The Cat and the King.

By STANLEY J. WEYWAN.

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and I had little hope. The King was time kept at bay began to return upon

the physician asked.
"A little before ten fast evening." I

gone for speech.
"Ah! And the man?" "An hour later."

Du Laurens shook his head, and was preparing to lay down the cat, which he to bed, had taken in his hands, when some aplarge swelling under its chin." No one answered.

"Give me a pair of scissors," he conred; and then after a minute, when they had been handed to him, and he



gravely, "this is not so simple as I

The King uttered an exclamation of he said. "Some milk that—" "Pardon, sire," Du Laurens answered,

positively. "A draught of milk, how- so abominable a suspicion attaching to ever drugged, does not produce an ex- my house; and as soon as I could bend

omething like a meer poteon-chamber and hollow

But pre is no spection of that seek, having indeed disappeared from there," I said. It us be clear. Do you that time. This was the gipsy-girl, say that the cat did not die of the whom La Trape had mentioned, and

on of thought, "what of La never discovered.

He turned, and with him all eyes, to

lrink?" the physician asked after a "More than half a pint," I answered.
"And what besides?"
"Agestary of the King's posset, and

"And for supper? What did you have?" the leech continued, addressing himself to his patient: "I had some wine," he answered fee-

a little lemonade."

bly. "And a little Frontignac with the butler; and some honey-mead that the cipsy-wench gave me. "The gipsy-wench?"
"The butler's girl, of whom I spoke."

M. Du Laurens rose slowly to his feet, and, to my amazement, dealt the prostrate man a hearty kick, bidding him at the same time to rise. 'Get up, fool! Get up," he continued, harshly, yet with a ring of triumph in his voice, "all you have got is the colle, and it is no more than you deserve. Get up, I say, and beg his majesty's pardon!" "But," the King remonstrated in a

sone of anger, "the man is dying!" "He is no more dying than you are sire," the other answered. "Or, if he is, It is of fright. There, he can stand as

And to be sure, as he spoke, La Trape crambled to his feet, and with a mien between shame and doubt stood staring at us, the very picture of a simpleton. It was no wonder that his jaw fell and als impudent face burned; for the room shook with such a roar of laughter, at first low, and then as the King joined in it, swelling louder and louder, as few us had ever heard. Though I was not a little mortified by the way in which we had deceived ourselves, I could not help joining in the laugh; par-ticularly as the more closely we reviewed the scene in which we had n part, the more absurd seemed the be obtained; but at length Henry, quite sted by the violence of his mirth. old up his hand. I seized the oppor-

Why, you rascal!" I said, addressing "Why, you rascal." I said, addressing Ita Trape, who did not know which way to look, "where are the ten crowns of which you defrauded the scullion?"
"To be sure," the King said, going off into another roar. "And the third

"Yes," I said, "you scoundrel; and the

ing saluted the King, knelt down by sick man, and felt his pulse; while all stood round, looking down on the two with grave faces. It seemed to me drop so many threats. But the indisbuts eyes were growing dim, position which excitement had for a the first to break the silence. "You me; and I was presently glad to drop the said. "You can save the subject and retire to my own apart-

ments, leaving the King to dress. "Pardon, sire, a moment," the physician answered, rising from his knees.
Where is the cat?"

Consequently, I was not with him when the strange discovery which followed was made. In the ordinary lowed was made, in the ordinary lowed was made. ome one brought it, and M. Du Lau-course of dressing, one of the servants a, after looking at it, said curtly: going to the fire-place to throw away a "It has been poisoned."

La Trape uttered a groan of despair.

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La Trape uttered a groan of despair. At what hour did it take the milk?" He moved them, and in a minute small snake crawled out, hissing and darting out its tongue. It was killed, seeing that La Trape was too far and then it at once occured to the King that he had the secret of the cat's death. He came to me hot-foot with the news, and found me with Du Laureng, who was in the act of ordering me

I confess that I heard the story almost pearance led him to examine it again with apathy, so ill was 1. Not so the and more closely, "Why what is this?" physician. After examining the snake be exclaimed, in a tone of surprise, as which by the King's orders had been he took the body to the window. "There brought for my inspection, he pronunced that it was not of French origin. "It has eccaped from some snakecharmer" he said.

