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SCRANTON, AUGUST 29, 1896.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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MACKEY.

ties in favor of the American merchant marine. 3. Maintenance of the existing gold standard and opposition to free coinage of silver except by international nations of the world. 4. Pensions and preferences for veterans of the Union army. 5. A firm, vigorous and dignified foreign policy. 6. The Hawaiian Islands to be controlled by the United States; the Nicaraguan canal to be built; a naval station in the West India. of other lands. 2 Reciprocal agreements for open markets and discriminating du-ties in favor of the American merchant tion in the West Indies. 7. Protection of American citizens and property in Turkey. 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 and the 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.

11. Exclusion of illiterate and immoral immigrants. 12. Reapproval of the civil services. vice law. 18. 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."—Condensed by the Times-Herald. 13. A free ballot and an honest

is employed men are employed." WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Bryan as an Industry Wrecker.

When Bryan, as one of the framers of Wilson bill, said, during the debate ceding its passage in the house, that didn't care what became of the l-growing industry, he showed the ere of his statesmanship. He might as well have said he didn't care became of the iron or steel intry, the glass industry or the great hops of the land. All our industries are interdependent. When one suffers unfairly, all suffer; wise statesmanship endeavors to frame legislation that all may enjoy conditions contributing to prosperity. The following chapter from the Cleveland World tells the story of what Bryan and his free trade crew did for the wool-growers of America. It shows their solicitude for the

From 1890 (when the McKinley tariff took effect) until 1895 (under the Wilson-Gorman tariff passed in 1894) the price of 31 cents to 18 cents per pound. It is no wonder that those who have hitherto found sheep farming profitable, are discouraged and clamoring for a change. What is the change which they want? Is it a change from Cleveland to Bryan, or from Cleve-land to McKinley? There should be no

the ratio of 15 to 1 will, of course, con-tend that the decline in the price of wool is chargeable to "the crime of 1873." It is not true. They might as well undertake to hold the crime of 1873 responsible for earthquakes, cyclones, fires, floods, fam-ines and pestilence. The real reason for the decline in the price of wool, as of all other farm products, is the increase in the supply, as compared with the demand. The law of suply and demand absolutely controls the price of everything in the controls the price of everything in the world. It is to trade what the law of gravitation is in the physical world. In one word, the law of supply and demand is as follows: Wherever the demand for any commodity increases relatively to the sup-ply, prices go up; but whenever the supply increases relatively to the demand, the

The production of wool has been steadily The production of wool has been steadily increasing for a long series of years. In 1867 Australia produced only 30,000,000 pounds of scoured wool, but in 1892 it produced 250,000,000 pounds—an increase of 783 per cent. The Argentine Republic produced 1867 and 1867 duced in 1857 only 10,000,000 pounds of scoured wool; in 1893 it produced 110,000,-000 pounds—an increase of 1,000 per cent. The Cape of Good Hope in 1857 produced only 10,000,000 pounds of scoured wool; in 1893 it produced 50,000,000 pounds—an increase of 400 per cent. The supply of wool in the world today is about sty times as in the world today is about six times as

great as it was in 1869.

From these figures, which are cited only by the way of illustration, it is evident that the supply of wool has increased at a greater ratio than the demand. Of course the price of wool has fallen. It course the price or wool has fallen, it could not be cherwise. More sheep are raised, the annual wool clip is larger, and the universal, unchangeable, irresistible law of supply and demand has operated, as it always operates, under these conditions, to bring the price down. No tariff laws, no coinage laws, can hinder the laws, the laws of a laws of the tion of a larger economic law of

It follows from what has been said, that would have been unseasonable to expect wen of the McKinley tariff, that it would ore than partially arrest the decline in a price of wool of which the American al-grower complains. The McKinley riff took effect Oct. 6, 1890. At that date, as wool was quoted in the eastern mar-as is could medium wool at 37 cents.

