A BRILLIANT WELSH SOLDIER

He Took Part in the Great Battles of the

GENERAL ROWLANDS IS RETIRED

He Had an Exceptionally Brilliant Career and is Hate and Hearty at 67 -- One of the Oldest of British

General Hugh Rowlands, V. C. C. B. one of the few who have had an opportunity of reading their own oblivaries, the control of the few who have had an opportunity of reading their own oblivaries, the control of the few who have had an expending their own of the few who have had an expending whether as a stallion, a palifery, or a serving horse. The value of a palifery is so universal us the cross. It appears that their own whether as a stallion, a palifery, or a serving horse. The value of a palifery is so universal us the cross. It appears their years of age, is worth 66d, and the letter X. It is worn by priests a serving horse. The value of a palifery is so universal us the cross. It appears the region of the same; of a stallion and then it will be fine to the same; of a stallion and the letter X. It is worn by priests of the privary in the palifery is on their section of a stallion and the letter X. It is worn by priests of a stallion and the letter X. It is worn by priests of a stallion and the same; of a stallion and the same their fire, and the two battalions thus suddenly greeted were taken, it would seem, by surprise, for they turned and back.' General Rowland's war fied back. General Rowlands was service has been extensive, for he serv-ed throughout the Crimean war, being present at the siege of Sebastopol, in-cluding the assault on the Redan, when he was again wounded, and the attack he was again wounded, and the attrees upon the Quarries. Having at the close of the slege been for some time brigade-major, in 1886 he was appointed commandant of the Forty-First, being in 1875, after nine years' service in that post, transferred to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the old Thirty-Fourth Foot, General Rowlands commanded that battalion until 1878, when he was appointed to the command of the troops in pointed to the command of the troops in the Transvaalon the annexation of that ountry, and he served during the south African war of that year. Whilst holding the command of a brigade in India. he was, in 1881, promoted to a general officer's rank, being subsequently given the command of the Third Infantry brigade at Aldershot, which post he resigned in 1883, obtaining the command of

appointed to the command of the Scottish district. tish district.

For several years General Rowlands has held the distinguished service reward of one hundred pounds a year, which he will vacate upon taking his retired pension of one thousand pounds a year. General Rowlands is no stranguished. er to Wales, having for some years re-sided at his Plas Tirion near Carnar-von. In his old regiment he was held in the highest esteem, and his countrymen after the Crimean war presented him with a handsome sword of honor. On the occasion, last summer, of the depos-iting of the Crimean colors of the Forty-First in Llandaff cathedral General to the Russians, General Rowlands pointed out that the names recorded upon that mural brass were of men who upon that mural brass were of men who 'never for a moment turned from any duty that they had to perform—those who at any cost stood their ground against the bullet as against famine—those whose names are the most worthy of the nation's lasting gratitude. With another link which connects the past with the present is severed. Few officers have seen his varied service, and few have utilized like him those many opportunities for displaying thoughtfulness and ties for displaying thoughtfulness and interest in the soldier serving and in the veteran pensioned.

a division in India, in which country be

served until 1889. Subsequently he was for a few months lieutenant of the Tow-

er of London, and was in January, 1894

LLANDUDNO EISTEDDFOD. At a recent meeting of the eistedd-fod committee a recommendation of the music committee was adopted that, in view of the probable enormous number of entries and the consequent length of the programme, the elsteddfod be extended over five days, to finish on Satur-day, July 4, instead of the usual four and that the additional day be devoted to the brass band competitions for which it is expected at least twenty bands will enter. Several bands, among them the Besses o' th' Barn band, have informed the committee that they would enter if the competition was held on Sat-urday. Among the entries for the male choir competition already received is one which Derwent, Cumberland, the members of which choir intend to leave home at midnight on Sunday, June 28, in order to reach Llandudno in good time. They have already written to secure apartments at Llandudno for the

AN EISTEDDFOD AT A COLLEGE. An elsteddfod was held at the exami-nation hall of the University College of Wales, at Aberystwith, recently, under the auspices of the Celtic society, and is, we believe, the first time an eisteddfod has been held in any college. Al-though it was not a very large one, and all the prizes were restricted to the students, there was, speaking generally, no lack of entries. The proceedings proved a great success. The chair was occupied by Prof. D. W. Lewis, in the absence of the principal, while Prof. Edwards proved a capable conductor. Edwards proved a capable conductor. To add to the interest of the proceedings, the committee had arranged that the winner of the chief poetical prize should be chaired, and the ceremony was watched with much curiosty by those who had never before seen it performed. The various competitions were adjudicated by members of the college staff. college staff.