The King seemed to be incredulous. "I assure you that I speak the truth, sire," Du Laurens persisted.
"But how then did it come in my

"That is what I should like to know. sire," the physician answered, severely; and yet I think that I can guess. It was put there. I fancy, by the person who sent up the milk to your chamber." "Why do you say so?" Henry asked. "Because, sire, all snakes are inordinately fond of milk."

"Ah!" the King said, slowly, with hange of countenance and a shudder which he could not repress; "and there was milk on the floor in the morning." Yes, sire; on the floor, and beside the head of your bed."

But at this stage I was attacked by a fit of illness so severe that I had to break in on the discussion, and beg the King to withdraw. The sickness increased on me during the day, and by noon I was prostrate, seither taking interest in anything, nor allowing others, who began to fear for my life, to diver had removed the fur, "Ha!" he said, their attention. After twenty-four hours I began to mend, but still several The cat has been poisoned, days elapsed before I was able to debut by a prick with some sharp instru-ment." vote myself to business; and then I found that, the master-mind being absent, and the King, as always, neredulity. "But it drank the milk." warm in the pursuit, nothing had been done to detect and punish the criminal.

quiry. At the first stage, however, I What does?" the King asked, with came to an impasse; the butler, who had been long in my service, cleared "Ah, that is the question," the phy- himself without difficulty, but a few ician answered. "A ving, perhaps, questions discovered the fact that a person who had been in his department on the evening in question was now to "Time no proof that it did," he an-to need the more elucidation the farther I pushed the inquiry. In the end I had whose presence in my household seemed at it died of poison administered by the butler punished, but though my agents sought the girl through Paris, "But then," I answered, in no little and even traced her to Meaux, she was

The affair, at the King's instance, was not made public; nevertheless, it gave the unfortunate equerry, who still lay him so strong a distaste for the Arsenal ingly morrbund, with his head that he did not again visit me, nor use ped on some cushions. M. Du Lauthe rooms I had prepared. That later, rens advanced to him and again felt his when the first impression wore off, he pulse, an operation which appeared to bring a slight tinge of color to the stading cheeks. "How maich milk did he



his enemies prevailed over my utmost precautions, and robbed me of the best of masiers; strangely enough, as all the world now knows, at the corner of that very Rue de la Feronnerie which he had seen in his dream (The End.)

THE NEW WOMAN.

Hero is a Prohibition Authority who

From The People. The average man, particularly if he be a newspaper man, is disposed to speak flip-pantly of the new woman, and make weak jokes about hair-pins, chewing gum, gossip and bloomers. No doubt woman has her vices, and there may be some slight basis for the frivolous allusions to her habits, but a fair comparison of her vices with those of a man cannot do otherwise than put the man to shame. The corner loafers who talk poktics and blacken the characthan blocs the sewing society. Chewing gum is a virtue compared with chewing tobacco or even smoking it.

Woman today, as she has ever been, is the mainspring of every movement for the amelioration of the race. That she should grow restive under the restraints should grow restive under the restraints that have been imposed upon her is but natural, and the surprising thing is that she has endured them so long. We have graciously opened up two or three new occupations in which she may work for a Lving at half the salary we would pay a "Yes," I said, "you scoundrel; and the third puppy?"
"Ay, and the gipey girl?" the King continued. "The butler's wench, what of her? And of your evil hving? Begone, begone, rascal!" he continued, falling into a fresh paroxysm, "or you will kill us in earnest. Would nothing else do for you but to die in my chamber? Begone!"

I took this as a hint to clear the room, sot only of La Trape himself but of all; and presently only I and Du Laurens took the saved that in some constituential to the same work, notwithstanding she does the work better. We have growled about her dress not for years but for centuries, and as soon as she adopts something a bit neater and more sensible than our own, we set up a howl about the new woman losing her femininity. Altogether woman, whether you call her new or old, is an infinitely better citizen than the average man. She does not support a lot of salions and dens by paying tribute to an imaginary thirst. She runs her own affairs with modesty, decency and honesty, and cakes care of her husband as well. Her good sense, her courage, help devotion, are worth more to the world that an army of average men.

