its preference.
I am, gentlemen of the committee,
Very truly yours,
GARRET A. HOBART.

CURRENT MAGAZINES.

An exceedingly interesting "human

the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Another timely article in the same

magazine is Isaac B. Potter's philo-

Outlook." But the Century is all read-

We venture to guess that few of the

oung folk who begin Noah Brooks'

running in St. Nicholas will be satis-

"The Wonderful New Eye of Science."

Cosmopolitan for September is not Pro-

fessor Cole's electric eye, but it is worth

reading about. So, also, is Mr. Chat-

field-Taylor's impression of Granada

McClure's this month restores Lin-

usual quota of good short stories.

and analysis, introducing several dia-

Interesting series of papers. The Looker-On, by the way, continues to be the

Another excellent number of the Home Magazine has appeared and it will continue to force this advancing

periodical to the front. This number has a large variety of interesting con-

tents, nearly every one of which is fit for us to recommend, but we have time to mention only A. Bogardus' paper

Years Behind a Camera" and Elbert Hubbard's characteristic description of

Magazine (which comes from the Psy-

chic Pub. Co., 56 Fifth ave., Chicago)

betokens careful editorial supervision

and a keen appreciation of the public's

interest in hypnotic investigations. To

persons who care at all for light on this

none too well known subject this new

publication ought to be most welcome.

Theologians and others capable of in

terest in vital religious problems will find food for thought in Charles S. Nor-

ton's paper in the current Metaphysi-

cal magazine on "The Fall of Man."

Mr. Norton's idea of the significance of

the Edenic story is thoroughly interest-

describing both the institution itself

worthy feature in the Home Queen this month. The Home Queen, by the

way, is a monthly publication on the

order of the Ladies' Home Journal, only cheaper, and is published by the

Among the magazinelets Chap-Book

of course takes first place. And

that reminds us that an exceedingly interesting series of articles is running in Chap-Book

being

ious Punishments of Bygone Days."

Earle's spirited description of "Cur-

This is a capital feature but as usual,

The Lotus (now become a monthly

and fallen into the editorial hands of Walter Blackburn Harte) is gaining

steadily in grace and it won't surprise

us a bit if it should soon shove the other creatures of its class to one side.

Editor Harte, though, is black death on

his esteemed contemporary, Elbert

Hubbard, and maybe the literary fur

And that brings us naturally to the

Philistine, which has somehow es-

caped notice of late. It still wags, in

proof whereof we have before us what

it calls its European number, com-

Alice Morse

Balfour company, Philadelphia.

just now,

there are others.

won't fly this winter!

and its unique founder, is a note-

giving his experiences covering

a balloon ride in Paris.

music-lovers.

the whole of it.

and the Alhambra.

GARRET A. HOBART'S ETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Hon, Charles W. Parkmans and others of the Nonticeton Committee of the Nonticeton Comm

ket, by precisely that sum will some one be defrauded.

The necessity of a certain and fixed money value between nations as well as individuals has grown out of the interchange of commodities, the trade and business relationships which have arisen among the peoples of the world with the enlargement of human interests. This necessity has made gold the final standard of all enlightened nations. Other metals, including silver, have a recognized commercial value; and silver, especially has a value of great importance for subsidiary coinage. In view of a sedulous effort by the advocates of free coinage to create a contrary impression, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the Republican party in its platform affirms this value in silver, and favors the largest possible use of this metal as actual money that can be maintained with safety. Not only this, it will not antagonize, but will gladly assist in promoting a double standard when ever it can be secured by agreement and cooperation among the nations. The bimetalic currency, involving the free use of silver, which we now have, is cordially approved by Republicans. But a standard ard and a currency are vastly different things.

intrinsic value or pledge of ultimate redemption. With silver at its present price
of les athan seventy cents per ounce in the
market, such a policy means an immediate
profit to the seller of silver for which
there is no return now or hereafter to the
people or the government. It means that
for each dollar's worth of silver builtion
delivered at the mint practically two dollars of stamped coin will be given in exchange. For one hundred dollars worth
of builtion nearly two hundred silver dollars will be delivered.

