E. P. KINGSBURY, PRES. AND GEN'S MOR LIVY S. RICHARD, EDITOR. W. DAVIS, Business MANAGER. W. W. YOUNGS, Asy. Mane's

ENTERED AT THE POSTOPPICE AT SCRANTON, PA., SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.



SCRANTON, AUGUST 20, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET. NATIONAL.

President-WILLIAM M'KINLEY. Vice President-GARRET A. HOBART.

STATE. Congressmen - at - Large-GALUSHA A GROW, SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT.

COUNTY. Congress-WILLIAM CONNELL.
Commissioners-S. W. ROBERTS,
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LEGISLATIVE.

Senate, 21st District—Col. W. J. SCOTT, Representative, 2d District—A. T. CON-NELL; 3d District—DR. N. C. MACKEY,

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

1. Tariff, not only to furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but to protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. 2. Reciprocal agreements for open markets and discriminating duties in favor of the American merchant marine. 3. Maintenance of the existing gold standard and opposition to free coin-Nicaraguan canal 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 doctrine 8. Reassertion of the Monroe doctrine, Eventual withdrawal of European powers from this hemisphere and union of all English-speaking people on this continent.

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

II. Exclusion of illiterate and immoral immigrants. 12. Reapproval of the civil sermigrants. 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-hay federal officers. 18. Sympathy. carpet-hag federal officers, 18. Sympathy with legitimate efforts to lessen intemperance. 19. Sympathetic reference to "the rights and interests of woman."—Condensed by the Times-Herald.

which our history shows make for gen eral confidence and prosperity.

To the Workingman.

We invite the attention of working the free silver proposition. The Bryanites ask you to vote for a law which will enable every owner of silver bul- parity not been maintained. lion to take 53 cents' worth of that bulget in return, without expense, a brand for 100 cents' worth of debt.

That, of course, would be a good thing for the bullion-owner, but how shall be abruptly brushed away; that would it benefit you?

We will suppose that the bullion give you a dollar in wages in exchange for 53 cents' worth of work? If he will, wealthy men who get 47 per cent, profit in a certain transaction are in the habit of turning to the men who work for them and giving them the benefit of satisfied and the downtrodden happy. this profit? Have you found that to be characteristic of employers as a class? And if it is not characteristic of them now, would free coinage modify and ameliorate their hitherto selfish na- no hesitancy in characterizing the

But if the government may give to the bullion-owner 100 cents' worth of at the rate of 50 cents. Why, then, legal tender money for 53 cents' worth should Uncle Sam become a dead beat? of commercial value, why should it not give to the workingman 100 cents' worth of legal tender money for 53 cents' worth of work? The one would be just as make 47 per cent, gift profit out of the serves to be read by every voter: government than the working men has, er his nest and leave their own bare?

It may have been sentimental on the part of Bourke Cockran's audience to vary sound money oratory with patriotic songs, but it at least shows that the people recognize the vital importance of this campaign.

It is no doubt chivalrous on the part of the local Democratic organ to rush to the defense of Wana-maker, but that does not alter the fact sliver dollar was its actual value. But of maker, but that does not alter the fact that grave charges are in circulation that grave charges are in circulation the part which money is more part which money is the part said to be playing in behalf of the Philadelphia merchant's senatorial sexchangeable for thirty-one ounces of silver bullion, instead of being exchange-

rateful lot those mine-owners must be

"I do not know what you think about it, but I believe that it is a good deal better to open the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world."

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

sum already to keep its silver money up to a parity with gold. A recent

Act of Feb. 28, Fine Ounces, Cost. Act of July 14, . 168,674,682 53 155,931,002 25 459,946,701 09 \$464,210,262 96

Totals Worth at today's market price for silver, namely \$0,69213 per fine ounce.