It is stated that in some constituenties new of an and to the same work notwithstanding she have made to the same work notwithstanding she does the work better. We have growled and more sensible that one of the new of the man the adopts something a bit neater and more sensible the new woman losing her femininity. Altogether woman, whether you call her new or old, is an infinitely better citizen than the average man. She does not support a lot of salions and dens by paying tribute to an imaginary thirst. She runs her own any doctors have failed to cure you, an of a set and the saliery we would pay a man to do the same work, notwithstanding she does the work hor or years but the average man. She does not support a lot of salions and dens by paying tribute to an imaginary thirst. She runs her own days doctors have failed to cure year, and call the saliery we will be refunded. This company

they will please to do right. Our judgment and theirs may not upon all questions be upon the past, that her intuition will reach the right conclusion ages in advance of the slow and painfully laboring ma-chine which we men call our reason. Upon moral questions women have been upon the right side. We are sure they would be equally right upon political questions, be equally right upon political questions, and as to dress, a woman knows more about it in securing attractive and inex-pensive effects by instinct than all the en in the world could teach her in a thou sand years.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS. Causes Which Have Led to the Libera

Rout-The Part Played by the Labor Men and the Socialists-Where the Liquor Interest Got in Its Work. Correspondence of the Evening Post. London, July 17.-It would be an easy

matter to fill a page of the Evening Post in explaining the numerous reasons for the unprecedented Tory successes which have attended the elections in the large English towns.

There is no denying the fact that the Aberals were demoralized and unprepared for a general election. For ighteen months they had known it was coming, and might be on them any day. But they were all at sixes and sevens in the house of commons; their great leader was gone; their new leader had no enthusiasm for the two causes to which the Liberal party is at present committed; their Irish allies were broken into factions, and were quarelling bitterly one with another; the Liberal electioneering funds were unusually low; the party was menaced by the Socialistic labor movement, the strength of which it was almost impossible to gauge; and in scores of constituencies in which the Liberals had always hitherto a fighting chance they were without candidates up to the very ve of the dissolution of Parliament. Never since there was a Liberal party in England has it gone into a general lection in worse heart than it went into the recent contest. One has to go back more than a hundred years, to the early days of the agitation for the first reform bill, and the overshadow-ing of Liberalism in England by the French Revolution, to find a parallel to the conditions prevailing in the Liberal party at the present time. There has been nothing like them during the present century. The Liberals went into the election in a condition of hopeless. ness. In the first three days after the sending out of the writs more than 100 Tories were chosen without any kind of opposition. The hopelessness and demoralization of the Liberals increased as the borough elections proceeded, and one after another of their leaders met with disaster in the large towns.

The most obvious cause for many of these defeats has been the action of the Independent Labor party. So far these Socialists have not elected a single candidaté. Keir Hardle, who was in the last house of commons, has been defeated by the Tories at West Ham, and is not likely to obtain a seat elsewhere. In fact, hardly one of their candidates had a chance of election. The leaders ernal swelling with a small blue punc- my mind to the matter I began an in- of the Independent movement were well aware of this; but from the time it was organized in 1892 and all through this election the policy of the Labor party has been, as the leaders phrase it, to smash the Liberal party and to carry over some portion of the working class electorate into the Socialist party. In this they have undoubtedly succeeded They nominated twenty-nine or thirty candidates in England and Scotland; and in every case it was a Liberal seat or a chance for a Liberal candidate Jeopardized by the action o the Socialists. The movement has been shown to be much more widely extended than was believed before the polling began, and its adverse effect upon the fortunes of the Liberal party is not to estimated only by the number of can-