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The McKinley tariff, however, had the The McKinley tariff, however, had the effect to check the decline in the price of wool in the United States, as compared with the decline elsewhere. It did this by checking the importation of woolen goods manufactured abroad. The importations of woolen goods in the fiscal year 1800 into the United States were valued at \$54,-185,427; in 1891 they were valued at \$43,-225,409—a diminution in a single year to the amount of \$10,830,618. In 1892 they were valued at \$35,732,905—a further diminution in two years in the valuation of imported woolen goods of \$17,487,514.

For this double blessing the American wool-grawer had the McKinley tariff to thank. The intelligent, well informed

wool-grawer had the McKinley tariff to thank. The intelligent, well informed wool-grower of the United States under-stands it. But in the fiscal year 1883, af. Ger the election of Grover Cleveland, when the threats of anti-protectionists were beginning to take practical form, the tide of reduction of imports was reversed. The valuation of imported woolen goods in 1893 was \$35,857,904; in 1894 it was only \$39,219,394; and in the first nine months of the fiscal year 1896 (ending March 31, 1890). the fiscal year 1896 (ending March 31, 1896),

the Democratic party to power in all departments of the government. Importers held alorf as much as possible from the foreign markets, in order to get the bene-iit of a reduction of duties under the approaching era of so-called "tariff reform." American manufacturers greatly abated production in anticipation of overwheiming foreign competition, and the conse-uqence was decline in the price of woolen goods. Under the circumstances, importations suffered a sudden and heavy col-

In 1896, however, after the passage of the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill, the importation of woolen goods suddenly bounded up-ward, nearly doubling in amount in a single year. During the first nine months of the present fiscal year, importations of woolen goods increased at such a rapid 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.

imported woolen goods was \$21,525,055. This is equivalent on the basis of three pounds of wool for every dollar of valuation, to the displacement of 64,575,165 pounds of home displacement of \$4,575,155 pounds of nome-grown by an equivalent amount of for-eign-grown wool, he importation of for-eign woolen goods is already in excess of what it was in 1890, with a tendency to increase, under the operation of the Wilson-Gorman act, to an amount which it is impossible to estimate. Importations were declining under the McKinley law, but all that the American wool-grower and manufacturer had gained, and more, has already been lost, with the prospect of even greater loss in future.

The Democratic party had in 1893 ob tained control of the government in all it proval 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."—Condensed by the Times-Herald.

44It is not more money we want; what we want is to put the money we aircady have to work. When money we prices of American wool may be stated

thus: Pounds (1) Excess of imports of raw wool for year ended Aug. 31, 1895, the first full years of the free wool

1894, the last year of the Mc-

... 50,000,000 shoddy, waste, rags, etc., imported in the first year of the Wilson-Gorman law over the imports of the last year of the McKinley law, on the basis of three pounds of unwashed wool to each dollar in value...... 90,000,000

It thus appears that the excess of imports of raw wool, and of wool represent-ed in its manufacture, comparing the last year under the McKinley act and the first year under the Wilson-Gorman tariff, amounted in round numbers to the enor-mous quantity of 330,000,000 pounds. American wool-growers were deprived of a mar-ket e at to that excess of importations, Our lockmasters could not endure the pressure of such overmastering competiwool, as shown by the statistical abstract tion, and American prices gave way per-of the United States, declined nearly 50 per force, even while European prices of wool cent. Fine wool, which brought 33 cents were rising, from the effect of scarcity in per pound in 1830, brought only 17½ cents foreign countries. The wholesale slaught-in January, 1855; medium wool fell from 37 er of unprofitable sheep folowed as a necents to 20 cents, and coarse wool from cessity imposed upon flockmasters, by the logic of inexorable events growing out of the Wilson-Gorman tariff. Reverting to the law of supply and de-

mand to which reference has already been made, it appears from the facts stated in the present review of the contrasted effect, land to McKinley? There should be no difficulty in determining the answer to this question.