218,228,210 75

The government has had to sell bonds and increase the national debt in order to maintain the parity between its gold coins and its silver coins, and for a very good reason. If it once failed to keep these coins at an equality of value, the gold coins would go to a premium, all age of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world. 4 Pensions and preferences for veterans of the Union army. 5. A firm, vigorous and dignified foreign policy. 6. The Hawnian Islands to be controlled by the United States; the Nicaraguan escale to be built; a way state. to the extent of silver's depreciation, or almost one-half. An honest government would never permit this if it could prevent it.

It is true that this parity between our gold and silver money was not difficult to maintain before the Democrats crippled the nation's revenues with their deficit Wilson bill. It is true that we had no such difficulties with our national finances in the good, old Republican days of Protection and a treasury surplus. And we therefore hold Mr. Cleveland and his associate free traders responsible for our present predicament. But no matter where the blame lies, the fact remains that if our gold and our silver money were not kept at A vote for McKinley on Nov. 3 will be a parity by the strong arm of the a vote to invite back those conditions American government there would be such a crash in the business affairs of this country as has never been paralleled in the nation's history. Though it has cost us a good deal of money to maintain this parity, it has saved us men to the following fact relative to an incalculably larger sum. It is impossible to conceive a limit to the disas

ters which would have ensued had this

Yet in the face of this warning as to lion to a mint of the United States and the dangers in even a limited coinage of silver, a large party today actually new dollar which shall be legal tender has the hardihood to come before the people with the proposition that the present limit to our coinage of silver in defiance of its commercial value we shall undertake, alone and single-handowner, after he gets a supply of these ed, to coin all the silver in all the world new dollars, will want to spend them. which shall be presented for that pur-Now one thing is certain. He will not pose, not at 32 to 1, its real value in the give them away. The only way you markets of the world, but at the artican get one of them is by working for ficial, inflated value of 16 to 1. And it. Let us, then, suppose that the bul- this party, moreover, has the effrontlion-owner wants certain work done ery to tell us, in contradiction both of and that he hires you to do it. Upon demonstrated fact and of eminent and what basis will he pay you? His dol- trustworthy prediction, that such a lar cost him exactly 53 cents. Will he wholesale coinage of cheap silver, at at artificial, part flat value, will not sacrifice the parity between gold and then undoubtedly you would share in silver, will not send gold to a premium the advantages of free coinage and and will not bring on any of the evils ought to vote for it. But is it your ex- which history and common sense unite perience with human nature that in pointing out as inevitable consequences of a debasement of the currency, but will, instead, make the poor rich, the sorrowful glad, the envious What arrant, transparent, ridiculous

In private business relations there's man who borrows at the rate of 100 cents on the dellar and tries to repay

Free Coinage Clearly Explained.

The following explanation of the free coinage proposition is truthful and fair and reasonable as the other. The clear. It has been prepared at Repubbullion-owner has no more right to lican national headquarters, and de-

A silver dollar weighs sixteen times as He can't get this right unless the voters give it to him. Why should they feath-16 to 1." "Free" coinage of silver means that silver bullion, when brought to the mint, shall be coined into dollars at the expense of the United States government without cost to the owner. By the "unlimited" coinage of silver is meant that all the silver, American or foreign, brought to any of our mints shall be so coined at the owner's demand.

When the ratio of 16 to 1 was established by the government sixteen ounces of silver bullion were worth in the market just as much as one ounce of gold bullion.

A silver doffar and a gold dollar were then worth precisely the same before they were

chief recommendation appears to be his wealth.

It is worth, just as a paper dollar passes for more than the paper upon which it is man beneath the flag must shift for himperinted is worth. The credit of the government is behind the paper dollar, and the credit of the government is behind the self, saving and excepting alone, the properties of silver mines, who are to be silver dollar. The United States government is behind the credit of the government and the credit of the government is behind the silver mines who are to be silver dollar. The United States government is behind the government is behind the government is behind the credit of the government is behind the government is behi an American silver dollar in his pocket, so that he can pay 100 cents of debt with 52 cents' worth of silver. But the credit of the government is not behind the uncoined silver in the form of bullion. Therefore the bullion is exchangeable for other commodities only to the amount of its actual or intrinsic value. The "free and unlimited colnage of silver at the ratio of 18 to 1" means, therefore, that the government of the United States, instead of pledging its credit for the maintenance of a limited amount of coined silver at parity with gold, shall pledge its credit for the maintenance of a limited amount of silver, now worth only 31 to 1, at a parity with gold at a ratio of 16 to 1. By this the United States would undeftake to double the value of which, in the absence of treaty stipulation, Americans would have little or no voice. an American silver dollar in his pocket, so that he can pay 100 cents of debt with 52 cents' worth of silver. But the credit of in the world, and extend an invitation to