Let it also be remembered that the consequences of such an act would probably
be dimulative in their effects. The crop
of silver unlike that of hay, or wheat, or
corn—which being of yearly production
can be regulated by the law of demand
and supply—is fixed once for all. The silyer which has not yet been gathered is all
in the ground. Dearth of other accident
of the elements cannot augment or diminish it. Is it not more than probable
that with the enormous premium offered
for its mining the conditive of man would

MEANS CONFISCATION.

including silver, have a recognized commercial value? and silver, especially, has a value of great importance for subsidiary coinage. In view of a sedulous effort by the advocates of free coinage to create a contrary impression, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the Republican party in its platform affirms this value in gilver, and favors the largest possible use of this metal as actual money that can be maintained with safety. We findly assist in promoting a double standard when ever it can be secured by agreement and coperation among the nations. The bimetalities currency, involving the free use of silver which we now have, is cordially approved by Republicans. But a standard and a currency are vastly different things.

NO MOR JUGGLING.

If we are to continue to hold our place among the great commercial nations we must cease juggling with this question, and make our honesty of purpose clear to the world. No room should be left for misconception as to the meraning of the language used in the bonds of the government not yet matured. It should not be possible for any party or individual to raise a question as to the purpose of the language used in the bonds of the government of create and authoritatively, that an "hone is tollar," means any dollar equivalent to a year place, or a doubted. It is compared to make the commercial world. Any unifor which is worthy of credit of confidence can affort to say explicitly, on a question so vital to every interest, what it means, when such covery interest, what it means to the purpose of the currency to a silver basis, as to the purpose of the currency of a silver basis, as the free of allowed the collars of the currency in the deposit of the currency in the commercial world. Any unifor which is the proposed t

AS TO PENSIONS.

One hundred and forty millions of dollars per annum are due to pensioners of the late war. That sum represents blood spilled and sufferings endured in order to preserve this nation from disintegration. In many cases the sums so paid in pensions are exceedingly small; in few, if any, are they excessive. The spirit that would deplete these to the extent of a farthing is the same that would organize sedition, destroy the peace and security of the country, punish, rather than reward our veteran soldiers, and is unworthy of the countenance, by thought or vole, or any patriotic clizen of whatever political faith. No party, until that which met in convention at Chicago, has lever ventured to insult the honored survivors of our struggle for the national life by proposing to scale their pensions thorizontally, and to pay them hereafter in depreciated dollars worth only 53 cents each.

The amounts due, in addition to the

in the ground. Dearth of other accident of the elements cannot augment or diminish it. Is it not more than probable that with the enormous premium offered for its mining the cupidity of man would make an over-supply continuous, with the necessary result of a steady depreciation as long as the silver dollar could be kept in circulation at all? Under the laws of finance, which are as fixed as those of any other science, the inevitable result would linally be a currency all and absolutely flat. There is no difference in principle between a dollar half flat and one all flat. The latter, as the cheapest, under the logic of "cheap money" would surely drive the other out.

AN IMMORAL ACT.

Any attempt on the part of the government to create by its flat, money of a fictitious value would dishoner us in the eyes of other peoples, and bring infinite reproach upon the national character. The business and financial consequences of such an immoral act would be world wide, because our commercial relations are world wide. All our settlements with other lands must be made not with the money which may be legally current in our own country but in gold, the standard of all nations with which our relations are most cordial and extensive, and no legical to consequences of such an immoral act would be world wide, because our commercial relations are world wide. All our settlements with other lands must be made not with the money which may be legally current in our own country but in gold, the standard of all nations with which our relations are most cordial and extensive, and no legically extensive and adjusted in the best currency the world knows, and measured by the same standard in which the debts have been made.

OUR PRESENT WEALTH.

