the Scranton tribune his name in the papers.

Published at Scranton, Pa., by The Tribune Pub-lishing Company. New York Office: Tribune Building, Frank & Orny, Manager.

E. P. KINGBBURY, PACE. AND GEN'L MES. H. RIPPLE, Sec'Y AND THEAS LIVY S. RIGHARD, EDITOR. W. W. DAVIS, Business Manager. W. W. YOUNGS, Abv. Mana's

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

"Frinters' Ink," the recognized journal for adver-tisers, rates The SCRANTON THIBLYS as the best advertising medium in Northeastern Pennsylva-hia. "Printers' Ink" knows.

TRE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Issued Every Saurday, Contains Twelve Handsome Pages, with an Abun-dance of News, Fection, fail Well-Edited Miscel-lany. For Those Who Count Take The Datty 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.



SCRANTON, APRIL 27, 1896.

The Tribune is the only Republica daily in Lackawanna County. REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Congressmen-at-Large. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna, SAMUEL A DAVENPORT, of Eric. Election Day, Nov. 10.

We trust that all our readers will peruse the very interesting and timely letter on page 2, in which Mr. Edward B. Sturges of this city lays before the public the case of the producer of anthracite coal, and utterly demolishes the fiction that a mutually protective combination of anthracite interests for the fitting of output to demand is detrimental to the public welfare. The argument in it is not new, but it is exceedingly well stated.

The Prospects of Arbitration.

The one conspicuous result of the Washington conference for international arbitration has been the education of the public up to the knowledge that arbitration is thoroughly practicable between nations. Carl Schurz presented a list showing that eighty international disputes had already been settled by this country through arbitration, and settled so satisfactorily that the points originally at issue have since not caused trouble. If so much can be credited to the civilized method of arbitrament prior to the development of a vigorous popular demand for amicable recourse, very much more may with reason be expected when the leading citizens of every great nation cooperate for peace.

It is not contended by rational advocates of the civilized method that it can in a moment abolish war Certain forms of dispute are amenable to no other decision than that of war, fought to a finality. An issue involving fundamental and irreconcilable principles, such an issue, for example, as culminated in the American civil war, cannot be determined finally by arbitration. The graver the issue, the dict will be accepted by the defeated side. In rare cases, war is a necessity which cannot be averted.

But as civilization advances such crises are bound to become more and more infrequent. Just as civilization tames the savage into a being who prenor the prejudices of any particular cabal, but the average morality and the average intelligence of the people. It follows, therefore, that when poputernational differences to reason, governments must obey. There will be such a call in all cases that do not cases that do concern them, it is probable that arbitration will eventually take the place of war more times than it will give place to war. To think otherwise would be equivalent to doubting that popular intelligence is increas-

No More Fake New States.

There are two very good obstacles to Congressman Scranton's scheme of statehood honors for Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma. One is the senate. The other is the president. Though the senate might fail, the president will not. His speech at the New York home missions meeting gave proof that he has no sympathy with the attempt to erect western cow patches ino states merely for temporary political purposes. He has also within a week intimated that he would take exceptional pleasure in attaching his signature to a message vetoing the bills upon which the member from the Eleventh Pennsylvania district has

lavished so much attention. The surprising thing in this connection is that Speaker Reed should permit the house committee on territories to reflect thus unfavorably upon his management of the present popular branch of congress. It is well known that the speaker outlines in a general way the policy of the house, and hitherto has been signally successful in fulfilling the expectations of the people. Why, then, he should permit the chairman of the territories committee to foist upon the house with affirmative recommendation so unpopular and discreditable a set of bills as are these statehood measures that constitute the crowning scandal of the session is a mystery which puszles more than one of his admirers.

Congressman Jack Robinson, by his break with Quay, has again attained tension of time given on mortgages

the ambition of his life. He has put

The retirement of Senator Cameron phia Press of a very convenient target.

The Cityward Tendency.

