

SCRANTON, JULY 22, 1895.

When Hastings wins a district con vention, it is due to "corporation bull-When Quay wins one-but, come to think of it, Quay has not won

Reaching for Susquehanna.

Having lost every other county in Northeastern Pennsylvania, Senator Quay is now moving heaven and earth to save Susquehanns, and capture the two delegates from that county. This s all the more remarkable in view of the fact that the rank and file of the Republicans of that county have always been against Senator Quay and his methods in politics. By the advice of that always-shrewd political leader, the late Hon. Myron B. Wright, the Sus- bles, ehanna delegates voted for Hastings, and against Delamater, in the convention five years ago. The Republicans of Susquehanna were for Hastings then. they were for Hastings last year, and they are for Hastings now.

When Senator Quay was in Scranton two weeks ago he sent for a few of his Aberents in Susquehanna. They came. met the senator at the Wyoming house. and a bargain was entered into by which the two Susquehanna delegates mised to him. This, without the least consultation with the Repubmition of the honest Republican masses channa who have been carefully kept in ignorance of that transacticians who responded to the summons held on the sixth. There remains, the deceived and betrayed Republican nry in our neighboring county

This The Tribune proposes to do. When they shall fully understand all that transpired between the senator and those who agreed to hand over to him the Susquehaga delegates there need be no fear of the result when the time comes to hold the primary elections on the 3rd of August. Susquehanna is to-day as constically anti-Quay and e as it always has he people have been kept in ignorance of the true situation. Once they fully understand the plans and schemes of the half-dozen local politicians who made the Wyoming house bargain there will be open revolt.

The Tribune proposes to give them the needed information before the delegate elections take place. If the Susquehanna Republicans shall then choose to confirm the Wyoming house bargain and hand over to Senator Quay pair of delegates who will misrepresent the well-known sentiment of Sus-

The verdict of Northampton joins hands with the verdict from Lackademand for fair play.

Justice to Publishers.

The need of amendment in the presthe following effect:

publication may institute a civil or crim-nal suit only in the county in which the publication has been printed. Punitive ges shall not be recovered in any action for libel. Premeditatively maous and false libels are crimes against rnalism and against society, and they uld be punished as such. No civil or ninel sult for libel shall be maintained unless the plaintiff or prosecutor shall, when informed of the publication of the allegel libel, promptly notify the publisher, editor or writer of the errors in the publication, and in the event of a full retraction there shall be no criminal suit, and damages may be recovered in a civil suit only to the extent of the actual pecuniary loss sustained by the plaintiff. When the claim exceeds \$1,000 the plaintiff must give satisfactory security to the court for payment of costa and reasonable fees. In all civil action for libel, the plea of justification shall be accepted as adequate when it is pleaded by the defendant that the publication is substantially true in every material respect, and the plea is established to the satisfaction of the court. Speculative libel suits, inspired chiefly or wholly by members of the bar who violate the fundamental principles of local sthics, shall preclude the appearance of such attorneys in the trial of any such case if it shall be shown that they have a common to the hands of a judge on account that the hands of a judge on account which they have a perceivan of the amount recovered. When

shall be summoned to try the case. When it is established that on account of personal or political passion or prejudice justice cannot be obtained from the regular panel, the judge trying the case shall appoint two impartial citizens of high character, each of whom shall belong to a different political party, as jury commissional party, as jury commissions of the state of the sta sioners to select twenty jurors, from whom a panel of twelve shall be selected.

The time has gone by in this country when newspapers were published chiefly for the opportunities which their publication gave editors to exploit private grudges. Journalism nowadays come a regular business, in which permanent success can be won only along lines of honesty and fair dealing. That being true, it is a gross injustice to continue to surround reputable editors and publishers with logal perils which, however suited to the different conditions of a prior generation, are today unnecessary, and which, in this age, operate not to the furtherance of justice but rather to the embarrassment of honest enterprise and the enrichment of pettifoggers and shysters.

When reguery is the only thing that profits by a law, it is safe to conclude that the law is in need of repairs. Judged by this standard, there cannot be a too sudden or a too thorough overhauling of the Pennsylvania libel law.

Senator Quay is an expert dodger but the people are in no mood to tolerate evasions concerning his compact with Cameron.

Mr. Quay's Clever Evasion.

Senator Quay has made public the reply which he recently sent to James S. Smyth, chairman of the Williamsport Republican city committee, who asked him the following questions:

First-Are you in favor of the nomina-United States by the Republican party? Second-Are you in favor of the nomiation and election of J. D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, as a senator of the United | voted down States from Pennsylvania to succeed him-

age of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1?