Still dealing sparingly with figures, of which there is a

sistative easestment can free us from that inevitable necessity. It is a known fact that more than eighty per cent, of the commerce of the world is settled in goid or a gold basis.

OUR PRESINT WEALTH.

Still dealing sparingly with flauves, of she that the still dealing sparingly with flauves, of she that the still discriminate against every producer of wheat, cotion, corn or rye—who should in justice be equally entitled, with the silver owner, to sell his producis to the United States treasury, at a gainst all producers of froveriment—and against all producers of froveriment—and in every aspect the propose policy is partial and one-sided, because it is only when a profit can be made by a mine owner or dealer, that he takes his silver to the min for colange. To agree the first the propose policy is partial and one-sided, because it is only when a profit can be made by a mine owner or dealer, that he takes his silver to the min for colange. To silver may be into a legal title of the committed of the first propose profit of the first profit of the

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

While the financial issue which has been thus considered, and which has come, as the result of the agitation of recent years, to occupy a peculiar conspicuousness, is admittedly of primary importance, there is another question which must command careful and serious attention. Our financial and business condition is at this moment one of almost unprecedented depression. Our great industrial system is seriously paralyzed. Production in many important branches of manufacture has altogether ceased. Capital is without remunerative employment. Labor is idic. The revenues of the government are insufficient to meet its ordinary and necessary expenses. These couditions are not the result of accident. They are the outcome of a mistaken economic policy deliberately enacted and applied. It would not be difficult, and would not involve any violent disturbance of our existing commercial system, to enact necessary tariff modifications along the lines of experience. For the first two fiscal years of the so-called McKinley Tariff, the receipts from customs were \$39,807,380. At this writing the Wilson Tariff Act has been in force for nearly two full fiscal years; but the total receipts, actual and estimated, cannot exceed \$32,441,847. A steady defirst, constantly depleting the resources of the government and trenching even upon its gold reserve, has brought about public distrust and business disaster. It has, too, necessitated the sale of \$25,000,000 of bonds, thereby increasing to that extent the national debt. It will be remembered that in no year of the more than a quarter of a century of continuous Republican administraton succeeding the Civil War, when our lindustries were disintegrated and all the conditions of business were more or less disturbed, was the national debt increased by a single dollar; it was on the contrary, stendily and rapidly diminished. In such a condition of affairs as this, it is idle to argue against the necessity of some sort of a change in our fiscal laws. The Democratic party dec

principle.
Our party holds that by a wise adjustment of the tariff, conceived in moderation and with a view to stability, we may secure all needed revenue, and it declares that in the event of its restoration to power, it will seek to accomplish that result. It holds, too, that is the duty of the government to protect and encourage in all practicable ways the development of domestic industries, the elevation of home labor, and the enlargement of the prosperity of the people. It does not favor any form of legislation which would lodge in the government power to do what the people over the course of the people of any form of legislation which would lodge in the government power to do what the people ought to do for themselves, but it believes that it is both wise and patriotic to discriminate in favor of our own ma-terial resources, and the utilization, under the best attainable conditions, or our own capital and our own available skill and industry.

PROTECTION NECESSARY.

PROTECTION NECESSARY.

The words of the Republican national platform on this subject are at once temperate and emphatic. It says of the policy of protection: "In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism."

"We demand such an suitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the govern-

tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not piedged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right rettlement, and then it wants rest."

