LOOK

FOR THE

"ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST," OUR MOTTO.

HE GREAT 4-CENT STORE

J. H. LADWIG, PROP., 310 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

Come and let us prove this motto to you-only give us a look-compare our prices to any other merchant in the state-we like competition-it keeps us busy with the carving knife-we have convinced others, let us convince you-low prices are your best friends-we will stay with you.

LOOK

FOR THE

Main Floor Bargains.

Mining Lamps

Everywhere 10c.

Our Price 4c

Our Price 40

1-pound Box Bird Food Everywhere 10c.

1 Pint Bird Gravel

Everywhere 10c.

Cider Spigots Everywhere 10c. Our Price 40

Putz Pomade

Everywhere 10c.

Our Price 40 500 Carpet Tacks, in box, large Our price 4c. IOC box.

I doz boxes Parlor Matches, Our Price 4c

2 quart Covered Buckets, Everywhere 10c. Our price 4c.

2 quart Tin Cups, Our Price 4c.

1 quart Graded Measures, Our Price 4c.

1 lb. Cake Sand Soap,

Our price 3c

Asbestos Stove Mats

10 inches

Monday 40

Mustard Pots

Decorated in gold, with spoon -worth 15c.

Monday 40

Our Price 4c Leather Link Watch Chains

worth 10c.

Monday 4c

Monday 40

Japanese Napkins

Monday 4c Doz

Bleached Sponges

Large size.

Paper Plates Monday 8c Doz

Box Paper

24 sheets good paper, 24 good envelopes and blotter-worth 25c

Carpet Beaters

Wire or willow. worth 19c

Our Price 10c

Shelf Oil Cloth

new patterns, scalloped edge, best goods, worth 10c yd.

Our Price 6c yard

Table Oil Cloth

one and one-quarter yards wide, all new patterns, best grade, worth 25c yard.

Our Price 19c a Yard

Floor Oil Cloth

new patterns, same as our regular high quality

Price 29c Yard Wisp Brooms

Shade Strips to hang shades to any size win-

dow, very handy, worth 10c.

Our Price 4c

Floor Mats

made of cocoa, good and heavy thick, hand-made, garnet border, worth 75c.

Our Price 49c

We are opening every day large shipments of Toys, Dolls, and all kinds of Holiday Goods, at prices that will surprise you.

Second Floor Down Stairs Department.

Pillow-Sham Holders

strongly made, worth 50c.

12-Piece Toilet Set

colored flowers, worth 15c.

colors, worth \$5.00.

Dinner Plates

Royal Blue

goods, worth 25c.

Engraved

any size.

Jardiniers

worth 25c.

of Enamel Ware

Cups and Saucers

Lamp Chimneys,

in tea or coffee size, very fine

Monday

fancy blended colors, 6 inch size,

Look over our large assortment

New Things Added Ev-

10c a Piece

Just received-very serviceable.

Alarm Clocks

best made and guaranteed to you-worth \$1.00.

Monday 88c

China Clocks

\$3.00.

decorated, fancy shapes, warranted to keep good time, worth

Our Price \$1.98

Eight-Day Oak Frame Clocks

about 28 inches high fancy frame, warranted, worth \$5.00.

Our Price \$2.98

very good quality, same as our 10c broom.

Monday 5c

Decorated Dinner Sets

100 pieces-all you need for dinner service, worth \$8.00.

Our Price \$6.98

Our Price 24c ery Day.

Crumb Tray and Brush

nickel-plated tray and back of brush, worth 50c.

Nickel-Plated

Glass Water Sets

2 qt. jug, six tumblers and tray, orth 50c. Our Price 24c

Our Price 39c

decorated with gold, worth \$2.50,

Monday \$3.98

full size, trimmed in gold, with

stand 25 inches high, shade dec-Monday 10c rated to match, central draft bur-

Our Price \$2.49

banquet size-with fine silk

shade, worth \$5.00. Cup and Saucer 10c

Our Price 10c all complete, worth 50 cents.