The senator replied as follows: First-I am in favor of the nomination of either Reed or McKinley for president. whichever of the two seems more available when the national convention assem-

tor Cameron, and our official relations are most agreeable. He has never intimated to me his desire for re-election, and it would certainly be most discourteous in me to declare either for or against my colleague in the absence of his pronounced andidacy, which can in nowise be ofattitude toward me I am not informed, at I am told that he is somewhere in Third-I am not in favor of the free

coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The second of these replies will bear a good deal of liberal interpretation lican masses of Susquehanna. It may between the lines. It is worded with necessary to make a full and an advoltness well calculated to do its ete expose of the Wyoming house distinguished author credit; but it is bargain in justice to and for the infor- not so adroit that one cannot perceive the plainness of his evasion. He is a "personal friend of Senator Cameron," indeed; but the trouble is he is more tion by the half-dozen or less local poli- than that. The records show that Cameron twice received his election of the senator. The delegate elections to the senate as a result of Mr. Quay's "personal friendship," and both times cust, and the county convention will be In the face of an active protest on behalf of the party at large. Will this therefore, abundant time to enlighten individual intimacy be stretched a third time to cover Senator Cameron's desire for re-election? . This is the point, we take it, upon which Mr. Smyth desired enlightenment; and we venture to say that he has not got it.

The fact is simply indisputable that Cameron's political vitality draws its sustenance from Quay's hitherto potent favor; but there are plain signs that Mr. Quay will not ugain be able to "deliver the goods,"

rupt half the individual coal operators?

For Christian Unity.

The keynote of the aim of the Pan-American congress of religions now in session at Toronto was well expressed opened, when he said: "If we fail to Jesus Christ taught and said, we hope quehanna Republicanism, that will be to get them to join in doing things He to a fair and impartial arbitration? their own affair. This paper will at did. Our purpose is to bring together least have done its duty as a public po- prominent learned people from among litical journal, whose purpose it is to clergymen, philanthropists, educators serve the best interests of the Repub- and statesmen, of all countries in the lican party of Pennsylvania, represent- two Americas, to consider the great soing, as it does, the better sentiment of cial, economic and moral problems perthe party in the Northeastern portion taining to human society, to develop fraternal feelings, eliminate prejudice creeds, but the same humanity; and if wanna and is equally eloquent in its and under one creed, we aim to bring debted railroads, by selling coal below

toward each other." A similar expression of purpose and hope has been voiced by Charles C. ent antiquated libel law in this state, Bonney, of Chicago, who presided at which is convincingly set forth in the the World's Parliament of Religions at to be ruined while amateurs experiment article elsewhere reproduced from the Chicago, during the fair. Said he: "I Philadelphia Press, naturally suggests consider the present time most auspiremedy; and this has been skilfully clous for such undertakings. The spirit outlined by Colonel Alexander K. Mc- of fraternity is literally 'in the air.' We Clure, who would emact a statute to hear from many quarters of efforts in tors of Wilkes-Barre and vicinity can this direction. For example, and as of Any person aggrieved by a newspaper most immediate interest, there is to them to mine it, and are willing, out of Island Beach immeditely following the congress at Toronto. Plans are also in course of formation for a series of congresses in connection with the Cotton States and International exposition, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., the coming autumn. Indeed, the spirit of unity may be said to be universal and the movement toward co-operation of the world's intellectual and moral forces finds earnest advocates and adherents among the peoples of earth. I think the world will see congresses of a simllar nature on special subjects held in a thousand different localities in which the work so auspiciously begun will be localized and thoroughly es-

> the people of different countries." It was Professor Wilcox, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, who, in discussing the world's religious parliament of which the Toronto gathering is an outgrowth, rejoiced in that great movement because of the Christian attitude in which it set Christianity toward the other religions; because the parliament laid stress on the great fundamentals of Christianity by which the world

tablished in the hearts and minds of

thall be summoned to try the case. When is to be saved, rather than on the sectarian shibboleths through which it is nore likely to be lost; because the parliament showed that, inferior as the ethnic faiths are to our world-wide religion, they really lay greater emphasis than we on various minor excellencies which we too much neglect; because Christianity, as an organizer of love, if it be, as we claim, superior to every ethnic religion, will show its sharp con trast with them best by being set sid by side with them in friendly confer ence, not by being held distinctly aloof The same remarks apply with almost equal pertinency to the Toronto conress, which brings Jew, Protestant and Catholic Christian and creedless Humanitarian into close fellowship and intimate mutual comprehension.

General Harrison has one console ion. He is not the only man who is attracting the pernicious attentions of he campaign liar.