The Republican party, in its first successful national contest, under Abraham Lincoin declared in favor "of that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingman living wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence." The principle thus enunciated has never been abandoned. In the crisis now upon us, it must be tenaciously adhered to. While we must insist that our monetary standard shall be maintained in harmony with that of the civilized world, that our currency shall be sound and honest; we must also remember that unless we make it possible for capital to find employment and for labor to earn ample and remunerative wages, it will be impossible to attain that degree of prosperity which with a sound monetary policy buttressed by a sound tariff policy, will be assured. In 1892, when by universal consent we touched the high water mark of our national prosperity, we were under the same financial system that we have today. Gold was then the sole standard, and silver and paper were freely used as the common currency. We had a tariff framed by Republican hands under the direction of the policy whose reversal brought paralysis to so many of our industries and distress upon so large a body of our people. We were under the policy of reciprocity, formulated by another illustrious statesman of the genuine My sincere conviction is that my countrymen will prove wise enough to understand the issues that confront them, and patriotic enough to apply safe and sure remedies for the evils that oppress us. They will not, I am sure, accept again at their face value, the promises of a party which, under desperate and perverted leadership has so recently dishonored its solemn pledges, which has repudiated the principles and policies which have given it a historic past, and the success of which, as now constituted, would endanger at home private security and the public safety, and disastrously affect abroad both our credit and good name. And foremost among those who will decline to follow where the new Democracy leads will be thousands of men, Democrats aforetime and Democrats today, who count country more than party, and are unwilling even by indirection to contribute to results so disastrous to our most sacred interests.

OTHER QUESTIONS.

The platform of the Republican national convention states the party position concerning other questions than those herein referred to. These, while at the present time of subordinate importance, should not be overlooked. The Republican party \$\frac{2}{2}\$, as always been the defender of the rights of American ottzenship, as against all agpounded of equal parts of Canon Farrar and El Hubbard. We like Hub-By the bye, it might fit in here to remark that Hubbard is about to pub-

gressions whatever, whether at home or abroad. It has, to the extent of its power, defended those rights, and hedged them about with law. Regarding the ballot as the expression and embodiment of the sovereignity to safe-guard it against assault, and to preserve its purity and integrity. In our foreign relations it has labored to secure to every man entitled to the shelter of our flag the fullest exercise of his rights consistent with international obligation. If it should be restored to rulership, it would infuse needed vigor into manifested contempt and disregard, not only of American citizenship, but of humanity itself.

The Republican party has always stood for the protection of the American home. It has aimed to secure it in the enjoyment of all the blossings of remunerated industry, of moral culture, and of favorable physical environment. It was the party which instituted the policy of free homesteads, and which holds now, that this policy should be re-established, and that the public lands yet vacant and subject to entry in any part of our national territory, should be preserved against corporate aggression as homes for the people. It realizes that the safety of the state lies in the multiplication of households, and the strengthening of that sentiment of which the virtuous home is the best and the strengthening of that sentiment of which the virtuous home is the best and the strengthening of that sentiment of which the virtuous home is the best and the strengthening of that sentiment of which the virtuous home is the best and the strengthening of that sentiment of which the virtuous home is the best and the strengthening of that sentiment of which the virtuous home is the best and the strengthening of the safety of which I have been nominated, it will be my earnest and constant endeavor, under Divine guidance, in the sphere of duty assigned to me, to serve the people loyally along the line of the principles and policies of the party which has honored me with its preference. lish a novel. Maybe then Harte won't Finally, the Lark continues its queer-est of antics and its most incorrigible of burlesques just as if it hadn't long

ago laughed the decadents out of court. STORY WITH A MORAL.

Billy" Mason Tells One That Has a

Pertinent Application.

From a Speech by Congressman W. E. Mason, of Chicago Once I was told that in the great fight down by Vicksburg the rebels were over here and the boys in blue over there; very near each other; but each man kept his head below the breastworks. Our band played "Hail, Columbia" and they played "The Bony B., . Flag;" but everybody kept down, One Irishman stuck his finger up and got a bullet through the wrist. His captain said: "What are you doing?" He said: I was fishing for a furlough, sir, but I think I got a discharge." (Laughter.) But no man put his head above the breastworks. It was a dangerous place. They played "Dixie" and we played "Yankee Doodle." Finally one of the bands struck up the tune that the boys up here played so beautifully here tonight, "Home, Sweet Home." Then the guns went into the trenches; then the men stood up on the breastworks and faced each other with tears in their eyes, with their caps in the air. They had lost all sense of danger in the nemory of the music of home.