haust its credit by exhausting its power to redeem its pie-ige to maintain silver at a parity with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. The statement prepared by the director of the mint at the request of Senator Sherman shows that the aggregate amount and cost of silver bullion purchased under the act of February 28, 1878, and July 14, 1890, were as follows:

Act of Feb. 28, Fine Ounces. Cost. Fine Ounces. Cost.

291,272,018 56 \$308,279,260 71

paying our obligations and purchases from gold using countries, where our silver coins would not be accepted. As a consequence we should in a few months lose all of our \$812,000,000 of gold, leaving us with a much contracted and greatly depreciated currency. A disastrous panic would er sue followed by the suspension of thousands of factories and business houses, a general business col-lapse and the loss of employment by nunreds of thousands of wage-earners and

> Under our present monetary system and intil the agitation for the free coinage of silver became a dangerous menace to business and labor we had the most prosperous years known in American history

The Times says it cannot see how a free silver dollar can purchase more in the hands of the mine-owner than in fireside; his election will mean employthe hands of the mine-owner that the hands of a workingman. But that ment of American workingmen at American wages; the American market for to the mint with 53 cents worth of sil-to the mint with 53 cents worth of silthrough the great principle of reciprocity; it will mean the final overthrow of the notion that Americans should curb their industrial ambition down to the mere production of raw material, letting other nations create the wealth that follows in the wake of the higher process of manufacture. it by doing 53 cents' worth of work? Not on your life, Mr. Times.

in 1892, the full consequences of his demagogic massing of class against class, he would have applied the match to the Populistic prairie grass of the south and west. Evidently, though, if of tunate. Too much blood in the numer body, particularly if it is not good blood, is a most fatal disorder. A debased currency, like impoverished blood in the numer class, he would have applied the match to the Populistic prairie grass of the south and west. Evidently, though, he had no such foresight.

We begin to suspect, as we perceive each day some new statement or denial,

on the dollar let us make sure we will take this less tempting bait with equal eventually get some of it back.

CENTER SHOTS.

From a Speech of John R. Tanner, Re-publican Candidate for Governor of Illi-Mayor R. F. Campbell, of El

"The Democratic politicians have cham loned free silver in a spirit of sheer recklessness. They know very well that it will prove disastrous in practice; but these Democratic bosses saw that every adantage they promised the mechanic, the vantage they promised the mechanic, the farmer and the laborer as a result of tar-farmer and the laborer as a result of tar-side of the river being reckoned in United side of the river being reckoned in United States money, and those on the other side in Mexican silver); ew issue or go down; they knew they build not make the old Democratic mill grind in 1896 with the water that turned it and passed on in 1892. They were con-fronted with the necessity of making the voters believe their present distress resulted from something besides reckless Democratic tariff tinkering, so they again trusted to popular credulity, while they explained through weary columns of sophistry that it is a stringency of the currency, consequent on silver demoneti-zation, which really affects the country, They think possibly they may kick up a dust over the currency that in the resulting confusion they may betake themselves to a place of political safety. In this spirit and upon this policy our popocratic friends have tendered to us the issue of free trade and free unlimited coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1. We accept their challenge; we will meet them upon their own chosen ground, and we shall learn whether this new and even more mischlevous humbug than that which won in 1892 can now be voked up with the

