## he Scranton Tribune



ees of the next Republican city ntion, regardless of individuel rences, is not The Tribune thorthly justified in calling itself "the y Republican daily in Lackawan-

## the Revenues.

hia Press has performed die service in polling the with reference to the congress in the way of ation?" Replies from he membership of the he presence of a decided favor of the passage of a bill restoring protection to dustries. Some members gard such a course as inexthe view of the greater Il worded by John Dalzell "We need more revest raise that revenue in ac-Republican principles. by duties levied on im-

on of those who would like responsibility because a Demopresident is equally well voiced by Representative Scranton, who says: "Evidently nothing can be done, even to reasing imports so that the revenue y at lesst equal expenditures, while Cleveland is president." This is essentially the cry of cowardice. It is equivaient to saying that the Fifty-fourth congress should do nothing merely because the executive is not of its partisan complexion. The people did not elect that ngress with a view to its idleness. They chose it because they wanted to at against Clevelandism: because know, in as emphatic a manner as was We must improve our lines of transporthen possible, that they were dissatisfled with its work. A pretty mess con- tivate friendly relations with them, Scranton's advice, it were o sit down, fold its arms and notify the people that ft is afraid to hurt Grover Cleveland's

Fortunately, the proportion of Scran-Fifty-fourth congress is small. Out of 24 replies from Pennsylvasia members poly one (Mr. Scranton s) Mr. Grow's) doesn't know what to do. The others stand like men for protecon, and will, with similar good Repubins from other states, undoubtedly see that the party confidence in this us is not betrayed by the tactics

It if shall prove, as now seems probable, that the accident at Preble, N. Y., the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, was the deliberate ork of train wreckers, no effort should be spared to bring the culprits into court on a charge of murder. The list ishments affords no sentence ate to a crime of such magnitude, in which acores of innocent lives are gesporded through grudge, cupidity or on; but hanging would at least erve to get the brutes out of the way of

To Revive Reciprocity.

Ent. a. strong demand will be made ess by American commercial podies and individual business men for a revival of the principle of reciprocity, hich was so roughly sacrificed by the ratic chevallers, is already prelicted at Washington. This subject has just been investigated by Walter an, and he finds a very pronced desire among representative ints for wider markets. The fact s pointed out among them that the foreign trade of the smaller countries emisphere, aggregating close to \$400,000,000 a year, is largely in the ds of Europeans, "Including Cuba Mexico," writes Mr. Wellman, ch are right at our doors, we buy 00 per cent, of all those counries sell and sell them about 25 per ent. of all they buy. Omitting Cuba and Mexico we buy 42 per cent. of all that the remaining Central American es have to sell, and send to 32 per cent. of all that they

While it is generally conceded that eciprocity treaties negotiated by were imperfect in many that they were first efforts in Actically new direction, the sentiof far-neoing men is emphatic in royal of their underlying idea. To to Mr. Wellman again: "The most risst results of the reciprocity It was educational. It to new fields of con-

vantages secured for there countries in-

commercial travelers have gone from this country to Central and South America, more buyers have come from those countries to this, and more correspondence has been conducted during the last two or three years than was ever known before.

Critics of this policy draw hasty conclusions from inconclusive results. To wholly fair, as Mr. Wellman observes, "they must take into consideration the fact that during the short period the commercial treaties were in force not only this country, but many South American countries, were sufferng commercial depression. The trade movement of the world was to a great extent paralyzed. In almost every important channel of interchange there was diminution both of bulk and value of goods carried. It is true that under reciprocity our trade with the treaty countries did not show a net increase There was, on the other hand, a small ercentage of net loss. But the loss of rade between the United States and the treaty countries was much smaller in proportion than the loss between those countries and England, France and Germany, their principal markets other local candidate. Those of its em- ticket. This scheme would increase the and purchasing points, It was less, then, in proportion, than --- loss between this country and Europe, and very much less than the ratio of diminution of trade movement among our own people during that period of shrinkage of value and timidity of operation. Local as well as general causes operated to prevent the test of 1891-4 being a fair one as to the merits of reciprocity. In two of the principal countries the coffee crop was almost a fallure, diminishing the power of that nation to sell or to buy. In the great country of Brazil the rebellion for a long time caused stoppage of trade. Nica-