Yes, this is a fight for my home, for document" in the Century this month is Richard Burton's admirable study of I do not want to go out of my house every morning and have good men meet me and say, "For God's sake get me a few days' work, that I may pay my rent." I do not want to see sophic consideration of "The Bicycle men sleeping on the floor of the city hall of Chicago; not tramps, but most of them willing to work; and I say to you, if I had the power of fire I would ask you to let this be burnt into your hearts: For God's sake let us serial "Story of Marco Polo" which is have a tariff in this country that will give the labor of America to the laborfied to let go until they shall have read ing people of America.

"STANDARD" ILLUSTRATED.

described by Camille Flammarion in the From the Times-Herald. There never has been, there never can be, a community in which people will accept eighteen inches and thirty-six inches ndifferently as a yard. Either thirty-six inches will be demanded by everyone, or that standard will pass out of use and eighteen inches will be the universal standard or measure of a yard. oln's "lost speech" (the one which he There never has been and there will never be a community in which 100 cents and 50 cents will be accepted indifferently delivered at Bloomington, Ill., May 29, 1896, at the first state convention of the for the same commedity.

Either the commodity will sell every-where for 100 cents or it will sell every-Republican party, and which so charmed the reporters that they forgot to rewhere for 50 cents.

There has never been and there will never be a community in which gold and silver coined without limit will circulate port it); prints an interesting study of James McNeil Whistler and has its as equals—that is at par. The 100 cents—gold—will flow out to be more profitably employed leaving the field to 50 cents— Every admirer of Ian Maclaren will pleased with the photographic views

of Drumtochty life and character that appear in the current Bookman. And stands for 100 cents and silver for 10 it isn't possible to conceive how any cents in the actual relation of the metals
-that is, in their purchasing power. bookish man could fail to be charmed with the increasing excellence of this We can have either standard alone, We journal's miscellaneous literary news cannot have the two standards at the same time for the same reason that you annot maintain a yard measure thirty six inches long at the same time as a yard measure eighteen inches long. In the Looker-On for September Pro-

essor Hallock and Dr. Muckey resume We are now on the yard standard or their joint study of voice production measure of thirty-six inches-gold. What is to be gained by going to the eighteen grams and other explanatory cuts inches yard measure or standard—silver? Is 't better to have 50 cents' worth of a good thing than 100 cents' worth of it? which add to the value of this highly

FARMING NEGLECTED.

best high-class magazine printed for Susquehanna Transcript, A citizen of Susquehanna observed the other day that coal was the only cheap commodity in Carbondale. At \$1.50 a ton The central feature of the September issue of Godey's is a sketch of Ann Ella people don't seem able to subsist on it. He added that farming in that vicinity is Carroll, "the woman that saved the union." The chances are that few perneglected: that most of farms are in possession of sons by inher-nance, who unfortunately, have not in-herited a tendency to labor; consequently

ACTOR SANGER RECOVERS

HE WILL SOON BE SEEN AGAIN ON THE STAGE.

His Protracted Illness Which, it was Feared, Would End in Death, is now a Thing of the Past—He Speaks to a Reporter About it, and is About to make His Reappearance Behind the Footlights.

From the Globe, Boston, Mass.

George A. McCarthy, of 901 Brondway, South Boston, who is known to the theast going public of New England as George A. Sanger, the actor and theatried manager, but who has not been seen on the stage for nearly two years on account of serious illinees, it about to make his appearance again McCarthy, the well-known dealer in antique furniture and noveitles, at 207 and 231 Tremont Street. But there is a very interesting story connected with Mr. McCarthy's reapers, and the stage but I am glad to say that I am soon be bank on the boards again.

"It is now nearly two years since I had to give up the stage, but I am glad to say that I shall soon be bank on the boards again. Harbor, I was taking two parts, and on included a song and dance turn.

Harbor, I was taking two parts, and one included a song and dance turn.