didates who were put up in opposttion to the Liberals. Where the Socialistic Labor men were unable to nominate a candidate, it was their policy to abstain from voting, and the returns in the borough elections show that where there were no candidates this policy of abstention was generally followed. Sir William Harcourt owes the loss of his seat at Derby to the ocal veto bill and the intense and active hostility of the liquor interest, but his defeat was in some measure due to the absence from the polls of working-class voters who hitherto had thrown in their lot with the Liberal party. In other large towns the Liberals also suffered from this new method of fighting parliamentary elections; while n Manchester, in Newcastle, Hallfax, Rochdale, and other places the loss of Aberal seats is obviously entirely due o the presence of the third-party candidates. As a result of their present in Bradford, that borough, hitherto the stronghold of old-fashiened Radicalism. and returning three members to the louse of commons, is now without a single Liberal member; and at Rochdale, for only the third, or fourth time since 1832, the Tories are now in posession of the seat. In Scotland the Labor men have pursued the same tactics and with somewhat similar results

to the Liberal party. This new movement and its wide deelopment have caused the greatest onsternation among Liberals, who now fear that it will tell as adversely against them in the elections in th county divisions, in the industrial districts, as it has done in the boroughs. They are at a loss to know how the Socialists raised the money for the campaign. The Socialists certainly know now to conduct an electoral fight with least possible expenditure. They spend nothing on newspaper advertising, next to nothing on printing, nothing for the hire of halls for public meetings, and they have no paid agents. Still, notwithstanding these economies, \$200 or \$250 is necessary to pay the re turning officers' charges in the large poroughs, and the Liberals are greatly exercised as to how all this money has been raised. If the Socialists can find money in this way to fight thirty elections, and if they abstain from voting in all the constituencies in which they cannot put up candidates, as matters now stand, there is hardly any limit to the mischief they can work on the Liberal party.

It is stated that in some constituen-

cles the liquor interest has found the money to finance the Socialist candi-dates. And there is adequate ground for believing there is some truth in these statements. The brewing and distilling trades have always been on the side of the Tories. Here and there s a brewer who is a Liberal. McEwan of Edinburgh is a Liberal; so is Whitbread of Bedford. Both were in the ast house of commons. But the overwhelming mass of brewers and publicans and of the shareholders in English brewing and distilling companies are Tories. Their interests were assailed but never put in any actual danger, by Sir William Harcourt's veto bill.

The bill was not taken to seond reading. Had it got that far in the house of commons it would have been defeated by the votes of the Nationalists, and of a number of English Liberals who made no secret of their opposition to the measure. The bill, however, disturbed the liquor trade quite as much as though it were a measure which had some chance of becoming law; and at this election the trade has risen as a body to defeat the party which was responsible for the introduction of the bill into the house of commons. The measure has been decried by the brewers as one which would depreciate the value of every brewery share in the kingdom; and the share and debenture holders in the many great brewing companies were besought by the political leaders of the trade to use their votes and their influence to help to return members to the house of commons pledged to oppose 'such iniquitous and disastrous legislation." Enormous sums have been raised in

the trade for use in the campaign, and it is not at all unlikely that many of these three-cornered contests, which for the present have ruined the Liberal party in the English boroughs, were financed from the war-chest of the brewers and the publicans. Some interested people must have put their hands into their pockets pretty deeply to fill up the exchequer of the Socialists. If the money, or any large part of it, has come from the liquor trade, from the point of view of the trade it has been well and discreetly invested. The corrupt-practices acts, drastic and farreaching as they undoubtedly are, do not, of course, apply to money expended in this way; and after this election no government, Liberal or Tory, will enter upon any scheme of licensing reform which does not embrace some method for compensating the owners and occupiers of public houses which may be closed by the working of the scheme Tories as well as Liberals admit that the licensing laws are in a most unsatisfactory condition and one in which

they cannot long remain. There has been no reform in the laws since the early sixties. There is, however, a wide difference between the two political parties as to the principle on which the reform has to be carried out. The Torles ever since Mr. Goschen's proposals in connection with the local government act of 1888 have contended for compensation for the owners of public houses dispossessed of their licenses in order that public houses might be reduced. If the Radicals, headed by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, had not so strenuously opposed this proposal in 1888, and forced the Salisbury government to abandon ing reform would have been carried when local government in the counties was overhauled by the 1886-'92 Unionist

Generally speaking, the liquor trade is not hostile to any reform. It does not contend that matters should be left as they are, but it has always insisted accompany any reform, and this is the principle the trade has fought and intrigued for at this election. It is not at all likely that the liquor interest has exacted any pledges from the Socialists. They would not expect to see any of them elected. All they have wanted from the Socialists was their help at this election in defeating Liberal candidates. If there really has been a bargain between the trade and the Socialists it has been well kept, for in one way or another up to to-day, and before the contests in the countles have begun, it is possible to count more than a score of English boroughs formerly Liberal in which the Liberals owe their defeats to the activity and manoeuvring of the Independent Labor party.

administration.

