## the Scranton Tribune

E. P. KINGSBURY, PACE, AND GER'L MAG W. W. DAVIS, BUSINESS MANAGER. W. W. YOUNGS, Asy. MANG'S

ENTERBY AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA.

the terr (nk," the recognized journal for adver-ter, rese The Schanfon Thrmung as the best ser-intage medium in Northeastern Pennsylva-nia, "Printers' Ink" knows.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Issued Every Saturday, Contains Twelve Handsome Pages, with an Abuldance of News, Fiction, and Well-Edited Miscellany. For These Who Cannot Take The Datty Tribune, the Weekly Is Recommended as the Best Hargain Going. Only \$1 a Year, in Advance

THE TRIBURE Is for Sale Dally at the D., L. and W. Station at Hoboken.



SCRANTON, JULY 21, 1896.

### THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

For President. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio. For Vice-President. GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

STATE.

Congressmen-at-Large. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquehanna SAMUEL A DAVENPORT, of Eric. Election Day, Nov. 3

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

1. Tariff, not only to furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but to protect American ia-bor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. 2 Reciprocal agreements for open markets and discriminating du-ties in favor of the American merchant marine. 3 Maintenance of the existing gold standard and opposition to free coll-age of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial agreement with the leading comments and preferences for veterans of the Union army, 5. A firm, vigorous and dignified foreign policy "and all our interests in the western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded." 6. The Hawaiian Islands to be controlled by the United States; the Nicaraguan esnal to be built; a naval sta-tion in the West Indies. 7. Protection of American citizens and property in Turkey 8. Reassertion of the Monroe dectrine Eventual withdrawal of European powers from this hemisphere and union of all English-speaking people on this continent.

8 The United States actively to use influence to restore peace and give independence to Cuba. 10 Enlargement of the navy, defense of barbors and seacoasts.

11. Exclusion of illiterate and immoral immoral in a continuous seacoasts. migrants. 12. Reapproval of the civil service law. 13. A free ballot and an honest count, 14. Condemnation of lynching. 15. Approval of national arbitration, 16 Approval of a free homestead law, 17 Admission of the remaining territories, representation for Alaska and abolition of carpet-hag federal officers. 18. Sympathy with legitimate efforts to lessen intemperance. 19. Sympathetic reference to "the rights and interests of woman."—Con-densed by the Times-Herald.

In 1864 anthracite coal commanded from \$9 to \$15 per ton. In 1895 It commanded only from \$2.65 to \$3.75 per ton Here is a decline in values that knocks the silver men's wheat argument silly. But we don't hear of coal operators wanting to compromise with their creditors on the basis of a 30-cent dollar because the price of their commodity has fallen 70 per cent. In thirty years, They have as good a right to cry for a 20-cent dollar, however, as the farmer has to want a 50-cent one.

### Wouldn't Work Both Ways.

Practically the only real argument at the command of the advocates of fresliver is the recent fail in prices. This argument is thus plausibly put by Wherton Barker's American:

in 1879 wheat sold at \$1.10 8-10 a bushel in Might 20.5 cents. In 1879 the farmer realized 37.5 cents per bushel for corn, 65.6 tits for two and 311 cents for oats. In 1895 he received but 26.4 cents for corn, 41 cents for tye, 19.9 cents for outs. In 1879 bushels of wheat would have publ . thousand dollars of interest on his indebt-ciness or redowned a thousand dollar bond, in 1885 it would have taken 1.95 bushels. And of corn it would have taken 2.788 bushels in 1895 when it took 2.667 bushels in 1879, of tye 2.273 bushels to cancel indebtedness of a thousand dollars whe took but 1,528 in 1879 and of oats 5,625 in place of 3,021. Looked at in another was an average field of SNs acres planted equally with corp, wheat, i.e. and oats produced cross in 1879 of the value of \$1,000, or sufficient to redeem a thousand dollars of indebtedness. In 1895 it would have taken the entire product of a field of 1211-3 acres to raise the same thousand dollars to redeem the same bond that the expenditure of labor and energy spent on a field of 88% acres would have sufficed to raise in 1879. And if we look at it from the standpoint of the planter we find that to pay a thousand dollar hand in 18945 it would have taken the product of 91% acres of cotton, whereas in 1878-79, 52 acres