"Free sliver coinage in America, at the ratio of 16 to 1, means, in the first place, a time at least, contraction and not expansion of the currency. The \$589,820,494 gold coin, now in actual circulation, will at once retire from business because the 198-cent gold dollar will refuse to circulate n company with the flat 50-cent silver dollar. It means the exclusion of the United States from a position as one of the fa-vored and controlling nations of the earth and places us with Mexico, China and Japan. It means that every savings bank may pay its depositors in a currency half as valuable as it received. It means that insurance companies may pay their losse in a money half as valuable as that con templated when they issued policies and half as valuable as that in which premiums and dues were received. It means that the laborer must measure his wages in a dollar which will buy for his table only half the meat and potatoes that the dollar of today will purchase. It means that the old, decrepit veteran shall re-ceive a pension of half-value and that ev-ery guardian can settle with his orphan ward on a basis of 50 cents on the dollar. The proposition is as impudent as it is

"It would doubtless be convenient-yes. and would be immensely profitable to the owner of a silver mine—to be able, whenowner, but would it not be a little tough on the rest of us? The government will not put its stamp on the farmer's bushet boom. We hope those charges are untrue; but whether true or false, we don't see why the people of Pennsylvania should be asked to chose as one of their national senators a man whose

"Our commercial rivals would be de

When the working man can get a dollar for 53 cents' worth of work then he ought to favor giving the owner of sliver dollars at a ratio of 15 to 1. These silver dollars, if coined in an unlimited quantity, would not be worth as much as gold dollars, because it is the credit of the government which makes those we now have equal in purchasing tower to a gold dollar, and the credit of the government is not without limit.

It has cost the government a great

It has cost the government a great its allver would exhaust its credit by exhausting its power to haust its credit by exhausting its power to dollars in all the time since American haust its credit by exhausting its power to dollars in all the time since American coinage began. And yet, it is brazenly asserted that Republican silver legisla-tion has enormously contracted the currency, and that the American market for silver bullion has been destroyed by demonetization of the silver dollar. Respectable men ought to be ashamed to howl such gross misstatements in the face of an intelligent people.

"The last three years have been hard years, industrially considered, but they have been rich in the lessons of experience. The object lesson upon the tariff has been complete. Those years have made it necessary that every Democratic orator, should rewrite, his tariff speech. orator should rewrite his tariff speech. The old free trade lings, which smote the American ear for a quarter of a century, will be listened to no more. The pat, litthe demonstration that the protective tar-iff is nothing but a tax, which the con-sumer pays, and the glowing account of the 'markets of the world' which were awaiting the products of the American farmer, under the beneficent doctrine of free trade, have all gone in company to the museum of American history, where other like musty and moth-caten rubbish may be found.

"Major McKinley, our nominee fo president, is a tariff platform in himself. He represents the dignity of American labor; he is the champion of the American isn't the point. The mine-owner starts American goods, and also the conquest of

"Governor Altgeld said in his speech at We sometimes wonder whether, if Grover Cleveland could have foreseen. Grover Cleveland could have foreseen, fortunate. Too much blood in the human pure; and money, though piled mountain high, will not stimulate business and inspire confidence, unless it is stable and

"Surely the same men, who four years that the Hon. Jennings Bryan is something of an artist in getting free advertising.

Surely the same men, who four years ago, persuaded the mechanic that the way to have good wages was for the American to buy his goods in England, ought now to advise him to cut 50 per cent, off the yard stick with which his wages are Before we vote to give the owners of silver mines a clean bonus of 47 cents it remains to be seen whether he will

"It is not a lack of money that has pros-Carl Browne out on the stump for trated business, but a lack of confidence to call that money out into the great channels of patriotism and common sense should vote for McKinley.

It is not a lack of money that has proven trated business, but a lack of confidence to call that money out into the great channels of industry and commerce. When populistic cyclones are abroad in the business atmosphere, capital goes to the caller and waits for a clear Republican sky."