China Cuspidore Our Price 10c

parlor shape-decorated, worth

Enamel Cuspidore

was 74 cents.

Trade Bringers.

new, fancy shapes, decorated in Imported Water Sets

colored glass, fancy flowers,

Decorated Vase Lamps

ner, loose front, worth \$5.00.

Cupid Brass Lamps

Metal Night Lamp

with metal shade to match brass burner and globe-very durable-

Our Price 24c

50 cents. Monday 24c

Monday 49c

Tea Kettles

No. 7 or No. 8, plated or copper, ery well made, no seam on bottom—so they can't leak, extra plate and finish, worth \$1.50.

Our Price 98c

Our Price \$1.49 Tin Wash Bowl

with handle on side, very handy, and strongly made, worth 15c.

Our Price 8c

Knives and Forks

strongly made, capped and bols-stered, with fancy red handles, worth \$1, 25.

Our Price 98c

Our Price \$2.98 Large Hand Brushes

strong, worth 19c.

Our Price 10c

Patent Dust Pans

fastens to your foot and you an use a broom and dust the floor without stooping, just new. Come

and see it, worth 25c. Our Price 10c

One Quart

Bottle Ammonia

DILUW MAWR

A Graphic Description of the Great

Deluge at Cardiff.

YN NGHAERDYDD

2,000 PEOPLE DROWNED IN WALES The Great Flood which Enguised the Whole of the Sea Cosat of South Wales and Monmouthshire for Several Miles Inland in the Year 1606.

Notes of Interest. Hardly anyone seems to be aware of the fact that little over 289 years ago, namely, at 9 o'clock in the morning of January 20, 1607, the town of Cardiff was all drowned by the sea. The in-teresting inscription reproduced below is on the wall in Nash church, Goldcliffe, and in the porch of the church of St. Bride, Gwentliwg, is another re-lating to the same appalling calamity,

which engulfed the whole of the sea coast of South Wales and Monmouth for several miles inland. The St. Bride inscription is as follows: THE GREAT FLVD, 20 IANVARIE, IN THE MORNING,

It may be useful to explain why an event occurring on January 20, 1607, is dated "1606." Down to the year 1753 there was two years running concur-rently. The civil, ecclesiastical, and year commenced on March 25. and the other, commonly called the common historical year, commenced on January 1. Thus January 20, 1607, of the common, historical year would be in the year 1606 of the ecclesiastical and legal year. In the churches the date legal year. In the churches the date is given in accordance with the ecclesiastical year. In 1753 an act of parliament was passed ordaining that henceforward both years should commence on January 1. Another change took place subsequently, when eleven days were added to the year for reasons that do not relate to this subjest. Thus the ecclesiastical Gwyl Fair or the Festival of St. Mary, associated with which St. Mary Hill Fair was held, was changed from August 15 to August 25, the date on which the fair has been held ever since. The whole system is ecclesiastical holy days was thus dislocated.

There are two principal reports of

thus dislocated.

There are two principal reports of the great flood in existence. One is in MS. in the British museum—Harleian Miscellany, Vol. III. This account is quoted in Mr. W. L. Jenkins' "History of the Town and Castle of Cardiff," pages 30 and 31, 1854. This account deals exclusively with the circumstances of the flood at Cardiff. The next account is found in a sermon delivered in the next month—at any rate, the sermon is entered at Stationers' the sermon is entered at Stationers' hall on Feb. 12, 1607—by William Welby, apparently a clergyman, who sought to "improve the occasion" by preaching that the great stood was a second deluge for the sins of the wicked. A ballad touching the calamity was entered at Stationers' hall on Feb. 11, 1607. It would be highly interesting the calamity was entered at Stationers' hall on the calamit teresting were it discovered and pub-lished, and, doubtless, would be healthier reading than the Rev William Welby's views on the natural phe-nomenon in question. Viewing all the terrible circumstances, it appears that the calamity, which is more terrible than any other recorded in the annals of the British Isles, was the result of a volcano bursting along the deep bed of the Severn from Gloucester to Lianstephan, and hurling the waters out of the channel on both the English and Welsh coasts.