The student of social questions does not require to be told that there is no menace to the future of republican government in America more threatening than the present tendency of population to concentrate in cities, and no philanthropic proposition more inviting than that this tendency should be reversed. The overcrowding of cities stunts physiques, dwarfs morals, debauches conscience, deadens the poetic sensibilities and lays just the kind of over-heated soil in which political villainy eagerly achieves its fungus growth. These assertions in this day of sociological inquiry are not disputed; they are sad but accepted postulates of modern progress. That instead of deserting the farm for the vice-infested, disease-infected city, the young man of today ought to be deserting the city for the farm is everywhere conceded; the problem is to get him to act upon this salutary view. A special committee of the New York Association for Improving the Condi-satisfy the committee; on the contrary, tion of the Poor was recently assigned

dent with the United States when it observes that fromobserves that from—

1708 to 1880, the population of the country increased twelve times, while that of the cities of \$0.00 inhabitants and over lucreased eighty-six times. In 1790 one-thirtieth of the population of the United States fived in cities, and in 1880 nearly one-fourth. In the past one hundred years the population of New York state has multiplied itself more than seventeen times, and that of the city about forty-six times. During the same period, the city of Alleany has increased twenty-seven times. Rochester from 1820 to 1850 has increased about sixty times, while the state in the same seventy years increased in population but four and one-half times. Syracuse from 1800 to 1850 has increased four times, while the population of the state has not quite doubled itself in the same period. From 1860 to 1850 has increased four times, while the population of the state has not quite doubled itself in the same period. From 1860 to 1850 magnanton has increased four and one-half times, which is considerably more than twice the increase of the population of the state during those years.

In its endeavor to discover the causes

In its endeavor to discover the causes of this very evident rush from the country to the city, the committee submitted first to farmers, and then to the country clergy, the postmasters, school teachers, supervisors and country store-keepers, eight questions, as follows:

No. 1. How much has farming land depreciated in your locality in the past twenty-five years, and what is the cause or causes? No. 2. Is there a tendency among farmers and their families to leave their farms and live in towns and cities? If so, what is the cause? No. 3. Is there an increase in tenant farming? No. 4. Are farmers gradually reducing their land indebtedness? No. 5. What rate of interest to farmers pay on notes and mortgages? No. 6. Can you furnish the names of some farmers who keep accounts and can show some percentage of profit on a fair valuation of their farms? No. 7. Are your district schools as well attended as in years past? No. 8. Are the principles of agriculture taught in any form in your schools? The responses to the first part of ques-

ion No. 1, in reference to the depreciation of land, were singularly unanimous. Without a single exception, every person from whom the information was sought responded in the affirmative. From the answers received by him, Mr. Powell, one of the investigasmaller the likelihood that a civil ver- tors, calculated the average depreciation at 48 per cent. Mr. Kelgaard, another investigator, from his memoranda, fixed the percentage at 50 per cent., "and yet." says the report. "this depreciation has taken place in the face of the increase of population in the state from 1870 to 1890 of 1,610,389 souls. fers the orderly processes of conven- The railroad mileage in New York has tional justice to the bloody recourse of at the same time increased (1870-93) by mob law or personal vengence, so is it 4,182 miles, and the increase on the astaming the nations. Governments, in sessed value of real property in the this day of popular suffrage and the twenty-two years ending 1892 is calcudemocratic spirit, reflect not the arbi- lated at \$1,659,643,908. While increased trary caprices of a single absolute ruler population and wealth must have greatly increased the demand for agricultural products, the estimated value of farm products of the state of New York, which according to the United lar opinion calls for the appeal of in- States census, was figured for the year 1869 at \$253,526,153 in 1894 fell to \$161,-593,009." Obviously such a striking fact is not to be accounted for wholly upon concern pride or honor, and even in the score of the general fall in prices, and in the responses to the second half of question No. 1 the relative percentages of the principal causes assigned are as follows: Low price of farm products, 25; opening of western new land, 15; price of labor higher in proportion than prices, 10; loss of fertility n the soil, 8; scarcity of good farm If Illinois next Thursday instructs laborers, 4; unjust and unequal taxafor McKinley, that will come pretty tion, 4; want of tariff protection in close to deciding the front name on the farm products, 3; and over-produc-