The point raised by the American, and by all free coinage men, is that the reason why wheat, corn, oats, rye and cotton have fallen since 1879 (the year following the resumption of specie payments, when the gold standard first took practical effect in this country) is because gold (in which prices are measured) has risen. This has been effectually disproved, as we pointed out on Saturday, by the researches of the Aldrich senate committee, which investigated the course of prices on 232 articles, including all the staple agricultural products, and found that although there has been a net decline in the last thirty years amounting to 8 per cent., the decline in silver was over 50 per cent. In other words, silver is shown to be not a safe measure of value. for even if the 8 per cent, general decline discovered by this special senate committee was in reality only an apparent decline caused by an 8 per cent. appreclation of gold, instead of the result of cheapened processes, lowered freights. and everproduction, we might better have an 8 per cent, upward change in our money standard in thirty years than a 42 per cent. downward change such as marked the course of silver. By this showing it is made clear that gold is the more stable metal of the two, and only \$38,000,000 as against \$76,600,742 in and redemption of maturing bonds, came

But look for a moment at the morals involved in the American's argument. The American says in effect, speaking for farmers to the men from whom the farmers have borrowed money: "Gentlemen, it is true that we borrowed money from you seventeen years ago, agreeing to repay you in full. But in the meantime our crops have declined in value, so that we want you to let us off at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar. If you don't, we will pass a law constituting 50 cents' worth of silver a full legal tender dollar and pay you by force in this depreciated coin." What is this but repudiation? If it be right to force the creditor to take one-half his due in satisfaction of his debt, upon the plea that crop values have fallen, would these free silver debtors permit the rule to work both ways? Suppose free coinage were to go into effect, with very result as predicted by its advorates. That is to say, crops are limmediately to double in value, and the producer to get in the market for his product twice what he had been getting ander the gold standard. Would the debtor then be willing to pay his creditor twice the face value of his obligation? If not, he would be unfair and it would be apparent that his scheme of free soinage was in reality a scheme to egalize only partial payment of debts, thereby mulcting the creditors and establishing the new financial system

Of course the Populists will indorse Bryan. Isn't he one of them?

upon a fundamental basis of dishones-

"The money of the United States, and every kind or form of it, whether of paper, silver or gold, must be as good as the best in the world. It must not only be current at its full face value at home, but it must be counted nt par in any and every commercial center of the globe. The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage-earner and the pensioner must continue forever equal in purchasing and debt-paying power to the dollar paid to any government creditor." -- McKinley in His Speech of Acceptance.

If the West wants to hear some genune oratory, of the kind that has ripe thinking back of it, it will wait until leneral Harrison gets out on the stump.

### The Underlying Cause.

The statistics of American trade failires for the first half of the present year, as reported by Bradstreet's, show .602 failures with \$105,535,936 Habilities. The average monthly ratio of failures to liabilities since 1892, or during the operation of the Wilson tariff bill, has been 1124 failures to \$18,281,629 liabilities. Under three years of the McKinley tar-Iff this ratio was 936 failures to \$11,765,-209 liabilities. In other words, under the Republican policy of protection as exemplified by the McKinley tariff. there were 188 fewer business failures very mouth with a monthly economy of \$6,516,430 in liabilities, than under the "tariff for revenue only" system which has recently been re-indorsed at

Does any one believe that if the Democratic party had not tampered with the McKinley tariff, thereby unsettling business confidence and afterward leading to a vast volume of foreign imports for which we had to make payment by large exports of gold, and which at the same time decreased by so much the volume of home manufactures and lessened the renumerative employment of home labor, there would today be any such Issue in American politics as is this so-called present battle of the standards? Did we ever have any trouble with our currency under Protection, with its large favorable balance of trade, causing gold to pour into instead of out of our country? Was not the money of this nation ample for all emergencies during the years when the Republican statesmanship at Washington was protecting the industries and the labor of our land and accumulating a surplus where now there is only a deficit?