Harbor, I was taking two parts, and one included a song and dance turn.

Harbor, I was taking two parts, and one included a song and dance turn.

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Harbor, I was taking two parts, and one included a song and there is the stage of the stage and the stage a

shamefully neglected; that most of the farms are in possession of sons by inherliance, who unfortunately, have not inlierited a tendency to labor; consequently provisions are scarce and living high in Carbondale, where the reverse would or should be true if the farmers would improve their lot by steady industry.

der his treatment for four months. All this lime I had been growing worse, and my trouble had assumed a new form. It was a sort of paralysis. I had four separate attacks of this. One night I awoke to find myself unable to move hand or foot. I was perfectly conscious, yet for the time being I had lost control of a sprippe, palpitation of the time I had been growing worse, and my trouble hant, and every female and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink of weakness either in male or female, or will be sen post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or should be true if the farmers would improve their lot by steady industry.

Directory of Wholesale and Retail CITY AND SUBURBAN REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS

F. Santee 538 Spruce. ATHLETIC AND DAILY PAPERS. Reisman & Solomon, 163 Wyoming ave. ATHLETIC GOODS AND BICYCLES

AWNINGS AND RUBBER GOODS. J. J. Crosby, 15 Lackawanna ave.

C. M. Florey, 222 Wyoming ave.

Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Co. Merchants' and Mechanics', 429 Lacka. Traders' National, cor. Wyoming and Spruce, West Side Bank, 109 N. Main. Scranton Savings, 122 Wyoming. BEDDING, CARPET CLEANING, ETC. The Scranton Bedding Co., Lackawanna

Robinson, E. Sons, 435 N. Seventh, Robinson, Mina, Cedar, cor, Alder,

BICYCLES, GUNS, ETC. Parker, E. R., 221 Spruce. This month's issue of Gunton's magazine is called a campaign num-BICYCLE LIVERY. ber. It handles the fallacies of the City Bicycle Livery, 120 Franklin bifurcated Democracy without gloves. BICYCLE REPAIRS, ETC. A two-page article on Girard college

Radin Bros., 123 Penn.

Bittenbender & Co., 3131/2 Spruce street Goldsmith Bros. 294 Lackawanna, Goodman's Shoe Store, 432 Lackawanna BROKER AND JEWELER.

CANDY MANUFACTURER. Scranton Candy Co., 22 Lackawanna. CARPETS AND WALL PAPER Ingails, J. Scott, 419 Lackawanna CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY. Blume, Wm. & Son, 522 Spruce CATERER. Huntington, J. C., 308 N. Washington, CHINA AND GLASSWARE,

Simwell, V. A., 515 Linden.

CIGAR MANUFACTURER. CONFECTIONERY AND TOYS. Williams, J. D. & Bros., 314 Lacks

Rupprecht, Louis, 221 Penn ave

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER. CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, Harding, J. L., 215 Lackawanna DINING ROOM. Caryl's Dining Room, 505 Linden

DRY GOODS The Fashion, 398 Lackawanna avenue. Kelly & Healey, 29 Lackawanna. Finley, Pt B., 510 Lackawanna.

DRY GOODS, SHOES, HARDWARE, ETC. Mulley, Ambrose, triple stores, ProviDRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, DRUGGISTS.

McGarrah & Thomas, 209 Lackawanna. Lorentz, C., 418 Lacka.; Linden & Wash Davis, G. W., Main and Market. Bloes, W. S., Peckville, Davies, John J., 106 S. Main. ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Dickson Manufacturing Co. FINE MERCHANT TAILORING. J. W. Roberts, 126 N Main ave, W. J. Davis, 215 Lackawanna, Eric Audren, 119 S. Main ave.

FLORAL DESIGNS. Clark, G. R. & Co., 201 Washington. FLOUR, BUTTER, EGGS, ETC. The T. H. Watts Co., Ltd., 723 W. Lack Babcock G. J. & Co., 116 Franklin. FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN.