fered severely from the reduced value of silver, which is their common currency and standard, and a corresponding increase in foreign exchange." Foolishly or not, that polley was, however, sacrificed; hence the question will simply have to be re-opened. Mr. Wellman reports that a favorite idea with the friends of enlarged trade is the creation of a committee to visit Central and South America and collate facts for the promotion of reciprocity. It is conceded there will be no general revision of the American customs tariff until after the coming presidential elecsion could gather data, cutivate friendly relations, and have its report ready for the use of congress. Then in arranging a new tariff congress could leave the way open for the negotiation of commercial treaties, which should constitute the settled policy of the United States in its trade relations with the

remainder of the hemisphere. "There s," he says, "no royal road to the growing trade of Central and South America. The charnels of commerce cannot be diverted in a day. If anyone indulges the dream that there is any magic in reciprocity, he must awaken from the illusion. It is only an auxiltary. Many other things are to be overcome. We must undersell Europe. We must learn to adapt our goods to the needs and tastes of the customers we seek. We must learn how to pack and ship for a peculiar market. We must build, slowly and painstakingly. tation. We must study the people, culvisit their countries. Evidence accumulates here that the manufacturers and merchants of the United States are eager to enter upon this campaign. The commercial houses of New York and other cities which have Latin-American connections are heartily in favor of a return of the reciprocity policy, and are Democrats as well as Republicans." To such a purpose every well-think-

The Harrisburg Patriot denies that it is "the mouthpiece of Senator Camercn." Then are we to assume that its 1895 it was 42,142, over 16 per cent. of assertion that he would not be a candidate for re-election is unofficial and incorrect?

ing American will give his cordial as-

## A Sensible Decision.

The ruling of Magistrate Elsenbrown

of Philadelphia, in the criminal libel

case of W. Newbold Ely against

Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press, is a sensible one, which establishes a very proper precedent. In discharging the defendant the magistrate ruled that in criminal law an offender is liable only for his own act, the violation that proceeds from himself. The law as applied to newspaper criminal libels is an exception, for by this the publisher of a paper is liable criminally whether he be concerned in the commission of the act or not; whether he be absent or present at the time of publication. But the law, as he contended, does not include the editor, unless he be concerned directly in the uttering of the libel. There was no testimony, he ruled, to prove that Editor Smith was so concerned, the testimony being that he was in New England at the time of the publication of the libel, making it impossible, therefore, even to construe a technical or theoretical supervision of the publication. The Press is published by a corporation. Every member of the corporation, the man who wrote the article, the editor who invented it, the compositors who set the type, the pressmen, the carriers and the newsdealers who sold the papers are iable criminally because each had a hand in the preparation and the circulation of the libel. The editor-in-chief. nowever, when not concerned directly, s not liable when this fact can be stablished.

Of course, the present libel law is unust in that it refuses to admit in exenuation the prompt correction of a damaging publication. Such a refusal virtually presupposes that there can be no reparation for a hurtful publication, which view is directly contradicted by the law when it permits the bringing of a civil action for damages. But Magistrate Elsenbrown's ruling materially relieves the present law of its rough edge. In the case in question the plaintiff not only lost nothing by the the Press' mistake, thanks to the promptness and the energy with which was corrected, but he actually gained what, in the case of many professional men and women such as actors, artists teamers and the statistics or musicians, would represent the knows how to disc service show that more equivalent of many hundreds of dollars, present popularity.

Smith, a thoroughly innocent person was therefore seemingly vindictive; and we venture to say that few persons will be sorry that he failed to carry his point. Perhaps when it is better understood that even editors have some measure of legal protection against the choleric or the unscrupulous, the bringing of ridiculous libel suits will become rarer and reputable journalism will be left freer than heretofore to work for the public intersts in a manner commensurate with its high mis-

Mr. Benjamin Hughes, general mine superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company, explains that the remark ascribed to him in Saturday's Times, to the effect that Thomas D. Davies was er to nominate which has been wielded in not a candidate for city treasurer, was made under the belief that the interviewer had reference to Mr. Brooks. Otherwise, the Times interview was correct in every detail. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western is not werking as a company for Mr. Davies or any ployes who favor Mr. Davies do so, he says, on their own responsibility. This Republican states would gain what the slight correction leaves the main sub-ject unaffected, and Mr. Hughes' em-phatic re-affirmation of the company's neutrality simply adds to the embar-make proportionate gains. neutrality simply adds to the embarrasament of those who were circulating the false report that it had issued orders for the support of Mr. Davies.

## For Personal Purity.

The announcement of a series of meetings to be held in Trinity Lutheran church for the purpose of inculcating the benefits of personal purity suggests a departure in church work ragua and Honduras, too, were harassed by insurrections. All of the southern be productive of much practical good. republics and colonies have also suf-In its last analysis the social problem becomes a question of personal rather than public morals. The social evil, in its public aspects, cannot be overcome while it is being secretly fed through less it reaches and reclaims the individual transgressor.