seems to me that the bursting forth of held their goodly flockes of sheep swimthis awful subterranean fire was the ming upon the waters dead. last act of the Creator in completing the vast South Wales and Monmouth-shire coal fields, ready to be worked by man. Those who have studied the geological aspect of the coal measures of that great field are aware that the country is full of traces of immense volcanic action. Those actions have left their traces in the great fractures in the layers called strata. In many places at the junctions of the break

ages are still seen the purple coloring left on the shale and rocks by the flames which shot forth through the cracks by the internal forces.

Those were days when the mountains of South Wales leaped like lambs, and danced greaterlies like fairlies in the danced quadrilles like fairles in the moonlight. It was a period before even our friends, the Druids, had come to the Ynis Wen. Then came countless centuries, during which the weight of the mountains acted as vast cheese the mountains acted as vast cheese-wrings, to compress the vast coal meas-ures into solidity. How carefully the layers of coal were laid before the wrings were applied from above! The compression confined below incalcul-able quantity of flery gases. Those gases ascended in the valleys, and oc-casionally ignited in small quantities and gave occasion to our ancestors to and gave occasion to our ancestors to believe there were, in the words of Shakespeare, "Goblins damned," who, in the words of Evangelina, of Cwmsgwt, were allowed to visit terra firma. At least, in accordance with Lyell's theory, the internal heat caused by the confined gases caused an expansion of the earth's crust, and it cracked at

the weakest point, namely, at the bot-tom of the sea. This admitted water below. That water and the internal fires in conflict generated steam, and the force of the latter shook the earth till it rocked to and fro. In the case of the volcanic action of the Severn Valley on Jan. 20, 1607, it seems the fire which rushed forth nearly over-whelmed the waters of the channel, and would have done so had it not been for the Atlantic waves rolling in. like the reserve squadrons of the Al-mighty to conquer! They seem to have extinguished the internal fires under South Wales and Monmouthshire, and made it possible to work the coal meas-

made it possible to work the coal measures. Every miner sees in the divisions of each coal seam the design of the Maker in preparing it, so that the seam can be taken to pieces, one section of it after another.

The first account given below relates to Cardiff—"Upon Tuesday," the report goes on to state, "being the 20th of January, 1607, there happened such an overflow of water, such a violent an overflow of water, such a violent swelling of the sea, and such forci-ble breaches made of the firme land in the counties following, that is to say, in the counties of Gloucester, Somer-set, Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Caermarthen, and divers and sundry places of South Wales, the like never in the memory of man hath ever bin seen or heard of. For, about nine of the clock in the morning, the sun being most fayrely and brightly spred, many of the inhabitants of the countreys pre-pared themselves to their affaryes:— Then they might see and perceive afar off, as it were in the element, huge and mighty hills of water, tumbling one ever another, in such sort as if the

greatest mountaynes in the world had overwhelmed the lowe villages and marshy grounds.

"Sometimes it dazzled the eyes of many of the spectators that they imagined it had bin some foggeg or miste coming with great swiftness toward them, and with such a smoke as of mountaynes on fire. And to the view of some it seemed as if myllions of thousands of arrows had bin shat *

* all at one time. So violent and marshy grounds. all at one time. So violent and swift were the outrageous waves that in less than fire hours' space most in less than five hours' space most places which lay low, were all over-flown, and many hundreds of people -both men, women and children-were Weish coasts, with the result that the then quite devoured by those outrage-waters of the Atlantic rolled ous waters. Nay, more, the farmers, in with appalling velocity. It and husbandmen, and shepherdes be-

"The names of some of the towns nd villages which suffered great harms and losses hereby were Bristoll Aust, all the countries on both sides of the Severn from Glouchester to Bristoll -Chepstowe, Glodelift, Mtherne, Cali-cot, Moores. Redrift, Newport, Car-

diffe, Swansey, Laugharne, Lanstephan. "The foundation of many churches and houses were in a manner decayed, and some carried quite away, and in Cardiffe, in the county of Giamorgan, a great portion of the church next the waterside was beaten down with (by)

water.
"Divers other churches lay hidden in the waters, and some of them the tops are to be seen, and some others noth-ing at all to be seen but the very tops of the steeples, and of some of them nothing at all."