No less interesting are the responses to question 2. This question, it will be noted, is divided into two sections: Is there a tendency among farmers and their families to leave their farms and live in towns and cities? is the first half. Mr. Powell reports that 74 per cent. of the replies received by him are in the affirmative, while Mr. Kelgaard has again subdivided the inquiry, and reports that "30 per cent, of the farmers are anxious to leave their farms and would at once drift to the large cities if they only knew how to get there and had any assurance whatsoever of work." He adds, however, that 86 per cent. report that their children as they grow up cannot be induced to follow an agricultural life. As to the causes of this tendency, 10 per cent. of the replies assign it to unprofitable farming; 10 per cent, to the greater school advantages in towns; 10 per cent. to difficulty in obtaining good help in house and on the farm; 8 per cent. to better opportunity for higher education in the cities; 5 per cent, to higher wages in the city; and 5 per cent, to easier living in town. Among the minor causes assigned are bad roads, need of agricultural education in schools, aversion to farm life,

and incapacity from the drink habit. The replies to question No. 3, from 74 per cent, of those responding, indicate that tenant farming is steadily on the increase. In response to question No 4. Mr. Powell reports that 70 per cent. of the farmers are not reducing their land indebtedness, while 20 per cent. are doing so, and 10 per cent. are on an ex-

overdue. Mr. Kelgaard reports that 75 per cent, of the New York state farmers are not making a living and 5 per cent, on the estimated value of their from politics will deprive the Philadel- farm property; 40 per cent. are running behind every year. Replies to question No. 6 show that the farmers are not paying more than 6 per cent. interest for their money, and that 64 per cent, report no knowledge of accounts being kent, while 36 per cent. give the names of farmers who keep accounts and can show some profit in farming. To question No. 7, in reference to school attendance, the responses ontain the following information: Fifty-six per cent, report that the schools are not as well attended as in years past; the other 44 per cent. report them as being well attended. In no instance is there a report showing instruction being given in the principles of agriculture. Mr. Kelgaard claims the schools have not kept pace with the progress of our civilization; he believes them to be better, perhaps, than they ever have been, but insufficient to the needs of the people. The grade of teachers, he thinks, is not as high as it should be, and that this

But none of the foregoing causes it believes that the main cause of the to investigate this problem in its spe- migration from rural to urban localicial bearing upon the unemployed in ties is to be found in the lack of trained Gotham, and in its report, just issued scientific and business intelligence in bally lloroscope Drawn by Ajacohus. The in pamphlet form by William H. Tol- the vocation of the agriculturist. While man, 105 East Twenty-second street. in all city occupations almost every are many interesting statements of fact year brings revolutions in machinery and belief. Speaking with particular and methods, the average farmer does reference to New York state, this re- as his father and grandfather did. port illustrates a natural law coinci- raises the same crops from the same soil in the same old way. The committee holds the opinion that if the younger generation of farmers' son were taught to apply to their inherited or leased farms the same energetic, systematic brain-work that they would have to apply to a mill, a store or a factory in the city, adapting means to ends and studying both as carefully in the one case as in the other, the rewards of life on the farm would soon rise high enough to keep the son on the old homestead and lead to more progressive and therefore more inviting rural communities. We suspect that the committee is very close to the

desire better educational advantages

for their children moving to the city.

General Grosvenor is still willing to concede that the vice-presidency is in

McKinley and Elkins has a rhythmic sound. It would sweep things.