NEWS NOTES.

NEWS NOTES.

There is nothing to equal the enterprise of an American paper. For instance, the New York World of nine days ago had a bold three-column sketch of the drowning of the ill-fated young couple who recently ended their lives at Llandaff. Judging from the river, the waters of which were tumbling angrily and beating against the bank on each side, while the discovery was made by a man who was leisurely rowing about in a boat. It is right to add that he counidn't very well miss the tragedy, for the bodies in the picture are standhalf out of water.

There is a tradition in Pembroke-shire which represents the great Crom-well in a very favorable light. While the Protector was at Haverford West two of his men entered a mansion with

the intention of plundering it—a very common device of the Puritans in Wates. Balton, the landlord, was a Royalist, concealed himself, his wife denying that he was in. The Puritans doubted this, caught hold of one of the children and pretended to throw it on the fire. Bolton at once jumped out from his conceaiment and killed the rufflan on the spot. The case was brought before Cromwell, and the facts stated, whereupon the Protector remarked that the fellow was a great rascal, and Bolton would be pardoned as he had saved him the trouble of hanging him.

There is much difference between the prices the Welsh farmer of the present day receives for his cattle and those which his ancestors got in the tenth century. In the laws of Howell the Good the following: "A colt, if it attains three years of age, is worth 65d., and then it will be time to tame it with a bridle, and to teach it its duty.

should have been rendered "The Mirror of the Primitive Agos," "The Sleeping Bard," and "The Candle of Wales." The country in English sounds better than the people." Right you are.

Dr. Gomer Lewis who visited Scran-ton a few years ago, will not be complete when he visits the Cardiff exhibition. In the World's fair the reverend doc-tor, who is an old bachelor by the way, was so delighted to find a Welsh girl at the flannel department that he kissed her. We wonder if it is because of this that a smaller stall in Cardiff exhibition has been placed in the charge of n

"Pabwyr" and "pabwyra" are words which are no longer made use of collo-quially. Thirty years ago "pabwyr" (rushlights) were commonly used in country districts, and at a certain that of the year whole villages turned out to gather them (pabwyra.) Pacallin of is now generally burnt in all country districts and Pabwyr are rare as bara

The nightingale has appeared in Portheawl.

THE FUN OF FAME.

Senators Vest, of Missouri and Berry. of Arkansas, Tell It.

Washington Letter Pittsburg News. Senators Berry, of Arkansas, and Vest, of Missouri, were seated on a Sen-ate lounge the other day "swapping" stories, and during the course of their reminiscences several incidents which have happened them during political campaigns were related. Mr. Vest amused his colleague with a story of which he was the principal when the Missouri Senator was a candidate for office in his native state

Rowlands was a prominent figure in the Sophia Gardens Park. Alert and agile, and still retaining his youthful vigor, his appearance gave no indication that under an arbitary clause his active carreer was drawing to a close. Few of the many who watched the grey-haired general could but help being struck with the reverential manner in hich he handled one of those very colors under which in the Crimea he had fought and bied. Unveiling the memorial tablet ed officers, and men who had fallen pray to the Russians, General Rowlands self to believe that I was fairly well known among the people, but a subsequent event soon dispelled that idea from my mind. At the appointed hour I climbed to the platform with several other candidates and politicians, and took a seat. Two or three speakers pre-ceded me, but being the star of the evening a grandiloquent introduction was of course necessary to present me in proper shape to the audience. A local politician took upon himself the task of introducing me to the large gathering of Democrats and the mangathering of Democrats and the man-ner in which he began flattered me, but his conclusion robbed me of every vestige of self-composure and I col-lapsed. 'Fellow Democrats,' he began in stentorian tones and with a grand sweep of the arms, 'the speaker which I am about to present to you needs no introduction here. His sterning qualities and unimpeachable character as a Jeffersonian Democrat have com-mended him to every one in the state. We all know and respect him. His principles are the very bulwarks of honesty and intelligence, stanchions of truth upon which we advise all young men to lean for support. Gentlemen I take unlimited pleasure in introducing to you Honorable to you Honorable —, and then he caned over in my direction and asked in a tone just loud enough for those in the first few rows to hear: 'What did you say your name was?' "

When the laugh had subsided Mr. Berry, apropes of the manner in which Mr. Vest had been treated, told this

"During the last session of congress a delegation of my people pased through the city on an excursion tour, and while here 'took in' the capitol. I was seated in the senate chamber one morning when my colleague approached me and said that there were some folks from down home out in the Marble room, and they had asked to see us. Of course I was willing to receive them and together we repaired to the reception room and welcomed them. Among the party was a preacher and his wife, country people living about eight miles from my town, a very intelligent and "During the last session of congress a from my town, a very intelligent and congenial couple. They presented themselves individually and we chat-ted for half an hour. Finally they pre-pared to leave and we directed them to

"After extending them a fareweil shake of the hand, I started to return to the senate feeling in the happiest of moods, when I was interrupted by a call from the worthy preacher's wife with whem I had been talking. 'Oh. senator,' said she, 'there was a question I wanted to ask you before I left,' and then somewhat timidly, 'What state did you say you were from?'