The friends of free coinage of silver at the ratio of 15 to 1 will, of course, contend that the decline in the price of wool is chargeable to "the crime of 183." It is chargeable to "the crime of 183." It is the raise the price of native wool. ply of this demand by home-grown wool tends to raise the price of native wool. Its supply by foreign wool tends to lower the price of native wool. Without con-tending that a protective tariff can over-ride the universal law of supply and demand, we do contend, and it must be admitted, that it has power to change the conditions of supply and demand in such a way as to encourage home production, both of raw material and of the manufac-tured product. Under a protective tariff home production is encouraged, and Amer ican farmers and manufacturers reap the benefit which otherwise accrues to the for

eigner. eigner.

It only remains to remark again upon the absurdity of attributing the decline in the price of wool, or any other agricultural product, to "the crime of 1873." The crime of 1874 has been far more potent in this direction than the fictitious and fanciful "assessination of silver." fanciful "assassination of silver."

"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.

From all accounts of the affair which agitated base ball circles at Wilken-Barre the other day it would seem that Manager Earl has been treated in an outrageous manner. Mr. Earl is one of the few gentlemen in the base ball

days are over. To place a ban of suspension upon a player thereby deprivng him of the opportunity of securing an engagement with another club simply because he will not become a fawning cur and lick the hand that smites, furnishes another illustration of the characteristic meanness of the Wilkes-Barre base ball association. The blacklist and suspension rules which are intended to keep the pluguglies of the base ball profession in subjection should never be applied to honest players. If there is a spark of decency or manhood left in the Wilkes-Barre base ball association, Manager Earl will be released at once.

According to the latest cable advices egarding the decrees of Dame Fashion, he uncompressed diaphram of the Greek Aphrodite is hereafter to be the standard of female beauty. The fashion leaders of gay Paris have decreed that the waist band must be lengthened three or four inches. This reform is said to be due to the revolutionizing bithe inscal year isso tending sharen st, 1895, it was 11,988,472.

The fiscal year 1894 was one of general wreckage of business, under the malign influence of the prospective industrial revolution foreshadowed by the advent of the December of the prospective industrial revolution foreshadowed by the advent of the December of the Dece tained by the rider encased in vice-like corsets. The woman of fashion who once breaks away from the uncomfortable grip of whalebone and steel seldom returns to the torture. The inclination of fair ones of the French capital to have all of their dresses fitted to their bicycle shape, has thus brought about a reform which will probably prove one of the most beneficial that has ever affected the butterflies of fashion.

The Pittston Item calls attention to the fact that there are several women in that city who were made widows by the Twin shaft disaster, who are suffering for the necessities of life, but on account of pride will not make their condition known to the public. The relief committee would do well to look up these cases at once and if possible make at least a partial distribution of the fund raised.

"Free silver would not mean that ilver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bultion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises."

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

The school directors at Sharon, Pa., have attempted to discharge some of the lady teachers because the school marms recently attended a dance. It is safe to wager that the Sharon board is composed of a lot of paralytic, disagreeable old curmudgeons who never had any fun.

Announcement is made that another man has become insane out in the vestern part of the state while reading Coin's Financial School." But that's nothing. Just look at the Times' "Forum of the People."

Watson would be obliged to send stamps for postage if he receives a notification even by mail.

The Indianapolis convention will doubtless settle the question as to the ownership of the Democratic franchise.

The free silver avalanche has already become lighter than aluminum.

THE REAL TROUBLE.

rom the Cleveland World. This is a business man's campaign. The business of the country has been upset ducers have been reduced, great inditries are paralyzed, all enterprise has stopped, business of every kind, save that of the pawnbroker and sheriff, is stagnated, and the merchant is feverish and ed, and the merchant is reversa and awaiting with fear the uncertainties of the future. All the tangible facts by whon we gauge industrial and commercial con-ditions point in this direction. Though now and then faint glimmerings of returning prosperity appear, the central fact must be apparent to every business man and merchant that we have not recovered from the blow dealt our industries by the advent of the party of free trade in 1893. It hardly requires more than ordinary business sagacity to appreciate the fact that when labor is employed and factories and shops running on full time, business is good. The efficacy of the plump pay envelope Saturday night goes without theory or tabulated statement. It stands firmly on the basis of its own purchasing power. To tamper with this, the source of all prosperity, to reduce the purchasing power of the people, means loss to every merchant in the land, no matter what his line of business.