Of course, a greater Gotham will

Wellman, in the Times-Herald

Wellman, in the Times-Herald

No matter what one's personal preferences or prejudices may be, he must, if a student of public affairs, admit that there is now only one truly national candidate in the Republican field. The demand for his nomination is an unprecedented one. Considering it geographically, one may say that it starts away up on the borders of Maine, just across an imaginary line from the congressional district so long represented by the speaker of the house, where New Hampshire made McKinley its second choice. In Massachusetts the cleation of McKinley delegates was prevented with difficulty. In Connecticut McKinley and Reed divided the honors, where a month ago no one had expected anything but a Reed choice. In New York nothing but a Reed choice. In New York nothing but the power of that great state leader. Mr. Platt, has averted instructions for a score instead of a pair of McKinley delegates. In New Jersey McKinley has not only most of the sentiment, but a majority of the delegates. In Pennsylvania, not-withstanding Mr. Quay's power and popularity, he is unable to command the entire state. Maryland is largely for McKinley, and may be practically solid for him at St. Louis.

Consider the remainder of the United States in one broad, comprehensive glance, and note what it demands. This extraordinary public sentiment of which we are speaking runs through the whole of !t. south as well as north. It is especially strong in the great Republican commonwealths of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas, the seat of empire in the United States, and, as Senator Brice shrewdly points out, the region which controls the politics of the country in either party. This sentiment is asstrong on the Pacific coast as it is in the central west. It is noticeably strong in states like North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia and Missouri, where the Republicans, always fighting valiantly, now believe they are going to redeem their commonwealths from Democratic do

Of course there is an explanation for this remarkable manifestation. It is found in the overwhelming popular demand for a return to the protective tariff policy of the Republican party—a demanife which wants not only the thing itself but the symbol of it, not only the McKinley bill or something like it, but Bill McKinley. This demand may be irrational, and even unreasonable. As a succific for the evils of hard times which affect the country it may result in failure. It does seem hard that such great statesmen as Reed and Allison should be shunted to one side, and that divers others should be run over ruthlessly, by this one public thought and desire. But what is the use of quarreling with facts?

OUR JEWELS.

From the Wilkes-Barre Times.

The city of Scranton is blessed in the possession of a number of enterprising, aggressive, brainy, young business men who have done wonders for that city and incidentally have built up large fortunes for themselves. They have lots of go, are clever and popular not only at home, but are equally well-known abroad, for, not being satisfied with their achievements in and around Scranton, they have invaded the Wyoming Valley and other inviting fields of enterprise in the state, with every prospect of even larger successes. Among these clean cut, substantial young men may be named, ex-Lieutenant Governor Watres, T. H. Watkins, C. D. Simpson, Lemuel Amerman, E. L. Fuller: R. G. Brooks, Everet Warren, J. L. Ciewford, Arthur Frothingham, Thomas H. Dale, Arthur H. Storrs, Wai Storrs, and a host of others. This is a coverie of which any city might well-be proud. They are Scranton's jewels and have done much to put that city in the enviable position which she holds. If we had a score of such thoroughbreds in Wilkes-Barre things would soon begin to hum. A new hotel would be an actual fact instead of a dream and new and prosperous industries would spring up on every hand. From the Wilkes-Barre Times.

AN UNSAFE LEADER.

From the Manufacturer. From the Manufacturer.

One of the greatest frauds ever perpetrated upon this nation was the removal of the duties from wool under the pretense that it would confer benefit upon the woolen manufacturers and the consumers. Among textile journals, but one, the Wool and Cotton Reporter, advocated this change. That journal at last frankly contessed that 'many who welcomed the present tariff would be glad to see a duty reimposed on wool;" stall that the recent heavy importations of woolens have been large composed of 'rotten, cheap foreign goods." Thus there has been loss all around, except in European mills. Our own mills are deprived of their market; the wool-growers have a ruined industry, and the consumers have only inferior goods at the lower prices. Instead of ben-

efit from the efforts of Mr. Cleveland and his friends there is wreck and disaster upon all sides. Some notion of the harm that his been done may be obtained from this single statement: "The excess of the imports of woolen fabrics for 1855, over the imports for 1854 represents a quantity of goods which, if made in our own mills, would have consumed more than half of the domestic clip, and would have distributed twenty million dollars in one industry, among the people who work in the woolen mills and twenty million dollars more among the farmers." And yet, strange to say, with these facts before them, demonstrating the fatulty of Mr. Cleveland as an economist, there are, even among textile manufacturers, men who consider him a safe leader in the more delicate business of finance.

WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.

WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.

From the Manufacturer.

The extraordinary popularity and strength of Mr. McKinley are due, not at all to the energy and dexterity of his friends or to lavish expenditure of money. They are to be attributed solely to the fact that, in a peculiar manner, the people identify him with the cause of tariff protection for home industry; and, as they are eager, first of all, to have that, they are eager to have him for their candidate. The unanimity of the feeling within the Republican party upon this subject is demonstrated, also, by the harmony of the state platforms in their declarations for the prompt restoration of protection. Thus it is quite certain that the St. Louis convention will piedge the party to enactment of a highly protective tariff, and as nearly certain as can be that the party, in November, will win a mighty victory upon this issue. The nation evidently believes that protection cannot wait.

March of Science. largely accounts for the farmers who

Ardent Lover-If you could see my heart. Belinda, you would know how fondly-Up-to-date Girl (producing camera)-I intende to see it, Hiram. Sit still, please.—Chleago Tribune. March of Science

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 3.18 a. m., for Monday April 27, 1896. P 19 48

A child bern on this day will notice that but little encouragement is offered building enterprise on Wyoming avenue. The idea of postponing a hanging for fear it would interfere with a circus pa-rade seems to be original with Scranton. What next?

Judging from Professor Presser's solo in the Free Press yesterday, his trombone is very much out of tune. An X-ray view of Benjamin Harrison's wood pile would be gratifying to some of the favorite sons in the presidential race just now.

The time for lowering the three-cor-nered cold weather flag on the Pattison-for-president boom seems to have arrived. Ajnechus' Advice. Keep an eye open for congressional booms. An epidemic is promised before the summer is over.

THE OLD WORLD.

Unnumbered soldiers load their guns, And stack them handy by; Five hundred million cringing clods For bare existence cry; A hundred royal rulers drain Their peoples' purses dry.

Lo. greed and hate march side by side Beneath the flag of lust; The sword of war is burnished bright, The spade resigned to rust; While all the nobler arts of man Lie prostrate in the dust.

Of course, a greater Gotham will mean a greater Platt.

ONLY ONE NATIONAL CANDIDATE

Wellman, in the Times-Herald

Higher the serf shall sorely climb
To work his own release;
Then prayer and song shall celebrate
The monster war's decease,
And all mankind at last abide
In universal peace.
—Frank Putnam, in Times-Herald.

ISI AND ISS N. WASHINGTON AVE.

Builders Makers

OFFICE SUPPLIES



WE HAVE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION a large and handsome line of BABy CARRIAGES, If you want a Carriage for the baby see our line and get prices. We can

CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO 422 LACKAWANNA AVE.

NEW BOOKS BROWN OR BLACK

Marie Corelli. F. Hopkinson Smith. Richard Harding Davis, F. Marion Crawford, W. Clark Russell

BEIDLEMAN. THE BOOKMAN

Enlarged and Improved Store.



THERE'LL BE MERRY DOINGS

Among the Carpets and Draperies during the next few days. It's house cleaning time now and your mind is on these matters. There are styles and values here that will make "town talk" when the news gets out. We make a strong bid for your business in these important items, and are prepared to serve you to your entire satisfaction,

The New Carpets

Every worthy weave from rag to velvet. Dray loads of them have been received during the past few weeks. We've laid our lines to do the Carpet business of the town, and with the equipment we've got we ought to do it.

Ingrain Carpets

All wool and a yard wide The best extra supers, not an antiquated or side-tracked pattern among them. All clean, quiet, neutral tints that won't show dust, and they turn well; a pick of these at 49c. the yard.