More Quay Defeats.

On Saturday county conventions were held in Northampton and Sullivan counties, and in Center (Hastings' own county) the delegates to the county convention were elected. In each of these three counties the supporters of Senator Quay sustained disastrous defeat. In the Northampton convention, after the election of four Hastings delegates motion to instruct them to support Quay for chairman of the state committee was laid on the table by a vote of three to one. The convention was composed of more than 200 delegates, of whom less than one-fourth were Quay men. The Sullivan convention was so nearly unanimous for Hastings that Quay's candidate for delegate to the state convention withdrew before tion of Senator J. D. Cameron, of Penn-sylvania for the office of president of the tempt was made to instruct for Quay tempt was made to instruct for Quay for chairman of the state committee, but the proposition was promptly

The most interesting contest on Saturday, however, was that in Center county, Governor Hastings' home. For a number of days the supporters of Quay had been boasting that they would defeat Hastings in his own county, thereby forcibly illustrating his unpopularity. The delegate elections were held and the result was the election of 112 Hastings men and 12 Quay supporters. This is a just and proper rebuke of the indecency of antagonizing the governor at his own home The result of Saturday's contests is that Hustings receives the accession of seven delegates and Quay none. As a matter of fact, Quay has not carried a single county since he announced himself a candidate for chairman of the state committee. All the delegates he has were elected before the senator declared war against the state adminis-

The Scranton Republican undoubtedly ought to admit that it deliberately lled about Representative Farr. But the chances are it will not.

Must Be Very Well-to-Do.

The esteemed Wilkes-Barre Record is curiously disposed to make a martyr of the mismanaged Reading railroad. It pathetically observes: "Ever since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary this road has been making serious sacrifices for the sake of peace. Why it political necessities when the time voluntarily became a victim of its rivals now. But evidently the worm has turned at last and after many years of servitude is demanding that it be treated with some degree of justice. Of course its sudden determination to fight for its rights is causing the same disturbance that always follows when the long suffering in any sphere of action must finally do or die for self-preservation. The trade has been so accustomed to the immolation of the Reading that Is it on the principle of misery loving it really has been thrown into somecompany that the Reading railroad, thing like a panic by its persistent, he being itself bankrupt, wants to bank- role and defiant attitude for better treatment."

It is a sufficient answer to our contemporary to note the fact, universally attested by experience, that the man whose cause is just never fears to submit it to arbitration. If the Reading's by Secretary Sherin before the congress claim for 21 per cent. stood on such solid ground as the Record would have dogmatically decline to submit the issue Their blunt refusal to do this is strong presumptive proof that they feared to

Our contention, however, is not aimed with a view to provoke an argument as to the abstract merit of the Reading's claims. The real point at issue is a principle, which may be fairly stated and hate from people having different thus: Shall the courts permit honest individual coal operators to be driven to we fail to bring them into one church the wall in order that hopelessly inthem into one state of fraternal feelings cost for the sake of the profit to be had in its haulage, may support three receivers in luxury and pay a small percentage of the fixed charges? In other words, are the men who own coal mines with insolvent railroads at fancy salaries? This is the question involved in the present status of the anthracite coal trade. If the independent operaafford to sell coal for less than it costs be a church unity congress at Oak sympathy for the Reading railroad, to go on doing this indefinitely, they must be in much better circumstances than the majority of men engaged in their line of business up this way. .

The natural affiliations of Susque hanna county are certainly not with Senator Quay nor with the principles and methods which he represents. The wholesome and unselfish party loyalty for which that county is noted it utterly at variance with the spoils-mongering, rule-or-ruin traditions of Quaylam; il consequently has nothing to gain and much to lose in a purchased alliance with the junior senator. Believing as they undoubtedly do in justice and fair play, the Republicans of Susquehanna will not be in a hurry to humiliate the state administration at the beck of a half-dozen Quay manipulators who already have in their inside pockets substantial tokens of the junior senator's

We would not be in the least surprized to see Senator Quay, before many days go by, publicly confess his

would eliminate all traces of bitterne and restore Hermony with a capital H.

That Harrison declination story was absurd on its face; for a man canno well refuse what has not yet been of

expect to see Editor Jones' sore toe yet brought round without a scar.

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

Quay Is Cameron's Savior. Quay Is Cameron's Savior.

