturally Democratic, although Hastings came within 74 votes last fall of carrying Elk and won out in Clearfield and Center by 1,027 and 821, respectively.

The Republicans certainly have 29 of the 30 districts. Of the other ten districts the Republicans have equal chance with the Democrats in at least five.

A CONTRAST.

Look on This Picture.

SCRANTON TRUTH: "OUR ENTERPRISING CONTEMPORARY, THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE, HAS ADDED A WILKES-BARRE DEPARTMENT TO ITS MANY OTHER ATTRACTIONS, WITH THE VETERAN JOURNALIST, COLONEL J. D. LACIAR, IN CHARGE OF IT. THE TRIBUNE IS TO BE CONGRATULATED ON SECURING THE VALUABLE SERVICES OF COLONEL LACIAR FOR THIS POSITION. THE TRIBUNE HAS ALSO ADDED ANOTHER COLUMN TO EACH OF ITS PAGES, MAKING THEM EIGHT COLUMNS WIDE. THESE SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENTS CANNOT FAIL TO GIVE INCREASED INTEREST AND VALUE TO OUR EXCELLENT CONTEMPORARY. COLONEL LACIAR HAS LONG BEEN KNOWN AS ONE OF THE ABLEST POLITICAL WRITERS IN THE STATE, AND WE ARE GLAD TO KNOW THAT HIS GRACEFUL AND FORCEFUL PEN IS TO REMAIN ACTIVE IN SCRANTON JOURNALISM."

Then Look On This One.

Joscranton's republican: "The Tribune has added another column to the page. The demand for poster advertising must be on the increase."

MEET IT SQUARELY.

Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.

The best advice that we can give to the Republican leaders of the state is that they should meet the issue raised by the Penrose resolution fairly and squarely. The inquiry is based on the demand of a very considerable number of highly reputable and influential citizens of Philadelphia that the operations of the Bullitt charter shall be carefully inquired into. No specific charges are made against any department of the city government, but expenditures have been largely increased since the present charter went into operation, and it is desirable to know whether the people are getting corresponding benefits, or whether the charter might not be improved in this and in other respects. If there is really nothing wrong either with the city government or with the operations of the Bullitt charter, it is all-important that the people should be thoroughly satisfied on those points. No possible harm can come to the party, either as regards Philadelphia or the state at large, from an investigation that will vindicate the municipal government of the chief city of the state against even the suspicion of extravagance or corruption.

A legislative committee is the only agency by which the work can be satisfactorily accomplished. The city council has not the power to get at the testimony, and if it had it would not use it for obvious reasons. Every consideration prompts to the conclusion that the resolutions should be passed and the issue squarely and frankly met. Suppose the committee shall refuse to report or the senate to adopt the resolutions, what inference would be drawn from such action? Would it not be tantamount to a confession that there was something rotten—something unsavory which those opposing an investigation are interested in keeping under cover? There is greater danger of injury to the party as a result of defeating the inquiry than by ordering it.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 1.59 a. m. for Monday, May 6, 1895.

Moon rises at 4.44 a. m.

A child born on this day will do well to profit by the example of Peter Mullen and not sign petitions at the request of Scranton lawyers until he knows where he is at.

From the cheerful tone of Dun & Co.'s weekly review it seems evident that the firm members have not perused any of the essays in defense of a single currency standard and against threatened bimetallism.

A spot which lightning strikes today will be forever free from its ravages, unless it be political lightning. The victim of this kind of lightning is continually getting in the way of stray bolts.

The announcement that Wall street will take a hand in suppressing the rapidly-growing silver movement ought to settle it. Anything advocated by Mr. Cleveland and Wall street should be a "go" with people who have to pay the freight.

Ajacchus' Advice.

Pay no attention to the man who remarks: Is it hot enough for you?" It will be hot enough for him hereafter.

Do not start upon a journey today unless you have a return ticket.

As Virgo predominates in Zodiac, do your fishing today. Fish are supposed to bite. If they do not, however, the markets may be consulted.

PAINT cracks.—It often costs more to prepare a house for repainting that has been painted in the first place with cheap ready-mixed paints, than it would to have painted it twice with strictly pure white lead, ground in pure linseed oil.

Strictly Pure White Lead

forms a permanent base for repainting and never has to be burned or scraped off on account of scaling or cracking. It is always smooth and clean. To be sure of getting strictly pure white lead, purchase any of the following brands:

"Atlantic," "Beymer-Bauman,"
"Jewett," "Davis-Chambers,"
"Fahnestock," "Armstrong & McKelvy."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.

REDUCTION IN
CHAMBER SUITS.

To close a few patterns of Chamber Suits, which we are dropping from our regular stock, we offer Suits reduced as follows:

			REDUCED FROM	TO
1	No. 742	Mahogany,	$135	$110
1	" 725	"	190	150
1	" 100 Im.	"	78	40
1	" 637	Curly Birch,	100	80
1	" 964	Oak,	65	45
1	" 1238	"	105	90
1	" 50½	"	32	28
1	" 1217	"	31.50	27
1	" 1227¼	"	40	35
1	" 1226	"	36	30
1	" 202½	"	32	27
1	" 214	"	37	30

The above Suits are first-class in workmanship and finish, and are cheap at our regular prices.

Hill & Connell, 131 AND 133 WASHINGTON AVE.

Remember

We have five floors filled with goods pertaining to the China, Glassware and Crockery trade.

In Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Lamps, Chandeliers

And Fancy Bric-a-Brac, Cut Glass and Silverware we are Headquarters.

Special Attention Paid To Furnishing Hotels.