The style of the foregoing towards

the close of the narrative indicates that it was penned while the churches were still under water. The Rev. William Welby heads his discourse as follows: WOFULL NEWS FROM WALES. It was printed for W. W. and solde in Paule's Church-yarde at the signe of the Grey hound. 1607. Grey hound. 1601.

We are told by W. W. that man was made last of all as |a mappe, a summe, or an abridgement of the whole world's perfections." Then the worthy divine implies that the "mappe" gets occasionally dirty, and that floods are necessary to wash away the "dirte." It does not seem this sermon is likely to make the reader any better, and we, therefore, proceed to our text. The discourse contains the following narrative of facts touching the calamity:

our text. The discourse contains the foliowing narrative of facts touching the
calamity:

"In the moath of lawuarie last past,
upon a Tuesday, the sea, being very tempestucusly moved by the windes, overflowed the ordinary bankes, and drowned
25 parishes adjoyning the coast side in
the presaide county of Monmoutfishire,
particulars whereof dee follow: all
spoyled by the greevous and lamentable
furie of the water." Then the names of
25 of the parishes are given.

"Now," the narrative goes on to state,
"all kinde of cattle, being for 24 miles in
length and four in breadth, were
drowned."

Then it is stated that houses of all kinds
and hay and corn ricks were washed
away. After indulging in half a column
of twaddle, the writer of the sermon returns to somber facts. He states that so
fast did the water travel infand from the
sea, that no greyhound could have run
faster. Tais in Monmount alone formed a

sea, that no greyhound could have run faster. This in Monmouth alone formed a lake twenty-four miles in length and four miles in breadth. And he states it was still under water at the time he was writing his sermon. He states that at Llandaff four hundred ewes, the property of Mrs. Matthews, perished at a spot four miles from the sea. He adds: 'Much corn also is destroyed by the waters in that county.' Then he goes on to state that the exact number of people drowned was not yet known, but the number did not exceed two thousand. He gives credit to Lord Herbert, of Raglan Castle, and Sir Walter Montague for the ald they rendered the poor people by means of boats and fool. It is interesting to know that the said Lord Herbert was the celebrated Marquess of Worcester, who forty years later succoured King Charles I. at Raglan Castle, and who eventually was compelled to yield that castle to Cromwell's forces. lake twenty-four miles in length and four

This is the same flood which did Car diff such damage and which was de-scribed in the Western Mail almanac for 1896, as follows: "Early in the sev-enteenth century a great disaster be-fell Cardiff. On Jan. 18, 1667, the fell Cardiff. On Jan. 18, 1801, the Church of St. Mary, a very ancient cru-ciform edifice, which stood on the east-ern side of the old bed of the river, and the old bed of the river. occupying a site a few yards north the Western Mail buildings, w washed away by a great flood, the ravages of which extended over an im-mense tract of land lying on both sides of the Bristol channel." The old church is marked in Speed's map of the period, and must have been a stately edifice, more so even than the present church of St. John's.

NOTES. Pembrokeshire, the astronomer royal tells us, has had more sunshine last year than any county in England or Wales.

to the Rev. George Phillips, of Havert to the Rev. George Phillips, of Haverrora-west, a sum of 169, and directed that it should be applied toward the support of poor insolvent debtors in any of the gools within Haverfordwest. The sum annu-ally accruing from it is 43 10s., which is able to keep the debtors in tobacco (mil throws in "something hot" in the bar-

It is stated that out of every eight peo-ple in Wrexham is a Roman Catholic. It is said more sailors are to be found in Cardiff at one time than in any other port in Great Britain.