WITH HER HANDS IN MINE.

With her hands in mine, I begged for a Just a single one-but she shook her She couldn't allow the coveted bliss.
She didn't believe in kissing, she said.
And she'd box my ears if I gave any sign
Of forcing my wish—with her hands in
mine.

With her hands in mine, I plead and I plead, But she wouldn't relent, it was all in But she wouldn't relent, it was all in vain.

Then I slowly stooped to her lips so red And kiesed them, over and over again; For we both of us knew, and we didn't repine.

That her threat went for mught-with her hands in mine.

—T. L. Sappington, in Truth.

THE HISTORY OF THE

Was Held a Sacred Symbol Long Before the Crucifixion.

BY THE ABORIGINES REVERED

Of America as Well as by the Most Ancient Peple of the Old World. The Instrument of Ignominious

The ancient Phoenicians, Persians, Assyrians and Brahmins looked upon

The ancient Phoenicians, Persians, Assyrians and Brahmins looked upon the cross as a holy symbol, as is abundantly shown by the numerous hieroglyphics and other pictorial representations on their monumental remains. Osiris by the cross gave light eternal to the spirits of the just, beneath the cross the Muysea mothers laid their babes, trusting by that sign to secure them from the power of evil spirits, and with that symbol to protect them the Etruscans, the ancient people of Northern Italy, calmly laid them down to die. The Thau of the Jews and the Tau of the Greeks, whence came the T of the Roman alphabet, were held to be not merely letters, but sacred symbols, on account of their being suggested by a cross. Among the Scandinavians Thorr was the thunder, and the hammer was his symbol. It was with this hammer that Thorr crushed the head of the great Mitgard serpent; that he destroyed the giants; that he restored to life the dead goats, which ever after drew his car; that he consecrated the pyre of Baldur. This hammer was a cross. In iceland the cross of Thorr is still used as a magical sign in connection with storms of wind and rain. Longfellow tells us how King Olaf kept Christmas at Dornthelm:

O'er his drinking horn, the sign He made of the cross divine.

O'er his drinking horn, the sign He made of the cross divine. As he drank and muttered his prayers; But the Berserks everymore Made the sign of the hammer of Thorr Over theirs.

Neither King Olaf nor his Berserkers, nor, indeed, Longfellow himself, seems to have realized that the two symbols were identical. Comparative mythologists draw vari-

ous deductions from these remarkable facts. Let us, however, appeal to a man who is not only a comparative mythologist, but a Christian priest. "For my own part," says the Rev. Bar-ing Gould, "I see no difficulty in believing that the cross formed a portion of the primeval religion, traces of which exist over the whole world, among every people; that trust in the cross was a part of the ancient faith which taught men to believe in a Trinity, in a war in heaven, a paradise from which man fell, a flood and a Babel, a faith which was deeply impressed with a conviction that a virgin should conceive and bear a son, that the dragon's head should be bruised, and that through shedding of blood should come remission. The use of a cross as a symbol of life and regeneration through water is as widely eration through water is as widely spread over the world as the belief in the ark of Noah. Maybe the shadow of the cross was cast further back into the night of ages, and fell on a wider range of country than we are aware of."

IN THE OLD TESTAMENT. It was only natural that the early and mediaeval Christians, finding the cross a symbol of life among the nations of antiquity, should look curiously into of antiquity, should look curiously into the Old Testament to see whether they were not foreshadowings in it of "the wood whereby righteousness cometh." Nor was their search unrewarded. In Isaac leaving the wood of the sacrifice they saw prefigured both Christ and the cross. They saw the cross in Moses with arms expanded on the Mount, in the pole, with tranverse bars, upon which was wreathed the brazen serpent, in the two sticks gathered by the widow. in the two sticks gathered by the widow of Sarepta. But plainest of all they read it in Ezeklel, ix., 4, 6, "Go through the midst of the city, through the midst of Jerusalem, and set a mark upon the foreheads of the men" that are to be saved from destruction by the great

of Jerusalem, and set a mark upon the foreheads of the men" that are to be saved from destruction by the sword. The word here rendered "mark" is in the Vulgate" signa thau." The Thau was the old Hebrew character, shaped like a cross, which was regarded as the sign of life, fellelity and safety.