It ought, we think, to be plain to every reflective man that the raising by the Democracy of the free silver issue is in reality an artifice to divert attention from the disastrous consequences of that party's efforts to tamper with the tariff. Our money evoked no general complaint so long as it was in widespread and steady circulation under the stimulus of an efficient Protective tariff. Then new industries multiplied, the of his labor. A manufacturer employin home demand for farm products, made larger by the constant employment at good wages of the labor of the land, gave to our farmers a profitable near market, which enabled them to secure a just return for their investments and their toil; and every honest class in all our citizenship had the chance to enjoy its due share of the unexampled aggre gate prosperity of the country. Not until the Democrats in 1892 started to undo this fortunate state of affairs did the monetary mischief begin. The way to restore prosperity is to restore to power the party under whose administrations prosperity has been the natural and welcome consequence.

### "An honest dollar worth 100 cents everywhere cannot be coined out of 53 cents' worth of silver, plus a legislative fiat." .- Garret A. Hobart in His Speech of Acceptance.

One of the reasons why farmers and workingmen want relief and eatch at the free silver straw through misapprehension of its real significance is comprised in the fact that in 1890 the average number of employes in the woolen mills of the United States was 219,132. while now, under the Wilson tariff's free wool and reduced duty on woolens clauses the number is less than half so large. Today the payrous foot up

tariff which is at fault in this case. Fix the tariff properly and there'll be no

Perry Belmont, it seems, wants to run or congress in the First New York district. Mr. Belmont could no doubt be elected; but is it exactly expedient for the sound money forces of the metrop-Rothschilds?

The free silver men base their predictions of success upon the supposition that a majority of the American people will stay fooled. The Republicans believe the masses are amenable to com-

Returns from the various sections show that the free silver fever is exhibiting increased symptoms of receding. When it is gone, people will won-

If Mr. Bryan is really pining for a oint debate, he ought to issue a challenge to Charles Emory Smith. Mr. Smith is just the man to tie this young

One of the silver tables puts Ohio in the doubtful column. The only thing doubtful about Ohio is whether it will give McKinley nearer 500,000 than 100, 300 majority.

Senator Cameron realizes that there are other issues than free silver, and that the Democratic party, as usual, is on the wrong side of all of them.

### CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: National Chairman Jones says; The country repudiated McKinleyism nee, and anybody who knows the temper of the people knows that there is no pop-ular demand for another era of tremend-ously high prices, with enormous profilts to the manufacturer, in which the work-man did not share." The above is false in every particular. The country did not repudiate so-called McKinleyism, mean-ing a protective fariff; nor did several members of the Democratic party, or else the senate would have passed the Wilson tariff bill clean cut as it came from the house instead of tacking on protection o certain interests and making the bill in "act of periody and dishonor."

This country has always been the most prosperous when high prices prevailed. And today there is everywhere a desire for the prevalence of higher prices. The farmers want higher prices for the prod-ucts of the farm, but they will not get them by the free coinage of fifty cent dol-lars. The merchant and the manufacturer want higher prices to prevail as they know full well that business is always best when good living prices prevail. The wage earners everywhere want higher prices to prevail in order that they may have sufficient wages to enable them to live comfortably and desently, and not like cattle-enough wages to provide a respectable home, and to provide not only the bare necessities of life, but some of the many comforts also, as well as to lay a little by for sickness, a dull

spell, and old age.