Philadelphia Bulletin: "It may be entirely true that Mr. Quay is not now booming' Cameron either for the senate or the presidency; in fact, Mr. Quay is concerned chiefly in booming himself, and finds his hands full enough in undertaking that up-hill job. But there is no intelligent Republican who does not understand that whatever future Cameron or Cameronism may have in Pennsylvania politics is involved wholly in the success of the Quay campaign. Quay is the one and the Quay campaign. Quay is the one and only strong prop that now sustains the house of Cameron, and the house itself will fall when that prop is taken away

Quay Not a Reformer.

Pittsburg Dispatch: "An alliance between Senator Quay and the people, on the platform of an elevation of the character of legislation; franchises regulated to sethe cheapness of competition; snakes cure the cheapness of competition; snakes and jobs killed in the legislature as soon as they make their appearance; economical government and lowered taxes; a carefully organized school system, free from politics, and the entire plan of government based on the popular interests alone, would involve such benefits to the public that it is superfluous to enlarge upon them. But this is a platform heretofore regarded as ideal in the system of poli-

Why Should He Want It?
Philadelphia Press: "Not a pretence of a valid reason has been given by Senator Quay or his friends why he should seek the chairmanship of the state committee. With 200,000 majority the state is not in doubt. His abilities as an organizer are not needed in that place. Why should he want it? Not he or any friend has ven-tured to answer. We challenge the production of an answer from any of them. The explanation of this failure is that there is no answer which they can openly

Don't Comfort the Enemy. Lansford Leader: "The duty of Repub-licans in this state is to stand by the Republican administration. Nothing would please the Democratic party in Pe vania more than to see the party which elected Governor Hastings to the govern-orship by such an overwhelming majority turn him down ere eight months of

Where It Must Stop. Easton Free Press: "The Republican of either faction who dares lift his hand in revolt or encourage his supporters so to wants this controversy to stop in the state convention and woe betide him who drags

Ouny Organ's Misinformation. Huntingdon Journal: "The week closed with indications favorable to Quay's side in his battle for supremacy. The sena-tor wins in the Lackawanna First district, which he conceded to the opposition, and while the Second instructs for Judge Willard and Hastings, the instructions are also for Quay for state chairman-all he

Pertinent Questions.

Doylestown Republican: "During eight years of the past twelve a Democrat has been governor of this state. Why? Quay was in control of the party machinery right along. Is that good leadership? Is that why there is a desire to give him absolute control of the party organiza-

Will Look Like a Waterloo. Wilkes-Barre Times: "If Luzerne county does as well as Lackawanna for Governor Hastings the battle of the delegates at Harrisburg will look like a Waterloo for Messrs. Quay, Cameron & Co."

Delegates Are What Count. Wilkes-Barre Record: "Talk is cheap but it is delegates that count. The Quay organs are doing a good deal of talking just now, but the Hastings people are

Quay Forces People to Fight Him. Hazleton Sentinel: "So Quay has threatened the congressmen that he would de-feat all their bills unless they turn in for get all people to agree as to what us infer, why did the Reading receivers him. The congressman who goes with

Jumped on the Wrong Side. Wilkes-Barre Times: "It's a long road that has no turn and after an extended season of political success Mr. Beranton

Has Made Many Mistakes. Hazleton Sentinet: "Quay's matchless leadership holds the record for fatal mis-

LIBEL LAW REFORM.

From the Philadelphia Press. During the past two or three years there has been a general movement through the country for a just reform of libel legislation. This broad and reason-

libel legislation. This broad and reasonable demand has not grown out of any individual case and has not been limited to any particular locality. Nor has it been inspired by the slightest desire to remove any just restraints upon reckless and licentious journalism, or to diminish legitimate protection for the citizen and full responsibility for defamatory publications. On the contrary, it has sought only to eliminate the remains of an antiquated code and has asked only for what appeals to the reason and justice of every fair-minded man, whether journalist or

The extent of this sentiment for libel reform is attested in the fact that reform libel acts have recently passed in many states. Minnesota was one of the first to place herself on more modern ground. Indiana and Illinois followed her legislation at their last sessions. Georgia undertook to enact a similar law, but a blunder left serious imperfections which will be rectified at the next session. In Massachusetts such a measure was brought for the serious imperfections which will be rectified at the next session. rectified at the next session. In Massachusetts such a measure was brought forward, but failed of final adoption and another effort will be needed to complete it. This agitation, reaching from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, shows the widespread demand for reform legislation on the subject. In most of these cases the reform law was passed without opposition because its justice was universally recognised. The central principle running through it is that, while actual damages from a libelous publication should be paid, punitive damages shall not be allowed unless a correction was asked and refused.