Factories are closed, some of our great industries have been destroyed, the wages of a million men and women have been reduced, hundreds of thousands are out of work, domestic production has partially stopped the product of foreign labor has taken its place. The pay envelope is thinner. There is less money for the home, less goods to be bought in the stores, less to be spent on pleasure. The pleasures of prosperity have given way to the pinch of poverty. The laborer has been hit, be-cause there is less work and less wages. The merchant and storekeeper has likesustained a severe blow, because the source of supply reduced or cut off the wage-earner must either reduce his purchases or go without things altogether. Remove all fustian from the problem, and getting down from the skies to the dirt road of everyday practical facts this is what our business men are suffering from today. They know it. True, they may not all admit it, for diplomatic reasons. Nevertheless, there is not a sensible business man in the United States who can hopestly deay that the realize who can honestly deny that the reduc-tion of home production, and hence of the income of the masses, of the people, Hes at the foundation of all our troubles. That bad business, depreciation of property, re-duced sales of staple articles and low prices are directly traceable, not to the lack of means to do the business of the country, but to the lack of purchasing power on the part of the people to buy and pay for the commodities, though they be offered at prices so low that the wonder is how merchants can secure margins appared in the turnever to live margins. enough in the turn-over to live and pay

Who is responsible for this deplorable condition of business? Who has brought about a reduced pay envelope? Who has brought the once prosperous merchants to the verge of bankruptcy? The Democratic party. cratic party.

AN OVER-RATED MAN.

From the Honesdale Citisen profession. He does not drink or waste his money in riotous living, but is endeavoring to fit himself for other business whereby he may gain an honself livelihood when his ball-playing

rebellion, being shot through the body at Dranesville, Va., Dec. 20, 1901, and from which he has never recovered. He says:

Now about Bryan and his party. We have had the same fight here over and over the past five years. The Pops and free silver Democrats fused last year, and we beat on all but governor by a good majority. We lost the sovernor owing majority. We lost the governor owing to the defection of the Omaha Bee, and the Pop governor was elected by getting 12,000 to 15,000 Republican votes. Bryamhas some friends in Lincoln and will get a few Republican votes out of pure friendship, but not enough to sayer, the city or ship, but not enough to carry the city or county. We consider him the most over-rated man in the state, if not in the narated man in the state, if not in the nation. He is a master hand at picking up catch phrases and acting them out. He has delivered nearly the identical speech he did in Chicago in all parts of the state, the crown of thorns and cross of gold included. The ground work of all his speeches is taken from Coin's Financial School. The changes in the way people will vote this year will be greater than any time in three or four years. In two clubs of about 500 here and at Minden we have over forty Pops and former Demhave over forty Pops and former Democrats, while I don't know a Republican who voted with us last year who has backsild. Some of the Pops have told me today. "I will join no club now, but I am not going to vote the way I have." I have met neone from all over the state at the met people from all over the state at the State league and find this defection is not local, but general. From 5 to 10 per cent. of all the clubs are former Poys or Democrats. The administration Democrats polled 18,000 votes last year, and they are more hostile to the silver party than even more hostile to the sliver party than ever this year. Will all stay at home or vote the Republican ticket, unless they have third ticket, which some of them will

THE M'KINLEY IDEA.

From the Times-Herald.