THE GLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO., [LIMITED.] 422 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

THE WEBER PIANO

GUERNSEY BROS. 224 WYOMING AVE.

GOLDSMITH'S G.B. BAZAAR.

MAY STARTS RIGHT MERRILY.

Floods of Sunshine in our store, scarcely a counter but is sending in the light of the new month.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Shelves and counters full to tempting lots. Full in size, good in quality and make up.

Three extra specials are but incidents.

Six styles of gowns, trimmed with embroidery and tucks, only 49c.

Ten styles of Gowns, made from Hill cotton, full sleeves, double backs, neat narrow tucks and embroidery, the regular $1.25 kind, our price only 98 cents. Plenty of styles lower and higher price, this is only the happy medium.

White skirts, with dust protectors, wide and full at the bottom, ranging from 98 cents to $4.98.

CORSET COVERS.

Oh! such a variety you can find nowhere else, beginning at 20c, and soaring upwards to as fine as you could get made at home.

Children's and Infant's White Slips and Short Dresses, the finest Creations of the designer's art.

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.

You will possibly want one or the other to protect you now from the piercing rays of the sun or the beating rain drops.

A beautiful line of White Silk Coaching at $1.98.

A special line of Black Gloria 26-inch, twisted knot handles at $1.49, wear guaranteed.

3 DRESS GOODS THOUGHTS.

That will show you how easy it is to save if you know where to go.

At 75c. the Yard.

1,000 yards of 46-inch Double warp Black Brocaded Mohairs, one of the latest Parisian novelties.

At 59c. the Yard.

Navy and Black Storm Serges, 54 inches wide, made to sell at a much higher price.

At 85c. the Yard.

48-inch Parisian Wool novelties in Blacks only, a fabric that was made to sell at $1.25.

"ONE TOUCH OF NATURE makes all the world kin." The little touches that fixings make cause the boy to look well. It's a waist, perhaps, of the right colorings—may be a jaunty cap—likely a neck-dressing or bow, that will go with complexion, and it can be in the style of the suit. You can safely try us and patiently experiment for these happy results. Surely stock is large and varied enough to gratify exacting tastes.

Ladies' Extra Long Scarfs for Shirt Waists, 50 Cents

"THE SAMTERS," SQUARE DEALING CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND FURNISHERS,

Fine Stationery

Blank Books, Office Supplies.

EDISON'S MIMEOGRAPH And Supplies,

TYPE WRITERS' SUPPLIES

STEEL AND COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

REYNOLDS BROS., Stationers and Engravers, 317 LACKAWANNA AVE.

SPALDING .·. BICYCLES ARE THE BEST COASTERS.

Consequently they must run easier than any other wheel. Call and examine them.

C. M. FLOREY, 222 WYOMING AVENUE, Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

Good garden tools are a great help, but where shall we go to get them? Not to a grocery, not to a bakery, certainly. Might try a hardware store. But what hardware store? Ah, there you have it! Why, FOOTE & SHEAR CO.'S is the store for garden tools as well as hardware of most every kind. Every kind, in fact, except second rate stuff (sometimes passing for hardware.) Come and select.

FOOTE & SHEAR CO., 119 Washington Ave

—The secret is out. Not only do they say we do wahsing 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.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF SCRANTON.

Statement March 5, 1895, called for by the Comptroller of the Currency.

RESOURCES.

Loans	$1,430,774.91
Overdrafts	289.74
United States Bonds	80,000.00
Other Bonds	290,555.20
Banking House	28,074.46
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	943.75
Due from U. S. Treasurer	7,600.00
Due from Banks	263,791.18
Cash	159,876.86
	2,267,906.10

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000.00
Surplus	260,000.00
Undivided Profits	72,356.90
Circulation	71,800.00
Dividends Unpaid	520.50
Deposits	1,637,214.96
Due to Banks	26,013.74
	2,267,906.10

WILLIAM CONNELL, President.
GEO. H. GATLIN, Vice President.
WILLIAM H. PECK, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

William Connell, George H. Catlin, Alfred Hand, James Archbald, Henry Belin, jr., William T. Smith, Luther Keller.

Special attention given to business accounts. Interest Paid on time deposits.

May 3, 1895.

We Have Moved to No. 121 North Washington Avenue, Next First Presbyterian Church

New Store, New Styles, New Prices, and We Want You for a New Customer.

HULL & CO. FURNITURE DEALERS.

SECURITY, CONVENIENCE, PRIVACY.

THE Safe-Deposit Vaults OF THE Lackawanna Trust & Safe Deposit Co. 404 Lackawanna Ave.

OFFER exceptional facilities for the safe-keeping of Securities.
Boxes of all sizes and prices.
Large, light and airy rooms for the use and convenience of customers.
Entrance Only Through the Bank.

DR. HILL & SON ALBANY DENTISTS.

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

OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

DEXTER SHOE CO., Inc'p. Capital, $1,000,000. BEST $1.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD. "A dollar saved is a dollar earned."

This Ladies' Solid French Dongola Kid Button Boot delivered free anywhere in the U.S., on receipt of Cash, Money Order, or Postal Note for $1.50. Equals every way the boots sold in all retail stores for $2.50. We make this boot ourselves, therefore we guarantee the fit, style and wear, and if any one is not satisfied we will refund the money or send another pair. Opera Toe or Common Sense, widths C, D, E, & EE, sizes 1 to 8 and half sizes. Send your size; we will fit you. Illustrated Catalogue FREE

DEXTER SHOE CO., 143 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS. Special terms to Dealers.