New Tapestry Brussels

The best 10-wire kind, of course. No better mediumpriced Carpet made. Got a number of hall and stair patterns among them. They've got the looks and wear in them; you all know the quality, now come in and get the price.

Standard Body Brussels

All reputable makes, and a stock to pick from that would grace a city of twice the size ofours. Want you to feel that we have your Carpet interests at heart. Come in and let us figure with you; small order or large, it's all one to us. What we want is that you should look upon this store as the depot for your Carpet supplies; they begin at 75c. the yard.

Moquette Carpets

Always beautiful, more so this season than ever before; soft as a mossy bank, bright as a meadow in June. Many of them have borders to match. Pay you to give them careful inspection.

The New Mattings

Some jointless, some cordwarp, some plain, some fancy, and all good. They're made of good live straw; they're flexible and don't scuff out like the poorer, dried-out sorts. What a cool, cleanly, comfortable floor covering they make, to be sure; and so cheap, too, as we sell them beginning at 10c. the

RUGS AND ART SQUARES.

Haven't space to particularize, but they're in every known weave, size and color combinations, and the prices will agreeably surprise you.

Green and Wax Beans

Cucumbers, Radishes

Lettuce, Cauliflower

Ripe Tomatoes, Etc.

MARKET, PENN AVENUE

326 Washington Ava.,

SCRANTON, PA

Dentists.

DR. WILLIAM A. TAFT, PORCELAIN, Bridge and Crown work. Office, 325 Washington avenue.

C. C. LAUBACH. SURGEON DENTIST. No. 115 Wyoming avenue.

R. M. STRATTON, OFFICE COAL EX-

Physicians and Surgeons.

DR. A. TRAPOLD. SPECIALIST IN Diseases of Women, corner Wyoming avenue and Spruce street, Scranton Of-fice hours, Thursdays and Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

DR. KAY, 206 PENN AVE.; 1 to 3 P. M.; call 2062. Dis. of women, obstretrics and and all dis. of chil.

DR. W. E. ALLEN, 512 North Washington

DR. C. L. FREY, PRACTICE LIMITED

diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat; office, 122 Wyoming ave. Resi-dence, 529 Vine street.

DR. L. M. GATES, 125 WASHINGTON avenue. Office hours, 8 to 9 a. m., 1.30 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Residence 309 Madison avenue.

DR. J. C. BATESON. TUESDAYS AND Fridays, at 505 Linden street. Office hours 1 to 4 p. m.

DR S. W. LAMEREAUX, A SPECIAL-fst on chronic diseases of the heart, lungs, liver, kidney and genito uri-nary diseases, will occupy the office of Dr. Roos, 232 Adams avenue. Office hours 1 to 5 p. m.

Loans.

THE REPUBLIC SAVINGS AND Loan Association will loan you money on easier terms and pay you better on investment than any other association. Call on S. N. Callender, Dime Bank building.

Wire Sreens.

JOS. KUETTEL, REAR 511 LACKA wanna avenue, Scranton, Pa., manufac-turer of Wire Screens.

Hotels and Restaurants.

THE ELK CAFE, 125 and 137 FRANK-lin avenue. Rates reasonable. P. ZEIGLER. Proprietor.

SCRANTON HOUSE, NEAR D., L. & W. passenger depot. Conducted on the European plan. VICTOR KOCH, Prop.

European plan.

VESTMINSTER HOTEL,

Cor. Sixteenth St. and Irving Place,

New York,

New York,

American

Rates, 33.50 per day and upwards. (Ame can plan). E. N. ANABLE. Proprieto

TELEPHONE 555.

change.

THE NEW WOMAN'S SHOE

The Most Perfect Fitting Shoe Made. Al Full Line in All Widths at

BANISTER'S



AN INSPIRATION

Is almost lost when your pen catches and your ink spreads on your paper. **GOOD STATIONERY**

Is one of the necessaries of civili-

zation that is indispensable. A favorite location for all classes is that of Reynolds Brothers. where a fine assortment of everything in first-class Stationery and Office Supplies. Students, law- PROFESSIONAL CARDS. yers, commercial men and society in general get their supplies here, as everyone can be suited, both in price and quality.