Undoubtedly the first place where leanliness in the social relations should be taught by precept and example is the home. Parents too often shirk this responsibility, expectingand often vainly-that a duty which they pass by because it involves a certain measure of embarrassment will reach a performance by accident, by chance or in the natural course of events. Next to the home, the schools should take this question up, and by prudent instruction in the physiological perils of impurity, imparted before separated classes, do as much for the correction of the social evil as they do by somewhat similar instruction for the repression of intemperance.

But in the domain of morals it is fitting that the church, too, should not be idle. A conservative and well-matured plan of presenting this somewhat delicate subject in a true yet inoffensive light has been formulated by Rev. Mr. Miller, the pastor of Trinity church; and the initiative which he has taken could with profit be followed by other Christian ministers in this community. The church's mission very properly is instructive. It not only saves souls; it is under an equally authoritative commission to save bodies ground foreign to the daily newspaper's province. The Tribune gladly calls public attention to this forthcoming experiment in physical evangeliza- And "blatherskites" swarm swamin'iy; tion, and trusts that progress along the line thus marked out may be real and permanent.

The Immigration Restriction league publishes in a current bulletin some interesting figures about immigration. For the year ended June 30, 1895, the 288,020 the year prior. The number of illiterates in 1894 is not given, but in the total; while the number debarred was only 2,419, or only about 1 per cent. of the total. Evidently the work of sifting the desirable from the undesir-able immigrants has not yet reached And ordered the ribbon sent. that degree of success warranting many felicitations or much acclaim.

A neat and bright little newcomer into the local journalistic field has appeared bearing the title, "The Christian Life." It contains eight dainty pages and will appear monthly under the editorship of William F. Brandamore, George A. Walter and R. D. Richards, assisted by H. Howard Beidleman and Mrs. F. W. Lange. We bid our young contemporary cordial welcome and trust that it may experience success.

There are several fairly good prophets who believe that if the next president be not Harrison he will be Hastings. The nomination of a Pennsylvanian is by no means an iridescent dream.

The probability is that Mr. Cleveland is too old a blunderer to learn new diplomatic tricks. His predicted "vigorous foreign policy" is likely never to see the light of day.

If Mr. Cleveland isn't willing to admit and confess his free trade error, congress can still do its obvious duty,

Mr. Cleveland could save a deal of time and space by sending as his message to congress merely: "Save me from my mistakes."

The Spanish editor of the Havana telegraphic dispatches has, it seems, once more summarily defeated the Cuban insurgents, without turning a hair.

Broker Benedict, who says no third term, and Secretary Morton, who howls for one, should come together and arbitrate.

In a row with the president over congress' prerogative we guess Tom Reed could hold his own.

Republicans in congress should reember that their's is a do-something party, not a party of clams. If the nomination were left to con-

ress, what a soft thing Reed would The chances are that Speaker Reco nows how to discount much of his AN EQUITABLE CHANGE.

Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette For ten years or more the unfairness, not to say injustice, of permitting representation in the national convention of the Republican party upon the basis of population, rather than upon the party vote, has created no little discontent, and carnest efforts have been made to have vote, has created no little discontent, and carnest efforts have been made to have the inequality remedied. The question will come up before the national committee at its meeting on Dec. 10, and its disposition will excite wide interest. The uniform custom has been to choose the delegates, two from each congressional district, and four from the state at large. This corresponds to the senatorial and congressional sponds to the senatorial and congressions representation in congress, and is based on population. The proposition is to take the Republican vote at the last presidential election as a basis of representation.

The result of such an arrangemen vote of the party, and to curtail the pow This more particularly applies to the South, where for years there has been little hope of choosing a single elector. The suggestion is to give each state and territory two delegates-at-large instead of four, and each congressional district one, with an additional delegate for each 7,000 votes cast for the Republican electoral representation in the convention from 902 to 1.155, a difference of 263, and the strong

It is claimed that the new plan would not be unjust, since it would equalize rep-resentation in the South as well as else-where. Six of the southern states would gain it votes, while the remainder would lose 70, and those in districts where the party is without a representation. There is a question as to the authority of the committee to make the change, although the present plan was adopted in a call issued by a similar committee early in the history of the party. The matter seems to have been left wholly to the which, clong judicious lines, ought to committee by common consent, no conpassed any rule bearing on the subject. In response to requests sent out by the committee with a view to ascertaining the sense of the party leaders, a decided majority declare themselves in favor of the change. A minority, chiefly from the states in which the party is weakest, proindividual viciousness or folly. It test against any curtailment of their representation, while a few conservative men suggest that the matter should be submitted to the convention. This subless it reaches and reclaims the inject is one of very great importance, and if the change is to be made at all the present time is as favorable as any that is likely to occur.