A wage earner receiving two dollars a day for his services with correspondingly high prices for what he consumes, can save more money than a wage earner receiving but one dollar per day with correspondingly low prices for what he needs The higher the wages the greater the purchasing power of the wage earner, the greater the consumption of the products of labor, the greater the volume of business to be transacted everywhere. The wage earners are the masses, and the masses consume more than the few who re not wage earners. When you reduce the wages and the purchasing power of the tollers, you damage the farmers, the manufacturers and the merchants. in 1882 the people were fooled by the falsehoods and misrepresentations of the Democratic organs. Their hue and cry was "the people are overtaxed." or taxe to death, and "who pays the duty on tin" ollowed by the lie that there was no tin plate being manufactured in the United States. If the voters who voted for a hange of presidents could have foresee and realized what has happened to thi country since the change was made there would have been no change. As soon a fact that the next administration would be Democratic the shrinkage of values and stagnation of business which fol owed was unlike any ever before known Up to that time business was about good as could be reasonably desire

wages in the main, were all right: the currency was all right; the treasury was all right; the gold reserve was all right and there was income enough to pay the xpenses of the government. But change came over the spirit of our dreams," And this is the way the thing In the middle of 1893 a friend had his salary reduced, which was soon followed date his net loss in wages and forced idleness amounts to over \$900. He could have purchased many of the comforts of life with that loss and made business better and saved something, too. During that time his employers lost many thousands

of dollars. That is the way it has been oing on all over the country.
Why is it that the Democratic organs and leaders are so bitter against manufacturers, a few of whom get rich? They never denounce importers and merchants who get rich, and who pay their help less wages in many cases than an ordinary day laborer gets. What would wage carners do if there were no manufacturdoes receive a fair share of the products profitable business is bound to get rich.

ven if his profits were but one dime a day for each employe.

The something that happened when it became known that a Democratic admin-istration, with a free trade plank, was going to take possession of the govern nent, would be repeated, perhaps different form, and vastly worse, if the country should be so unfortunate as to be handed over to a free silver administra-tion. One thing is certain, there would be a run on the savings banks, and deposit ors in all banks would demand gold for their deposits. And everybody who had any savings would try to secure gold for it. Before any act authorizing fre-coinage of silver could be passed all o our foreign indebtedness would be piled n upon us, and we as a nation would be ginancially swamped. The Democratic party will probably never admit that the threat of free trade and the denunciation of the tariff as unconstitutional was the cause of the run which followed their

CORRECTING MISAPPREHENSIONS.

election to power, but it was, H. B. Van Benthuysen.

## Scranton July 20.

Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Scores of newspapers come daily to the college office and sometimes I be ome amazed at statements made by our friends, the enemy. Democratic editors write earnestly of the decreuse of reve-nue under the McKinley law as contrasted with the tariff law of '83, and comment learnedly upon such decrease as a weak-ness of said law. If such editors would read the caption of the McKinley law they would find about these words: "A bill to reduce the revenues of the United States and for other purposes etc., etc." The strongest reason for the bill was that revenue in excess of the needs of the government for both current expenses

operative so that a targe surplus had a camulated in the treasury, a tying up money claimed as needed in circulati and hence pronounced a menace to cor mercial interests. The reader of con-gressional debates of '89 and '90 the in-cubation period of the McKinley bill, well remembers the repeated assertions of McKinley, Reed and others of the house and of Aldrich, Allison and others of the senate that the McKinley bill, if enacted

into law, would reduce the receipts from dufies and imports to an amount between olis to head their congressional battle with one of the American agents of the which so stupefied our Democratic friends. As a matter of statistical record, Mr. Mc. Kinley was correct, for the first full year of the operation of his famous and beneficent law the revenues were reduced ffty-five millions of dollars.
But notwithstanding the reduction above mentioned that great economic

measure provided for the wants of our government and enabled the Harrison administration to pay off nearly three hundred millions of our national debt. The Democratic congress repealed the McKinley bill and enacted the Wilson-Gorman tariff law, and under its operation President Cleveland has increased the national debt already two hundred and sixty millions of doll'rs—with another hundred million of increase certain before election and another still probable before that great man and his the for revenue party kiss our suffering nation good-bye. The Democratic party had no skill to

manage a revenue surplus. All its tardisastrous tariff tinkering resulted in en riching Europe and scattering poverty idleness, bankruptcy and every brood of attendant calamities over our country Much as I may be disposed to mention the practical working of the McKinley law as experienced by me as a United States consul, I forbear, Respectfully, O. F. Williams.