A report has been reached that Sir Richard Bulkeley is to be appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Anglesey in the place of the late Mr. Richard Daveis, who was a nominee of Mr. Gladstone, but he deserted his patron in 1886 and joined the Unionists. It is not without interest to note, says the Cardiff Mail, that Welshmen are real-izing that there is a greater evil even than McKinley, the president-elect of the United States. The near relationship between Cornishmen and Welshmen is a fact which has almost faded away from observation. Eight hundred years ago Cornwall was known as West Wales, and ours as North

Wales, South Wales then having no separate existence. About a hundred year ago old Polly Pentraeth died, who is said o have been the last to speak Welsh in Cornwall. The names of numbers of places in Cornwall are pure Welsh. Gwalia's daughters appear to be at rival ry with her sons in the matter of main-taining Wales' reputation in the musical world. In the recent competition at the Royal Academy of Music for the Parepa Rosa Gold Medal, first honors were won by Miss Clara Williams, a native of North Wales.

The Swansea Cymrodorion Male choir, The Swansea Cymrodorion Male choir, which took the second prize at the national eisteddfod at Llanduduo, included among its members several young Irish Roman Catholics. One of them (Mr. J. McSweeney) was the chairman of the society. He also is, or was recently, the secretary of the Swansea branch of the Irish National league.

"It is impossible," writes a Welsh com-missioner "to conceal the fact that good writers of Wiesh are scarce at the pres-ent time, and hard to find." In Gwllym Hiraethog's time Wales suf-fered from three devils—the devil of sinc-ing, the devil of electing leacons, and the devil of letting scats. Had he been alive now he would have added a fourth devil— the devil of a proposed Weish Land Court.

What is the meaning of the word "Cymro"? Professor Rhys, in the Weish Land report, says that the word stands for an earlier Cambrox, or Combrox, parallel to the Gattlish Allo-Box, a name applied by Gauls to certain Ligurians, whose country they conquered. And just as Allobrax meant an alien or foreigner (Weish Allifro), so Combrox must have meant "one belonging to one's own country, a compatriot."

A wildly indignant placard has been put in public places in Carmarthen. It is in the purest Welsh, and the idea may be weakly conveyed in English as follows: "Municipal Election.—To the Welsh Electors. Don't promise your vote to, and don't vote for, and candidate who does not publish his address in the ancient national language of Wales, namely, Welsh, It brings slander and contempt upon us, a nation for Welshmen, to address us in English." If so, Wales is much slandered these days. It is traditional policy of the Dowlais Iron company never to allow considerations of cost to enter into their deliberations. If a thing was wanted it was made or bought, be the cost what it might. The wisdom of the policy is being shown today, for not only is the machinery at Dowlais second to none in the world, but it is said that one of the blast furnaces has worked continuously for the last fourteen years without entailing a penny in the way of cost or repairing.

Herr Wolff, the leader of the Dutch band which has helped so much to make the exhibition popular, had a warm time with the booking clerk of the Taff Vale railway station at Cardiff the other day, Herr Wolff wanted to go up the Rhondda,

through the names without hitting the right one. At last the musician said, "I vant to go and see my friend, Tom Steph-ens," "Oh! you wan't Ystrad." said the clerk; and the matter was settled through Tom Stephens being so celebrated.

Miss Gertrude Drinkwater, of the Royal

Miss Gertrude Drinkwater, of the Royal Female party that visited Scranton a few years ago, was invited by Sir Alexander C. Mackensie, principal of the Royal Academy of Music, to sing recently at the annual banquet of the Worshipful Company of Musicaus, at which function the medallist for the year was presented to the court. She was certainly the star of the evening; and her contributions were enthusiastically encored, and at the close she was congratulated by Sir John Stainer. The oak episode at Newcastle-Emmlyn in connection with "Dafydd ap Gwllym" is correct. The poet was somewhat fond of such practical jokes, inviting occasionally as many as two dozen fair damsels to meet him. But the Newcastle-Emilyn lasses had the best of it on the occasion he tried his game there. The four joined to lie in wait for peor David Williams, and on his dismounting from the oak they seized, and frog-marched him through the town, and, as a finale, pitched him very unceremoniously into the Teifi, at a spot known from this event as Pwll Dail Williams, "Dafydd ap Gwllym," of course, was only his bardic appellation.