## WHAT THE POETS SAY.

No Reciprocity There. When the baby takes his nap Every one on tiptoe walks; Frowning looks are cast at him Who above a whisper talks. If a door slams manna starts With a look of keen distress, And in hoursest whisper chides Bridget for her carelessness.

But, when I would sleep at night, Does that babe reciprocate? No! Ah, no; That's just the time He selects to ululate. Small regards he has for me— Such a noisy little chap! All the same I hold my breath When the baby takes his nap

-Somerville Journa

What the Heathen Get. Within the contribution box. She drops her offering small;

She's bought a lovely cape, a hat That's fashionably strange, And various other things; and now The heathen get the change.

Pessimistically speaking. Now, what's the world a-coming to? I think it's awful—that I do!

And there's no end to "jabberwocks;"

They're overrunin' all the land! And if the "fit" survive alone. -Memphis Commercial Appeal

Woman, Lovely Woman! Into a dry goods store she went, total immigration was 258,536 as against | She was fluted and puffed in a gorgeous

And got up regardlesslee Her bonnet was made in the latest style, Fifty dollars the price And she had on an eighty-five dollar gown Then up to the ribbon counter quick With an easy air she went -Detroit Free Press

Don't. 'Good-bye, cold world," despondently he "You have denied me wealth, affection.

Then pressed a pistol to his throbbing Expecting to blow brains from out th But here was where he'd made a grave mistake.

Do not, oh, mortal sad, oppressed of woe, Essay this final, melancholy break Unless quite certain you have brains to blow.—San Francisco Examiner. Always Complaining.

There's lot o' complainin'
From folks when it's rainin',
An' some when the weather is dry;
Jest grumble an' grumble
For tempests to tumble
The rain from the clouds in the sky, It's hard to content 'em;

No matter what's sent 'em,
They wrangle and worry about;
An' one seat in heaven
Would make 'em want seven,
If the saints didn't hustle 'em out!
—Atlanta Constitution

A Prayer. ord, send thy light, Not only in the darkest night, But in the shadowy, dim twilight, Wherein my strained and aching sight

Teach me to pray,
Not only in the morning gray.
Or when the moonbeam's silver ray
Falls on me, but at high noon day.
When pleasure beckons me away,
Teach me to pray,
—Constance Milman in London Spectator.

The Modern Arab. My noble steed! My gallant steed!
Upon thy back I'd mount and fly;
But thou art doomed—my people need
More sausages and befateak ple.
—Detroit Free Press

In Training.

She's training for the ring but yet
No toughness round her hovers;
The kind of ring she's training for
Is that put on by lovers.

—New York Recorder.

In Politics.

The shadow of the storm may frown Across the perfect sky—
And roaring eloquence may drown
The conscientious sigh.—Cleveland Post

A Head Twice. Nor waked his wife the drunkard,
As into his home he slid.
"'Twill come to a head
In the merning," he said.
In a double sense it did.

## COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

Must Pay the Fiddler.

Philadelphia Press: "Those who petitioned for a contest of the judicial election of 184 in the Wyoming-Sullivan district have now been summoned to appear in court and show cause, if any they have, why the costs in the case shall not be placed upon them. This is in accordance with the law when the court, which sat at the trial of the contest, has reason to think there was not good ground for it. Probably very few, if any, of those who signed the petition had any knowledge of the liability they were incurring. Under such provisions of law much mischief may be made by a single person who is not himself in a position of the least responsibility. By a little activity and persuasion he may secure to a petition for contest names of thoroughy responsible people who will have to pay the expenses, which he can wholly escape, having no means to bear his share. There is another feature not less disadvantageous. A full knowledge of the responsibility involved would restrain any responsible citizen from nutting his name to Must Pay the Fiddler. ty involved would restrain any responsi-ble citizen from putting his name to a petition for contest ne matter how much cal ground there might be for such a con-

Mistaken Clemency. Carbondale Leader: "It is quite eviden that no convicted murderer will suffer for his crime in Luckawanna county in he manner prescribed by law. Thousands of dollars are spent in securing the con-viction of this class of criminals—usclessly it would seem, as there are those high in authority who step in to avert the legal penalty. The new-fangled system of par-doning criminals, introduced by the new constitution, seems to be working in a way to thwart the ends of justice, and overthrow the authority of courts and juries. Men living hundreds of miles from the locality of the convicts appear to be better able to decide as to the Justice of their condemnation than those of the vicinage who have judicially passed up each case as it came before them. Acting as a body composed of several men, and it secret session, the responsibility of their action is shifted from one to the other-fastening it upon no one in particular That the system is mischievous and hurt ul one must be acknowledged by all who have kept tab on the record of the board.