### Scranton, Pa., July 20. WILL MAKE IT AN ISSUE.

From the Times-Herald. The total treasury receipts for the first twenty-two months of the McKinley tariff law were \$600,420,350. The total treas-ury receipts under the first twenty-two months under the Wilson-Gorman law were \$558.144.559, showing a net loss for twenty-two months of tariff-for-revenue only of \$102,275,791.

Official treasury reports show a net deficiency of \$80,903,977 for the first twenty-two months (ending June 30, 1896) of the Wilson-Gorman law. The alarming losses in revenue caused the government to dip into the gold reserve to pay the running expenses of the government. To make good the depleted reserve and provide against constantly recurring deficits the public debt was increased under Mr. Cleve. land by \$262,329,630. Under the previous administration and under the policy of protection the public Jebt was decreased \$24,819,730.

And yet there are people who contend that the tariff will not be an issue this

### PROBABLY BY ACCLAMATION.

From the Philadelphia Press. William Connell, of Scranton, is the publican congressional nomination in the Lackawanna district. He will undoubted-ly be the nominee, and not improbably by acclamation. Mr. Connell has every qualification for honorable and effective service in the house. He has grown up from the ranks of labor, and his elec-tion will be an honor to the district.

### NO FIAT MONEY. From the Times-Herald.

This nation has no fiat money-don't forget that. Every one of its dollars, whether worth I cent as paper or 50 cents as silver, is backed up by 100 cents in gold

### WILL BE DEAD AND BURIED.

From the Baltimore American. Already the free silver craze has be gun to die out. Before November it wi be only an unpleasant memory.

### From the Baltimore American. Prosperity will return, but it is com

IT DOESN'T STAND STUDY.

### From the Baltimore American.

The more people know about free silver TOLD BY THE STARS.

### Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus

The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 1.48 a. m., for Tuesday, July 21, 1896. **∞**€ ) **√**€

A child born on this day will notice that the error made by the home player always seems more glaring than the mis-play of the visiting "colt."

There seems now no question that our own Christy Boland proposes to be "Boy Orator" of Lackawanna. The Chicago platform has turned out to e a rickety scaffold that few dare ven-

ture upon. It is not every one that can enjoy the of the wealthy, but so long as white duck pants with an extra roll on the bottom may be had for 25 cents a pair the average young man may at least keep up appearances.

The croak of the business man with cobto do with alleged hard times than actual conditions. Some one always gets left on scheme

### Midsummer Jingle.

maid remarked, with drooping head: You love me. Mister, do you?" "I swear," said he, "That none but the

And then she sighed and softly said: "I'll be a sister to you," Dicky Brown Has jumped the town manner undeserving Of praise from cranks, swelled the ranks,

And oft admired his "curving,"

### DAINTY GLASS.

Only one thing more beautiful and that's dainty China. You should realize the full significance of the word dainty. Means, in the first place. "in good taste," which in turn means REAL artistic merit, REAL usefulness. When you've fully realized what "dainty" means would be prepared to autorecists. means, you'll be prepared to appreciate o stock of China and Glass.

THE 422 LACKAWANNA AVE.

# GOLDSMITH'S



# Awnings of **Every Description** Made to Order

In the future this will be one of our specialties. have a new device for hanging Awnings which does away with sewing on rings or inserting grommets at the top of Awnings which will tear out.

We guarantee that there will be no sagging or tearing out of any Awnings that we put up; neither does our new device add to the price of Awnings.

Give us a trial and you will be satisfied. For further information apply to our Drapery Department

Every Street Car Stops in Front of the Door.

# THE NEW WOMAN'S SHOE

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

# BANISTER'S



It isn't proper to swear, but if there any time when it might be excused it is when a person is writing an important document, or maybe a gushing letter of overpowering love-and have his pen break, his ink poor or his stationery bad. Reynolds Bros. save you from all these annoyances, and keep your temper unthe superior quality of stationery and writing materials that we can furnis you. We also have a complete line of Blank Books and office supplies.