Stationers and Engravers.

Hotel Jermyn Building, Scranton, Pa.



CONRAD HAS THEM IN ALL GRADES,

HE CAN SUIT YOU.

MERCHANT TAILORING

D. BECK, 337 Adams Ava.

to your friends tell .hem

about the natty lines of Footwear at

SPRUCE STREET. Hotel Jermyn Building.

P. S .- Custom Work and Repairing,

Lawvers.

WARREN & KNAPP, ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Republican building, Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa.

JESSUPS & HAND, ATTORNEYS AND Counsellors at Law, Commonwealth building, Washington avenue. W. H. JESSUP, HORACE E. HAND, W. H. JESSUP, JR.

PATTERSON & WILCOX. ATTOR-neys and Counsellors at Law; offices 6 and 8 Library building. Scranton. Pa. ROSEWELL H. PATTERSON, WILLIAM A. WILCOX. ALFRED HAND, WILLIAM J. HAND, Attorneys and Counsellors, Common-wealth building. Rooms 19, 20 and 21.

FRANK T. OKELL, ATTORNEY-AT-Law, Room 5, Coal Exchange, Scran-ton, Pa. JAMES W. OAKFORD, ATTORNEY-at-Law, rooms 63, 64 and 65, Common-wealth building. SAMUEL W. EDGAR, ATTORNEY-AT-Law. Office, 317 Spruce st., Scranton, Pa.

L. A. WATERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 423 Lackawanna ave., Scranton, Pa.

URIE TOWNSEND, ATTORNEY-AT-Law, Dime Bank Building, Scranton, Money to loan in large sums at 5 per

C. R. PITCHER, ATTORNEY-AT-law, Commonwealth building, Scranton, Pa. C. COMEGYS, 221 SPRUCE STREET. D. B. REPLOGLE, ATTORNEY-LOANS negotiated on real estate security. 408 Spruce street. B. F. KILLAM, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 120 Wyoming ave., Scranton. Pa. JAS. J. H. HAMILTON, ATTORNEY-AT-law, 45 Commonwealth bld'g. Scranton.

Architects.

EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, Rooms 24, 25 and 26, Commonwealth building, Scranton. E. L. WALTER, ARCHITECT, OFFICE rear of 606 Washington avenue.

J. M. C. RANCK, 136 WYOMING AVE.

LEWIS HANCOCK, JR., ARCHITECT, 425 Spruce st., cor. Wash. ave., Scranton. BROWN & MORRIS, ARCHITECTS, Price building, 126 Washington avenue,

Schools.

SCHOOL OF THE LACKAWANNA, Scranton, Pa., prepares boys and girls for college or business; thoroughly trains young children. Catalogue at re-quest. Opens September 9. REV. THOMAS M. CANN, WALTER H. BUELL.

MISS WORCESTER'S KINDERGARTEN and School, 412 Adams avenue. Spring term April 13. Kindergarten \$10 per term.

Seeds.

G. R. CLARK & CO., SEEDSMEN AND Nurserymen; store 146 Washington ave-nue; green house, 1350 North Main ave-nue; store telephone 782.

Miscellaneous.

BAUER'S ORCHESTRA-MUSIC FOR balls, picnics, parties, receptions, weddings and concert work furnished. For terms address R. J. Bauer, conductor, 117 Wyoming avenue, over Hulbert's music store.

MEGARGEE BROTHERS, PRINTERS' supplies, envelopes, paper bags, twine, Warehouse, 130 Washington ave., Scran-

FRANK P. BROWN & CO., WHOLE-sale dealers in Woodware, Cordage and Oil Cloth, 720 West Lackawanna ave. THOMAS AUBREY, EXPERT AC-countant and auditor. Rooms 19 and 20, Williams Building, opposite postomica. Agent for the Rez Fire Extinguisher.