The Common Sense View. Philadelphia Record: "In a learned opinion Magistrate Eisenbrown maintains that as Charles Emory Smith, editor-in chief of the Press, is not its publisher, no ts owner, and as he was out of the city and had nothing to do with the libelou publication complained of by Mr. Ely cashier of the Girard Trust company he cannot be held in an action for criminal libel based upon such publication Magistrate Eisenbrown takes the view of the law urged by Mr. Smith's counsel, dis tinguishing between the responsibility of the publisher of a journal and the editor who may have no pecuniary interest in it. Whether this be good law or not, it is excelient good sense; and it is a disposition of the matter which will commend itself to the general judgment."

Overstocking the Market. Washington Star: "The fact that Sena-tor Hill and Mr. Debs are both lecturing on 'Liberty' gives rise to the fear that confusion in the mind of the public is likely to result from placing too many brands of the same goods on the market."

## TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacohus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 1.16 a. m., for Tuesday

0

A child born on this day will marvel upon the equity of laws that force women to pay taxes while denying them the right He will also marvel at the law that places a man in jail for refusing to pay costs for collecting tax that has been levied without notification

It is probable that other things in this ine of thought may perplex him before he arrives at the age when one comprehends that custom makes everything right. The air at present seems to be so full o the average citizen to venture out upor

People who insist that hard times ar o more, evidently have not read the announcement that Scranton plumbers are overrun with work. Good luck often makes a man with cot ton waste brains appear wise,

Ajacchus' Advice. Be brave. Remember that a faint heart never won a fair lady or book subscrip

He cautious. Don't smoke cigarettes Be temperate. Don't drink anything stronger than applejack if you expect to

e considered an abstainer

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1 3-piece Suit from \$220 to \$175.
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1 3-piece Suit from \$200 to \$150.
1 4-piece Suit from \$180 to \$25.
1 3-piece Suit from \$196 to \$175.
1 3-piece Suit from \$145 to \$100.
1 4-piece Suit from \$150 to \$100.
1 4-piece Rug Suit from \$115 to \$50.
1 3-piece Rug Suit from \$12.50 to \$50.
1 Mahogany Chair from \$25 to \$18.50.
1 Mahogany Chair from \$20 to \$15.25.
1 Mahogany Chair from \$20 to \$15.25.
1 Mahogany Chair from \$25 to \$18.50.
2 Mahogany Chair from \$25 to \$18.50.
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6 Mahogany Chair from \$25 to \$18.50.
7 Mahogany Chair from \$25 to \$18.50.
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Six valuable prizes to those guessing nearest the number of Handkerchiefs now on display in our northwest window. Three Ladies' Prizes and three Gentlemen's Prizes. Everybody purchasing 25 cents' worth or more of Handkerchiefs will be entitled to a guess.

First Ladies' Prize-A Fine Silk Umbrella. Second Ladies' Prize-One Dozen Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

Third Ladies' Prize-Three Pairs Fine Kid Gloves.

First Gent's Prize-A Fine Silk Umbrella. Second Gent's Prize-Half-dozen Silk Initial Handkerchiefs. Third Gent's Prize—Fine Silk Muffler.

In Holiday Handkerchiefs last year we displayed 300 styles, this year over 500 styles, not because it was necessary to have more styles each year, but because we could not have the best Handkerchief Store if a single good thing was lacking. Over 300 pat terns of Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Scalloped and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, the 20c kind, at 121/2c. Ladies' Scalloped and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, button hole and looped edges, the

Gents' Silk Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, large size, hand embroidered initials, the 38c kind, at 25c. Gents' Silk Hemstitched Handkerchiefs of Milanese quality, the 75c kind, 49c.

The Handkerchiefs will be taken out of the window Tuesday morning, Dec. 10, and counted in the presence of three disinterested persons, and the names of the six best guessers will be announced in Tuesday's Truth and Times and Wednesday's Tribune.

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