Next to the hostility of the Socialists and the brewing interest in the causes accounting for the extraordinary rout of the Liberals in the English boroughs is the active hostility of the Church of England. The bill for the disestablishment of the Welsh church which was before the house of commons in the two last sessions of the late parliament was always regarded as an attack on the church of England as a whole; and throughout the country, especially in the county constituencies, the influence of the clergy has been thrown against the Liberal candidates. At any election this clerical influence is a farreaching one, and the working of it is not always easy to trace. At this election it has been exerted with unusual energy, and has been a most difficult influence for the Liberals to combat Almost every clergyman has been more or less an active agent for the Tory candidates; and with the speakers and canvassers of the Primrose league, who in their own peculiar and sometimes underhand ways always do such effective work for the Tories in the rural districts, the Established church and its defence from Radical attack has been put in the fore front of the Tory

programme. The vast influence of the railway in terest and of the industrial interests generally was also in opposition to the Liberals. The new factory act and the other stringent measures in the interests of labor have antagonized the capitalists. It was, however, the bill to amend the employers' liability acts carried through the house of commons in 1893 which most aroused the antagonism of the railway, the shipping, and the coal and iron companies. If that amending measure had been carried as drafted and as sanctioned by the Gladstone cabinet, hundreds of accident-insurance and sick funds maintained in connection with railways and other large industrial undertakings would have been wrecked. They could not have been continued under the proposed new law. These insurance arrangements adequately meet the needs of both the railway companies and the railway workpeople, and the persistent endeavor of the late government wantonly to break them down at the dicta-tion of the trade-union leaders in and

resented with much vigor and bitterness by all ranks of the railway service. The railway vote has gone largely against Liberal candidates in great railagainst Liberal candidates in great rail-way centers in the provinces such ar Derby, Manchester and Bradford, and in Battersea, Islington and West Hum, in the metropolitan electoral divisions, I was traveling on the London and Northwestern railway on the night of Sir William Harcourt's defeat at Derby,

and at Lime Street station, Liverpoo when the news came over the wires hat the late Chancellor of the Exnessed something like a demonstration on the part of the rallway guards and porters then on duty. "All we want now," said one of them who had carried the news from the telegraph office, "is that Asquith should be thrown out, too." Mr. Asquith, the late hom and is regarded as being responsible for he withdrawal of the measure when the house of lords inserted the clauses for the continuance of the various inustrial insurance funds. One seldom sees any indication of political feeling among English railway servans when on duty. Like policemen, English railway servants are usually expected to keep their political feelings to themselves. But ut this election all ranks of the service, from directors down to porters and carriage cleaners, seem to have made common cause against the author and upholders of the clauses in the abandoned employers' liability bill which would have prevented a workman who had the misfortune to us on a postal card. be injured from seeking or obtaining ONCE USED THEY any compensation other than the one to be held by an appeal to the law courts.

English workmen greatly value security of tenure. In the English railway service a man is usually sure of such tenure if he is loyal to work; and he is also equally sure of fair and generally adequate compensation from the insurance funds in case of injury. Had the labor group in the house of commons had their way with the employers' liability law, both these securities might have vanished in the case of a man who met with an accident, for no man could hope for reinstatement in his position after he had recovered from his accident if he had been compelled to sue the company which employed him. The members of the late government in their speeches and election addresses have made much of the act carried through parliament in 1893 by Mr. Mundella when he was president of the board of trade, regulating and restricting overtime in the railway service. With many of the railway men Mr.

Mundella's act is regarded as a useful measure, but any credit which may have accrued to the Liberal government from it has been more than counterbalanced by the extreme irritation the government caused throughout the railway service by the gratuitous attack they made on the insurance funds.