Yet the cross was not always a symbol of honor. Among the Phoenicians and Syrians, and later among the Romans, it was a punishment inflicted on slaves, robbers, assassins and rebels—among which last Jesus was reckoned, on account of his proclaiming himself king or Messiah. The person sentenced to this punishment was stripped of his clothes, except a covering around the loins, In a state of nudity he was beaten with whips. Such was the severity of this flagellation that numbers died of it. Jesus was crowned with thorns, and was made the subject of mockery, but insults of this kind were not common. In this instance they were owing to the petulance of the Roman soldlers.

The criminal, having been beaten petulance of the Roman soldlers.
The criminal having been beaten,
was condemned to the further suffer-ing of carrying the cross to the place ing of carrying the cross to the place of punishment, which was commonly a hill near the public highway, and out of the city. The place of crucifixion at Jerusalem was a hill to the northwest of the city. The cross, otherwise the "post."—the unpropitious or ominous tree—consisted of a piece of wood erected perpendiculari, and intersected by another one at right angles near the top. The crime for which the culprit suffered was inscribed on the transverse piece near the top of the perpendicular one. There is no mention made by the ancient writers of anything on which ancient writers of anything on which the feet of the crucified person rested. It is known, however, that near the base of the perpendicular beam there projected a piece of wood on which he sat, and which answered as a support to the body—since the weight of the latter might have otherwise torn the

hands by the nails driven through them.

The cross, when driven firmly in the The cross, when driven firmly in the ground ravely exceeded 10 feet in height. The victim was elevated, and his hands were bound by a rope around the transverse beam and nailed through the palm. His feet were also nailed. He thus remained fastened until death ended his sufferings. While he exhibited any signs of life he was watched by guards: but they left him when it appeared that he was dead. If there was no prospect that the victim would die on the day of execution, the executioners hastened the end by kindling a fire at the foot of the cross, so as to suffocate him with smoke; or by letting

a mallet, as upon an anvil. It was at one time customary to offer the criminal, before the commencement of his sufferings, a medical drink, compounded of wine and myrrh. The object of this was to produce intoxication, and thereby to lessen the suffering.

Crucifixion was not only the most irnominous, but by far the most cruel, mode of punishment. The victim sometimes lived until the seventh day. The thieves who were executed at the same

times lived until the seventh day. The thieves who were executed at the same time with our Savior were broken with mallets on the same day; and in order to ascertzin the condition of Jesus a lance was thrust in his side, but no signs of life appeared.

Cicero says the very name of the cross should be removed afar, "not only from the body, but from the thoughts, the eyes, the ears of Roman citizens, for of all these things, not only the actual occurrence and endurance, but the very contingency and expectation, nay, the mention itself, are unworthy of a Roman citizen and a free man," Hence the force of St. Paul's frequent allusions to an citizen and a free man." Hence the force of St. Paul's frequent allusions to the humiliation which Christ endured when he suffered death upon the cross.

GLORY FROM SHAME. GLORY FROM SHAME.

It was precisely this idea which made the early Christians selze upon the cross as the emblem of their faith. That which had been the symbol of shame now became their glory. The instrument of Christ's passion, by his death upon it, became hallowed for all time. The mediaeval Christians, desiring to see the cross identified still more closely with the Jewish church, inserted a legend to supplement the Old Testament.

from the angels three seeds of the forbidden tree that he saw standing, though blasted, upon the snot where sin had been first committed. Taking the seeds away with him, he put them in the mouth of the dead Adam, and so buried them. The young trees that grew from them, on the grave of Adam in Hebron, were carefully tended by Abraham, Moses and David After they were removed to Jerusalem the Psalms were composed beneath them, and firwere composed beneath them, and his-ally they slowly grew together and formed a single giant tree. This tree was felled by the order of Solomon, in order that it might be preserved for-ever as a beam in the Temple. The plan failed, however, for the carpent-ers found they could not manage the mighty beam.

ers found they could not manage the mighty beam.

When they raised it to its intended position they found it too long: they spliced it, but to no purpose, they could not make is fit. This was taken as a sign that it was intended for some other purpose, and they laid it aside in the Temple. On one occasion it was improperly made use of as a seaf by a woman named Maximelia, and she was at once enveloped in flames. She invoked the aid of Christ, and was driven from the city and stoned to death. In the course of its eventful history the beam became a bridge over history the beam became a bridge over Cedron, and, being then thrown into the stream of Bethesda, it gave to the waters healing virtues. Finally from it was made the cross of Christ; after the crucifixion it was buried in Calvery, and exhumed three centuries later by the Empress Helena, the mother of Constantine, who was miraculously di-rected to the spot where it lay.