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

Mayor R. F. Campbell, of El Paso, Tex., "I have made careful and thor ough inquiries into the wholesale price o some common articles of merchandise in the city of El Paso, Tex., and the city of Juarez, Mexico, just across the Rio Grande, and at this date—Aug. 7, 1896 the prices of the following articles in the

side in Mexican suvery.		
The state of the s	In	In .
1	J. S. 3	fexico.
Breakfast bacon, per pound	.1112	.32
Ham, per pound		
Matches, per gross		\$1.20
Pickles, in 5-galion kegs		2.50
Vinegar, in 5-gallon kegs		1.40
Haking soda, per dozen		2.40
Salt, in two-pound sacks		.90
Macaroni, per pound		.25
Molasses, per gallon		1.90
Beans, per pound		.17
Cheese, per pound	.1215	.20
Candles, per box		11.75
Catsup, per dozen		6.25
Jelly, per dozen	2.00	5.00
Dry plums, per pound		125
Dried apples and peaches, per		
pound	.11	.25
Dried prunes, per pound	.10	.20
Cornstarch, per dozen	1.06	1.99
Lemon extract, per dozen	1.00	1.00
Vanilla extract, per dozen	2.25	3.00
Arbuckle's coffee, per pound.	.20	.40
Soon per box	3.75	5.00
Tea, per pound	1 .70 t	o 1.50
Deviled ham, per dozen	2.90	6.50
Sugar, per sack of 100 pounds	5.59	10.75
Flour, per sack of 100 pounds	2.25	8,50
Rice, per pound	.05	.111/2
Canned tomatoes, per case	2.25	7.90

The Mexican prices are the prices which prevail in the free zone, on which there is small duty. Of course, in the interior they would be higher. I also find that Mexican labor in Mexico, in the larger cities, is paid from 75 cents to \$1.50 a day in Mexican silver. The highest price for the very best and most skilled labor is \$2 per day in the same kind of money. In the interior of Mexico, in the country, and the smaller cities, the wages paid are from 20 to 30 per cent, lower than given above.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 1.63 a. m., for Thursday, Aug. 20, 1896,

22 D Ar A child born on this day will be of the opinion that some one must have unfizz all out. There is no reason why persons who do

not indulge in arguments on the currency question should not be satisfied with the present temperature. Bryan, it is said, looked ten years older the morning after his nomination. He will probably have an opportunity to look young again after election.

It seems rather unwise in the county deto arrest fortune tellers. They might locate some of the speak-easies, Democratic leaders are beginning to be of the opinion that their candidate is simply an agent for Mrs. Billy Bryan.

The bicycle damsel, who was not afraid, In pursuit of the pleasure persisted; And a beautiful spectacle she would have

Midsummer Jingle.

GOLDSMITH'S



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Grand Exhibition in Our Mammoth Center Window of

We have engaged the distinguished Miss Rheda for one week, who, in elaborate Oriental Costume, will give a clever performance of the Mysterious Art. including the

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This lady, who has resided for a considerable time in the mystic bosom of India, and is accomplished in the Pagan lore of Black Art, will be a most interesting visitor, and will give performances every day next week, morning, afternoon and evening in our big center window. Morning performance between 9 and 12 o'clock, Afternoon between 2 and 5 o'clock. Evening between 7.30 and 9 o'clock.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH THIS GREAT WINDOW EXHIBITION

AT HALF PRICE.

During the past few days throngs of buyers have availed themselves of the Great Bargains offered during our Grand Wind-Up Sale of All Summer Goods, which will be continued throughout the week,



Supplies, and when your list is full bring it in and we will surprise you with the novelties we receive daily. We also carry a very neat line of Calling Cards and Wed ding Invitations at a moderate price.

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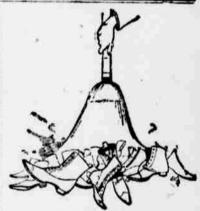
geon. Horses Cattle and Dogs treated. Hospital, 124 Linden street, Scranton. Telephone 2672. G. R. CLARK & CO., SEEDSMEN AND Nurserymen; store 1to Washington ave-nue; green house, 1350 North Main ave-nue; store telephone 732.

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