There is no state where reform libel legislation is more needed than Pennsylvania. Be far as civil actions are concerned we are living under the old common law, and atthough the substantial truth of a publication may be absolutely demonstrable, justification can not be pleaded unless literal accuracy in every

counterfeit twenty-dollar coin be passed, justification is precinded for the statement that it was a counterfeit twenty-dollar note. Beyond this harshness of an antiquated code the laws of Pennsylvania as now interpreted discriminate against newspaper publishers in the most unjust and oppressive manner. We will specify the most flagrant points:

I. Newspaper publishers and editors ar the only class of citizens who can be in dicted criminally in any county of the dicted criminally in any county of the state or in any county of any other state in which the newspaper is circulated. The recent decision of Judge Brown in the case of Mr. Dana established that he could not be removed to the District of Columbia, but that decision applied only to the District. The law as to counties within a state remains. Any other offense can be indicted and tried only where the offense is actually committed. But newspaper editors charged with libel can be indicted in a dozen or fifty counties at the same in a dozen or fifty counties at the same time, and can be dragged, as they have been dragged, from Philadelphia to places hundreds of miles away. This is a discrim-ination of the law that applies to no other class, and it has been and can be applied most oppressively, without serving any end of justice. Upon what ground can it

II. Newspaper publishers and editor are practically, except in rare and aggra-vated cases, the only class of citizens from whom by a recognized code punitive damages can be recovered in civil action It is not disputed that the plaintiff ough to recover such damages as he may prov to have been actually sustained; but in ar action for libei under our law as now construed he may be awarded an indefinite amount beyond the actual injury. Puni tive damages have no proper place civil action for libel. The term itself im-plies not compensation but punishment, and punishment is the penalty for crime which is defined and punished by the criminal law. As it is, a plaintiff can in stitute a civil action and secure both com pensatory and punitive damages, and ther a criminal suit to administer a punishmen already inflicted. Where there is the right both of civil and criminal action punitive damages—that is, damages of punition or punishment—are alien to the civil suit which is a trial of the plaintiff's injury and not of the defendant's crime.

III. Newspaper publishers and editors are the only class of citizens who can be held guilty of malice by the mere presumption of law without any affirmative impossibility. It was clearly the intent that a privileged publication—that is, a publication which is an actual matter of public interest and within the legitimate scope of journalism-should not in itself carry the presumption of malice, but that malice must be distinctly proved. But later judicial interpretation has distorted the original and just construction, and holds that a publication which charges directly or by innuendo a criminal offense is in itself premeditated malice by legal presumption. And this, too, even when the publisher or editor had no previous nowledge of the publication.

There are other wrongs involved in the existing laws as they have been inter-preted and applied which need not here be ecited. But these distinct and palpab liscriminations against journalists are so positive reform legislation. Honorable and responsible journalism does not pro-pose to diminish just protection to private character against public assault; but it does demand, and rightfully de-mands, fair protection for itself against speculative harpies and oppressive dis-criminations. Many other states have passed reform libel laws with the concurrences of all classes. Pennsylvania ought to join this general movement. The newspapers of the state, without dis-tinction of party or association, ought to nite for the assertion of their own man good and interest. They ought to make common cause and carry the question into the halls of legislation. They ask nothing more than right and they ought to tolerate nothing else,

CONVENTION CALL.

Third Legislative District.

Glenburn-W. S. Palmer. Gouldsboro-R. C. Drum. Greenfield-W. O. Worth. Lackawanna township, South David D. Griffiths. Lackawanna township, West district-John McCrindle.

Lackawanna township, East districtach. Gray. Lackawanna township, Northeast disrict—Charles Bray. Lackawanna township, Southwest dis

rict—Thomas Lovering. La Plume—Frank M. Chase, Lehigh-Frank D. Lewis. Madison-John S. LaTouche, Newton-George P. Myers, North Abington-F. M. Francis. Old Forge, First district—R. Willis Rees. Old Forge, Second district — Henry

Old Forge, Fourth district-Patrick Ransom-W. F. Sandway.

Scott-Charles M. Grosvenor.
Seranton, Sixth ward, Third districtThomas W. Jones.
Spring Brook-Evan Jones.
South Abington-N. S. Davis.
Taylor, First ward-John H. Evans. Taylor, Second ward-Dr. J. W. Houser Taylor, Third ward-John D. Atherton. Taylor, Fourth ward-Burgess Griffiths Taylor, Fifth ward-John F. Tubbs. Waverly-F. A. Parker.

J. E. WATKINS, Chairman E. J. NORTHUP, Secretary. Taylor, Pa., July 17, 1895.

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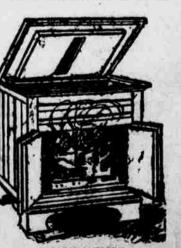
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