ELECTIONS IN 1896.

Exceptional Interest Attaches to an Unusually Large Number of Them.

From the New York Sun. A larger number of states will participate in this year's presidential election than in any previous presidential election in the United States, and a larger number of states, too, will vote on the same day. Tuesday, November 3, than ever heretofore, the list of states holdever herefore, the list of states hold-ing preliminary spring or autumn elec-tions having been steadily reduced of late years. None of the doubtful states now holds a preliminary election, and one of the last states to fall out of the early list is Oregon, which in June, 1888, sounded what the Republicans called "the oreging rule of the Harrisse and "the opening gun" of the Harrison and ty of 8,000. In the preliminary election of June, 1892, in Oregon the result was indecisive and unsatisfactory, the Ke-publican candidate at the head of the state ticket polling 31,000 votes, the Democrat 29,000 and the Populist 12,000. Later on the electoral votes of the state were divided between Gen. Harrison and Gen. Weaver. On August 3 there will be a state elec-

tion in Alabama, and a reptition of the lively times of 1892 and 1894 is promised. In both elections Kolb, a former Demoorat, was the opposition candidate to the regular party nominee, and the claim was made that the results, as officially returned, did not correctly represent the vote cast. In August, 1892, Kolb polled 115,060 votes (or was credited with that number) and his Democratic enverse. ed with that number) and his Demo-cratic opponent 128,000. In the state election of 1894 in Alabama, Kolb had 83,000 votes, and Oates, his Democratic opponent. 110,000. Afterward Kolb caused himself to be sworn in as gov-ernor, and a dual state administration was for a short time threatened. This year a repetition of the fight is probable, and the national committee of the Re-publicans will probably, as in 1882, be asked to take a hand in the contest. Three states will vote in September; Vermont on September 1, choosing a governor for two years; Arkansas on September 7, choosing a governor for two years, and Maine on September 14, choosing also a governor for two years. two years, and Maine on september 14, choosing also a governor for two years. On October 5 there will be a state election in Florida, and on the following day, October 7, a state election in Georgia, which promises to be hotly contested between the two Democratic fac-

ANOTHER LINCOLN STORY. Lincoln Told About His Gingerbrend

Man to Illustrate His Point. Mr. Lincoln was one of the rare talkers who could always point a moral with an adorning tale taken out of and

own experience. Everybody has ex-perience if he only knows it. Most of us are so much in the habit of taking in wisdom and fun through the printed page, or the story as another man tells it, that we lack the capacity to see it for ourselves.

for ourselves.

The storyteller is the man who finds his own material. An old Southern politician was moralizing thus a few nights ago and eulogizing the man the South used to dislike:

"When Lincoln first came to Washington I went to see him so prejudiced."

ington I went to see him, so prejudiced against him beforehand that no man with less genius could have overcome it. I left that first interview with his friend. No man ever came under the charm of Lincoln's personality without respecting him, and, if allowed, loving

"One day, after we had become fairly good friends, I told him of my early prejudice.
"'Mr. Lincoln.' I said. 'I had heard with about you with Lincoln, I said, I had heard every mean thing on earth about you except one. I never heard that you were too fond of the pleasures of life. Mr. Lincoln sat for a moment stroking his long cheek thoughtfully, and then

he drawled out in his peculiar Western

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loose upon him wild beasts; or occa-sionally, when in particular haste, by breaking his bones upon the cross with a mallet, as upon an anvil. It was at years old.

"Once in awhile my mother used to get some sorghum and some ginger and mix us up a batch of gingerbread. It wasn't often, and it was our biggest

wasn't often, and it was our biggest treat.

"One day I smelled it and came into the house to get my share while it was hot. I found she had baked me three gingerbread men, and I took them out under a hickory tree to eat them.

"There was a family near us that was a little poorer than we were, and their boy came along as I sat down.

""Abe," he said, edging close, "gimme a man."

other'n."

"I wanted it, but I gave it to him, and as it followed the first one, I said:

""You seem to like gingerbread?"

""Abe," he said, earnestly, "I don't s'pose there's anybody on this earth likes gingerbread as well as I do," and, drawing a sigh that brought up coumbs, I don't s'pose there's anybody gets less of it."

And the old politician said Mr. Lin-coln looked as though the subject was ended.—Bulington Hawkeye.

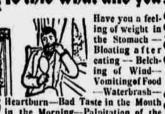
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