In Lancashire, where the Liberula have suffered some of their most signal defeats, the cotton manufacturing interest was against them in consequence of the imposition of import duties on Lancashire goods shipped to India. India is perhaps the largest market in the east for Lancashire cotton cloths. Six months ago there was a revolt among a section of the Lancushire members when, owing to the depleted state of the Indian treasury, Mr. Fowler, the secretary of state for India, was forced to sanction the reimposi-tion of import duties. At that time these Lancashire Liberal members made common cause with Sir Henry James, also a Lancashire member and one of the Unionist leaders, and organized a demonstration in the house against the Rosebery administration. The house of commons, however, in a division on non-party lines, fully sustained the action of the secretary for India, and at once the campaign against the duties was transferred from Westminster to the Lancashire cotton

Practically the India department had no course open to it but to impose the duties. They were intended entirely for revenue purposes. There was no idea of affording protection to the nativemade cotton cloths, but the Lancashire cotton people, workingmen as well as employers, refused to see the matter in this light. They insisted that the duties were an attack upon a Lancashire industry which is already suffering from keen competition with the United States and with China and Japan; and when the Liberal members of the house of commons from Lancashire, who had had the courage and straightforwardness to support the government in the hostile division taken at the instance of Sir Henry James, sought re-election this week, they found hundreds of their constitutents in fierce opposition to them and determined to wreak their vengeance upon the Rosebery adminis tration. Both Tories and Liberals supported the government in the division on Sir Henry James' vote of censure on the India department, and in the house of commons the government escaped unfourt. At the elections, however, the Tories did not hesitate to reap all the advantage possible from the irritation the Lancashire people were feeling

owards the members of the Rosebery administration. In the same way and with no better rround to stand upon, the Tories and he Unionists attributed the extreme commercial depression of 1893-'94 to the Gladstone and Rosebery administrations. No really responishle speaker declared that the late administrations were in any way responsible for the de-pression, but the responsibility for it was by insinuation thrown upon the ate Liberal government by hundreds of thousands of placards and pictorial posters published with the imprint of he campaign literature department of the Tory and Unionist headquarter organizations in London.

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ALBUTH BLOOD POISON





TO OUR PATRONS:

Washburn-Crosby Co. wish to assure their many patrons that they will this year hold to their usual custom
of milling STRICTLY OLD WHEAT until the new crop
is fully cured. New wheat is now upon the market, and
owing to the excessively dry weather many millers are
of the opinion that it is already cured, and in proper
condition for milling. Washburn-Crosby Co. will take
no risks, and will allow the new wheat fully three
months to mature before grinding. months to mature before grinding.

This careful attention to every detail of milking has placed Washburn-Crosby Co.'s flour far above other brands.

MEGARGEL & CONNELL

Wholesale Agents.

IRON AND STEEL

Bolts, Nuts, Bolt Ends, Turnbuckles, Washers, Riv ets, Horse Nails, Files, Taps, Dies, Tools and Sup plies. Sail Duck for mine use in stock.

SOFT - STEEL - HORSE - SHOES

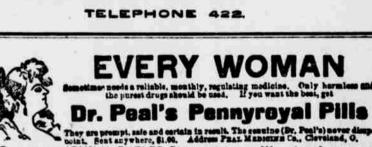
And a full stock of Wagon Makers' Supplies, Wheels, Hubs, Rims, Spokes, Shafts, Poles, Bows, etc,

BITTENBENDER SCRANTON, PA.

Globe Shoe Store MINE PROPS AND TIES

OAK BILL STUFF.

THE COMMONWEALTH LUMBER CO., BId's, Scranton, Pa.



SOME SCRANTONIANS

For sale by JOHN H. PHELPS, Pharmacist cor. Wyoming Avenue and

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The SCRANTON TRIBUNE

THE REPRESENTATIVE NEWSPAPER OF NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

There Are Valid Reasons for This:

When Wanting he Best Take he Tribune.

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or similar reasons the live merchants of Scranton purchase publicity; sometimes in ther papers, but always in The Tribune. They (now Tribune publicity is the kind that always pays,

EVERYTHING

That printers can do is done in

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and done rightly. That is why it is doing a arger business each month at honest prices.