When Gwallter Mecham was vicar of Llanfechain, a "spirit" troubled in the parish church, until the vicar, with the aid of a libble and prayer book, "layei" the ghost and placed it in a bottle, which he took to church for that purpose. Many years after, when the church was being repaired, the workmen found a bottle walled up in a reess in the wall. The men recollected the ghost story, and they sought the advice of the village shoemaker. He was a daring man, and he took the bottle in his two arms and carried it to the River Cain. It was there broken on the stones to release the spirit to its "natural elements." But, instead of hearing the shricks of an escaped ghost, the workmen were sorry to find that they had sent to waste some well-preserved sacramental wine.

"Walsh whe" as described by a wife. When Gwallter Mecham was vicar

"Welsh ale," as described by a "Welsh ale," as described by a witness before the pure beer committee, is a libel upon Wales, for the name does not denote its place of origin, but is simply a pleasant sounding describtion of "a thick, gluey kind of beverage," made half of foreign bariey and half of sugar, and sold to doekers and others of the laboring class. The secret of its popularity (eays the Dally Teleuraph) is said to be the power of producing thirst instead of assunging it, for in this respect it is warranted to give points to the roughest harvest beer that was ever brewed. Mr. E. J. Grimmett, who gave this testimony. vest beer that was ever brewed. Mr. E. J. Grimmett, who gave this testimony, makes beer for the farmers and laborers of South Lincolnshire. They are ex-cellent judges of what ale should be and it is his proud boast that never since he ceient judges of what he should be and it is his proud boast that never since he has been in the trade that he has used anything but English barley, mait and hops in its manufacture, except for a little while in 1878-30, when the state of the crops compelled him to use some sugar. Heer may, he said, he occasionally adulterated in London, but it is very seldom tampered with in the country. After this, Mr. A. Gordon Salamon, vice-president of the Society of Chemical Industry, was examined. He averred that there was nothing whatever of a deleterious nature in the "substitutes" used by many brewers, and declared that Mr. Quilter's Pure Beer Bill would do great harm if it would become law, inasmuch as it would unfairly handlean the British brewer a his competition with the foregoer. A man which made beer ought to be allowed free choice of material, provided he used nothing that was injurious.

It seems that Mr. Jacob Davies, father of Mrs. Clara Novello Davies, conducte a choir of 200 voices at the Crystal Palace when he was 12 years of age, and he haben at it ever since.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

WORLD OF SONG

Enjoyable Events in Prospect for Music Lovers.

THE FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT Entertainment by Miss Timberman and Pupils .- The Celebrated Dutch Pianist Martinus Sieveking Will Be Heard December 22 -- Reeve Jones Recited .- Personal and Other

Choir directors of the various city churches are already at work on Christmas music, which is becoming more elaborate each year and it is probable that the programmes presented this season will surpass those of previous years. Complete Christmas programmes by one composer may be procured of the music dealers, and nearly every writer of sacred song has a Christmas service upon his list of compositions. Some of the works offered this year are very good and others are exerutiating. It is not likely that the public will be offered an opportunity to judge n many instances as the average choir generally prefers to make his

the inspiration of one composer for The next Chamber concert will be

own selections, rather than rely upon

Organist George B. Carter, formerly of this city, has recently been attracting considerable attention at Elmira by his work at organ and plane re-citals. Organist Carter still holds the position as organist at Beecher's church which he assumed upon his departure from Scranton about a year ago.

"Saul of Tarsus" will be given at Penn Avenue Baptist church on Dec.