MR. CONNELL AND CONGRESS. From the Providence Register.

perhaps, than any other single individual in advancing the prosperity of the city, and because of this the people have learned to know him as one who has their welfare at heart. Having thus shown the It begins to look as though Tom lives, will he not always be the same to the end of life? Possessing all the energy of vigorous manhood, active to a wonderful degree for one of his years, we believe that nature has fully equipped him for the duties that fall to a congressman, and with the mature wisdom of years and the practical experience of life he will bring to such work all that is required of an honorable man and one who fully realizes what is for the best in the prosperity of the people. Mr. Connell should be elected in November without any practical opposition. We believe he will be, and whe the people have done so they can look upon the result of their election day effort "We have done a good work; we are satisfied."



the Coming Week.

Sunday Aug. 39.—Weather fine. A child born on this day will be generous and kind, and upon this account will probably always be poor. Travel.

Monday, Aug. 31.—Sun quintile to Her-schal. Weather unsettled. A child born

Wednesday, Sept. 2.—Mercury parallel to Venus. A child born on this day will have an unsettled disposition. Sign no

will be lucky, rise in life and meet with much success. Seek work and deal with

Friday, Sept. 4.—Mercury visible in the evening. Weather changeable. A child born on this day will be rather fortunate; a female will marry an elderly man Travel and deal.

Saturday, Sept. 5.—Venus square to Sat

TOLD BY THE STARS.

for all other business.

A child born on this day will notice that the Boy Orator's rhetorical main-spring shows signs of weakness. Alexander Crow is a Republican candidate for sheriff at Philadelphia. In case of a nomination it will be an instance in which the Democrats would like to eat Crow.

audiences while on the road. As soon as the Franklin Engine com-pany troubles have been settled, our strained relations with Turkey may again

Mr. Bryan has attracted considerable

A clearing house certificate may be a vicious document, but it is preferable to bank wreck anytime.

1896 FALL

According to a recent issue of the Com-mercial Bulletin of Boston, a description of the wool market, to be accurate, would be pretty nearly the same as the celebrat-ed essay on the snakes of Ireland. There is no market. The average price of American wool in 1891 under protection was 17 cents per pound. In 1895, under a tariff for revenue only—which fell so far short of being true to its name that it increased the public debt by \$22,29,59—wool was only 9 cents, a loss of 8 cents on every pound of American wool clipped by an American farmer from an American

An examination of treasury reports will An examination of treasury reports will show that 133,234,583 pounds more wood were imported during the nine months ended March 31, 1896, than during the corresponding period in 1894. The in-creased imports of raw wool and fabrics represent losses inflicted upon American woolen manufacturers and wool growers by the Wilson bill and profits pocketed by owners of sheep in Australia, China and South America and owners of European mills.

If the promise of the defenders of the Wilson tariff that free wool would make cheaper clothing had been fulfilled how would it benefit the laboring men of this country who have been deprived by that law of the opportunity to earn decent wages with which to buy the cheaper clothing? The McKinley idea of the tariff is a law framed for creating the widest industrial concentration. widest industrial opportunities for the wage-earner and for developing and preserving the home market—the best in the world—for the producers of every

When the Register last week gave ex-pression on the candidacy of William Con-nell for congress, it said just what every citizen feels and knows to be a fact. Mr. Connell as a Scrantonian has done more.

Weather and Other Predictions for

on this day will be headstrong and rash, and will be in trouble most of the time. Be careful of law and quarreling on this

Tuesday, Sept. 1.—Sun square to Mars, Weather fine and warm. A child born on this day will be rash but rather fortunate probably abuse her. Buy and deal, but avoid females.

writings; make no contracts.
Thursday, Sept. 3.—Mercury semi-square
to Herschal. A child born on this day

urn. Weather wet. A child born on this day will, be restless and unfortunate; a 205 Lackawanna Avenue. will marry a widower. Sell; evil

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer. FRUIT JARS Astrolabe cast: 2.22 a. m., for Saturday, Aug. 29, 1896,

receive some attention. Unterrified local congressional candidates are undecided whether to adopt the Bryan or the Jeffersonian button.

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