Matthews C. P. Sons & Co., 34 Lacka. The Weston Mill Co., 47-49 Lackawanna FRUITS AND PRODUCE. Dale & Stevens, 27 Lackawanna, Cleveland, A. S., 17 Lackawanna.

FURNISHED ROOMS. Union House, 215 Lackawanna, Hill & Connell, 122 Washington, Barbour's Home Credit House, 425 Lack

GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Osterhout, N. P., 116 W. Market, Jordan, James, Olyphant, Bechtold, E. J., Olyphant, GROCERS.

Kelly, T. J. & Co., 14 Lackawanna, Megargel & Connell, Franklin avenue. Porter, Jöhn T., 26 and 28 Lackawanna. Rice, Levy & Co., 39 Lackawanna. Pirie, J. J., 427 Lackawanna. HARDWARE.

Connell, W. P. & Sons, 118 Penn. Poote & Shear Co., 119 N. Washington. Hunt & Connell Co., 434 Lackawanna. HARDWARE AND PLUMBING. Gunster & Forsyth, 327 Penn. Cowles, W. C., 1997 N. Main ave.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY HARDWARE, Fritz, G. W., 410 Lackawanna, Keller & Harris, 117 Penn.

HARNESS, TRUNKS, BUGGIES, Eric Andrew, 119 South Main ave.

HOTELS. Arlington, Grimes & Flannery, Spru-and Franklin. Scranton House, near depot. HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTER.

Wm. Hay, 112 Linden. HUMAN HATR AND HAIR DRESSING. N. T. Lisk, 223 Lackawanna.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS. Williams, Samuel, 221 Spruce LIME, CEMENT SEWER PIPE, Keller, Luther, \$13 Lackswanns, MILK, CREAM, BUTTER, ETC. Scranton Dairy Co., Penn and Linden. Stone Bros., 308 Spruce. WILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Mrs. Bradley, 206 Adams, opp. Court House, MILLINERY AND FURNISHING GOODS. Brown's Bee Hive, 224 Lackawanna, MINE AND MILL SUPPLIES. Scranton Supply and Mach. Co., 131 Wyo. MODISTE AND DRESSMAKER.

MONUMENTAL WORKS. Owens Bros., 218 Adams ave. Great Atlantic \$3 Pants Co., 319 Lacka-

Mrs. K. Walsh, 311 Spruce street,

PAINTS AND SUPPLIES. Jiencke & McKee, 306 Spruce street, PAINTS AND WALL PAPER. Winke, J. C., 315 Penn.

PAWNBROKER. Green, Joseph, 107 Lackawanna. PIANOS AND ORGANS. Stelle, J. Lawrence, 208 Spruce.

PHOTOGRAPHER. H. S. Cramer, 311 Lackawanna ave. PLUMBING AND BEATING. Howley, P. F. & M. F., 231 Wyoming ave,

REAL ESTATE. Heratio N. Patrick, 226 Washington. RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

Scranton Rubber Stamp Co., 538 Spruce street. National Roofing Co., 331 Washington

SANITARY PLUMBING W. A. Wildebruck, 234 Washington ave,

TEAMSHIP TICKETS. J. A. Barron, 215 Lackawanna and Priceburg.

STEREO-RELIEF DECORATIONS AND PAINTING. S. H. Morris, 247 Wyoming ave,

TEA, COFFEE AND SPICE. Grand Union Tea Co., 103 S. Main,

TRUSSIS, BATTERIES, RUBBER GOODS Benjamin & Benjamin, Franklin and Spruce.

UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY. Raub, A. R., 425 Spruce,

WALL PAPER, ETC. Ford, W. M., 120 Penn.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. Rogers, A. E., 215 Lackawanna.

WINES AND LIQUORS. Walsh, Edward J., 32 Lackawanna.

WIRE AND WIRE ROPE. Washburn & Moen We Co. 119 Franklis