One of the most intelligent musicians One of the most intelligent musicians of the city is Alfred Evnst, chief engineer of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company. Mr. Ernst played first violin last year in the Symphony orchestra, is a regular attendant at the Chamber concerts and in other ways exhibits a live interest in musical affairs. He has a natural amilianle for fairs. He has a natural aptitude for the violin, accounted for, possibly by the fact that he is a great nephew of Heinrich Wilhelm Ernst, the celebrated Austrian violinist, from whom he re-ceived a fine instrument and severa unpublished compositions. Were Mr. Ernst to devote blusself to the violin. it is not too much to say that he would become one of its few great masters, for he has exceptional endowment in

is in ill health and will probably unable to fill concert engagements this year. The Symphony society will enter upor the coming senson with renewed vigor and the coming concerts will undoubt-edly be superior in every way to those of last winter. The members of the society have made marked progress under the direction of Mr. Hemberger

Ellen Beach Yaw, the phonemenal soprano, who sang in this city last

season under auspices of Company B,

symphony concert this season will be

and is today an organization of which musicians in Northeastern Pennsyl-vania should feel proud. The first

worth 19c. Our Price 10c Dutch planist. In speaking of Mr in New York city on Monday night, the Mail and Express says; "Mr. Sieve-king made the composer's work and idea prominent, without intruding to

any extent his own powers as a Virt-uoso. When the occasion required it

he could accomplish wonders, but he did them more as a matter of course and less for making a display than is the way of most artists." Miss Timberman and pupils will give an entertainment at Young Men's Christian association hall on Dec. 15, assisted by Miss Amy Fay, of New assisted by Miss Amy Fay, of New York, an accomplished planist, who York, an accomplished planist, who is well known as the author of "Music Study in Germany." On this occasion the Philomel Ladies' quartette will make their debut. The quartette is composed of Miss Grace Rose, Miss Annie Rose, Miss Irene Kann and Miss Lilly Josephs. A pleasing programme has been arranged, the first part of which will consist of a song recital by Miss Timberman and pupils. During Miss Timberman's brief residence in Scranton she has verified her reputation as an artist and as a teacher, and there is no doubt that the coming

entertainment under her direction will be both unique and artistic and will be an enjoyable musical event. J. W. Parson Price, of New York, the well known vocal teacher, speaks as fol-lows of The Tribune's London correspondent, the talented vocalist, Miss Sadie Kaiser: "I should think that every Wilkes-Earrean ought to feel extremely proud of Miss Sadie Kaiser's success in London and vicinity. Personally. I feel great pride in her success, although I only had the honor of an introduction and a shake of the hand with the little lady. We are generally too apt to deny the deserved honors of our own townsfolk, but "there are others" who jump at the opportunity of the contraction of the contrac ity of appreciating talent, and 'Little London' is now doing that for little (successful) Miss Kalser."

Mrs. B. T. Jayne, solo soprano and director of music at the Washburn Street Presbyterian church, is one of the busiest of Scranton's musicians, In addition to her church engagement, Mrs. Jayne devotes Tuesday, Wednes-day and Thursday of each week to her pupils in voice culture at her pleasant home in Green Ridge. Some of her pupils rank among the leading singers of the city. She also fills numerous concert engagements, singing on Thursday morning of this week at the Cam-brian Choral society concert at Forest City, and last evening was the soprano soloist at the concert given at the close of the annual session of the Lackawan-na-Wyoming County Musical alliance

held at Factoryville The rumor that the Lawrence band is to be called the Thirteenth Regiment band is denied by Allan Lawrence, the leader.

Reeve Jones will give an invitation planoforte recital at his studio, 202 Adams avenue, on Monday at which he will be assisted by Miss Elizabeth Thomas, soprano, and Miss Hammett, accompanist.

11 11 11

Miss Elizabeth Thomas, soprano at

the First Presbyterian church, wishes to correct rumors to the effect that she

ia studying music in Scranton. Miss Thomas holds a certificate from the Royal Academy at London as a teacher, and is prepared to accept pupils in voice culture at any time. BLOOD IS LIFE and upon the purity

and vitality of the blood depends the health of the whole system. Experience proves Hood's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier. Dec. 22 has been fixed upon as the date of the concert to be given in this city by Martinus Sleveking, the great sick headache.