Stationers and Engravers,

HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING.

## Change Your Shirt

We are selling Men's Laundered Shirts, with fancy colored bosoms, for

You pay \$1.00 for the same

thing at other stores,

# CONRAD,

305 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

### MERCHANT TAILORING

D. BECK, 337 Adams Ave.

## **HOME-GROWN TOM ATOES**

PEAS, GREEN CORN, CELERY BEETS AND CARROTS, FAN-Or "JENNY LIND" AND GEM CANTELOUPES, WATERMEL ONS, CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

326 Washington Ave., SCRANTON, PA TELEPHONE 555.

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Dentists.

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, Office hours, Thursdays and Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

DR. COMEGYS—OFFICE NO. 337 N. Washington ave. Hours, 12 m. to 3 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty. Telephone No. 3232. DR. KAY, 266 PENN AVE.; 1 to 3 P. M.; call 2062. Dis. of women, obstetrics and all dis. of chil.

DR. W. E. ALLEN, 512 NORTH WASH-DR. C. L. FREY, PRACTICE LIMITED. diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat; office 122 Wyoming ave, Rest-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-

ist on chronic diseases of the heart, lungs, liver, kidneys and genito urinary organs, will occupy the office of Dr. Roos, 232 Adams avenue. Office hours 1 to 5 p. m. W. G. ROOK, VETERINARY SURgeon. Horses Cattle and Dogs treated. Hospital. 124 Linden street, Scranton. Telephone 2672.

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

### Wire Sreens.

308. KUETTEL, REAR 511 LACKA-wanna avenue, Scranton, Pa., manufacwanna avenue, Scranton turer of Wire Screens.

Hotels and Restaurants. THE ELK CAFE. 125 and 127 FRANK-lin avenue. Rates reasonable. P. ZEIGLER, Proprietor. SCRANTON HOUSE, NEAR D., L. & W. passenger depot, Conducted on the European plan. VICTOR KOCH, Prop.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
Cor. Sixteenth St. and Irving Place,
New York. Rates, \$2.50 per day and upwards. (American plan). E. N. ANABLE.



VOY can pin your confidence in the Great Clearing Sale of Summer Footwear at the

JERMYN BUILDING

REPAIRING.

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

Spruce St.

JESSUPS & HAND. ATTORNEYS AND Counsellors at Law, Commonwealts building, Washington avenue.

W. H. JESSUP, HORACE E HAND, W. H. JESSUP, JR. PATTERSON & WILCOX, ATTOR.

neys and Counsellors at Law; offices s
and s Library building. Scranton, Pa.

ROSEWZIL 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 53, 64 and 65, Common-wealth building. SAMUEL W. EDGAR, ATTORNEY-AT-Law, Office, 317 Spruce st., Scranton, Pa. L. A. WATERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, URIE TOWNSEND, ATTORNEY-AT-Law, Dime Bank Building, Scranton, Money to loan in large sums at 5 per

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

B. F. KILLAM, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 120 Wyoming ave. Scranton Pa. JAS. J. H. HAMILTON, ATTORNEY-AT-law. 45 Commonwealth bld's. Scranton. J. M. C. RANCK, 136 WYOMING AVE.

Architects.

EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, Rooms 24, 25 and 25, Commonwealth building, Scranton. E. L. WALTER, ARCHITECT, OFFICE rear of \$98 Washington avenue. 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 of business; thoroughly,
trains young children. Catalogue at request. 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.

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.

Miscellaneous.

BAUER'S ORCHESTRA-MUSIC FOR balls, pienies, 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., Scranton, Pa. FRANK P. BROWN & CO., WHOLE-sale dealers in Woodware, Cordage and Oil Cloth, 729 West Lackawanna ave.

THOMAS AUBREY, EXPERT Accountant and auditor. Rooms 19 and 28.
Williams Building, opposite postoffice.
Agent for the Rex Fire Extinguisher.