THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1896.



PART L

It is a bad thing to be overtaken by sleeplessness, unless your life is so smooth and free that you can afford to lie still and look at it. Even then there will be crumpled rose leaves; such as a death same that tricks monotonously It is a bad thing to be overtaken by death watch that tricks monotonously until every beat is a hammer tap tapdeath watch that tricks monotonously until every beat is a hammer tap tap-ping on your brain; or a dog that howls in the distance at intervals, so that you are held in all the throes of sus-mense when not in process of active toryou are held in all the throas of sus-pense when not in process of active tor-ture. But when the grim brotheraood of care and regret and sorrow steal in through the night, magnified by the Garkness into Brobdingnagian pro-portions; when they paint the past and the process of active tor-instances was an accepted quantity, and he did not stop to consider now. More-over, he could walk in the jungle with as stealthy a need as a Jesuit, and nis hearing was interproceabable. He could tell the name and the purpose of a the present-ay, and worst of all the hereafter-in their own grisly hue, then comes the full burden of misery. You try the right side first and the ortho-dox position-bedclothes up to chin. right car well in pillow, knees slightly bent, eyes shut. What bappens? Hold bent, eyes shut, what bappens? Hold the covering over so tightly, in slips Care to be your bedfellow. And then what a record of trouble he breathes into your ear! The debts that must into your ear? The decis that must be fad, the children that must be fad, the children that never comes, the strange symptoms that you fear means the beginning of disease—whichseever is appropriate to your case he lays beand try again. What of wasted oppor-tunities, of the crisis in which you failed, of the moment when you might have been a god and proved yourself less than a man? What of the youth that slipped by with never an unselfah impulse, the chilhood that lost its innocence so much too soon? That is regret whispering and negging at your helplessness. Another effort, and turn upon your back, with your knees mak-ing a Mount Sinai of the bedelaches. Sorrow now-sorrow for the dead face you can never see again; for the lost love that will plead for hearing; for the touch that thrilled you so much once that to think of if now is agony. And thus on through the night, until the dawn steals in to simme your hot cychalls, and start you forth to walt for the next hedtime—and repetition. Charile Estable knew most of these things. He had tested them by the light -or the blackness of experience for a succession of nights, and he was rick to the inmost soul of weathess. He was far out in camp, with no doctor to help him, and with no friend to your out of min, and with no thera to be out of a sweet sleep by way of company. It's had tried the three positions aforesaid; he had lit the hamp and read all the ad-vertisements in the "Piomeer," and he had him with the light up and studied the shadows that hung about the tent corners. He was camping in a charing in the forest, away out and beyond the headquarters of his district. Eack and at either side stretched the forest land, thick and almost trackless, but full just now of strange far-away noises, Before and below swirled the Ganges, very narthe rocks and swifted the transfer, very hir-row and swift just there, smarting over the rocks and heaving itself into rapids and eddies; beyond that again came jungle and hills, all wild and bare of human habitation, and here, perched on the high bank, sat the modest pair of heaving Swiss antrage and a "andof tents-a Swiss cortage and a "shul-dari"-that Esdal e had had assigned to him by right of his calling in life, which was that of superintendent of police in-Timli district Mrs. Eschile and the children were at Timli, whence came every other day a runner, jouring out of the forest at a long, louping trot, with a basket of meat or vegetables at each end of a stick, and a letter from the "mem salab," full mainly of domestic details, sticking out of a bunch of marl golds, and hedge-roses. When the "dallwala" went back, he used to take with him fish caught that morning, orthening and the second secon Esdaile had her own troubles, and Esdaile was Englishman enough to tuck his away when he could. He was a little dried-up man of Norfolk squirearchy ed, born and schooled in India, but British bull-dog and sportsman to the beart's core. To the hereditary tastes ad added a knowledge of the many strange things of the east, acquired from the time he had hearkened to his ayah's editions of folk-lore onwards. He knew what the village patriarchs talked of when they sountied together inside the mud huts of winter evenings, and the smoke from the dried dung fuel made them cough wheezily. He knew what had happened behind the scenes when his constables came to tell him dead man found in Ram Dass arra patch; and it was not Ram Dass

unregarding, was stalking up and down on the further side of the encampment.

重速展

LEANED HIS SHOULDER COMFOR TABLY AGAINST IT; WATCHED AND LISTENED.

some hidden beast while another man could have to be stole across the encamp-ment and reade for the line, which gaped like an peer wound in the forest before him. It else the the sunder to leave a pathway, and when his feet were upon it Esdalle knew himself safe for a mile's straight walk. After that another line bisected it, a large, empty hut marking the junction; beyond weaks on shown at sea there can be no substantiation of the onlookers in the grandstand." A thousand-foot ribbon will run for about thirtonen minutes-a suf-icelast straight walked with a large part of the onlookers in the grandstand." A thousand-foot ribbon will run for about thirtonen minutes-a suf-sufficient stratch to answer the length of a substantiational or thrifting theatrical scene-waters, which sufficient to a waterfall, dashing waves, which sufficient to a strate and scene delight. Mr. Lathrep adds: "Where, for instance, it is desired to substantiate in the background, or a scathore with waves rolling in on the

show a waterfall in the background, or a scorm mat sea, there can be no the back, or a storm at sea, there can be no that a village. The geography of the ord of that a village. The geography of the ord of that a village. The geography of the back, or a storm at sea, there can be no that a village. The geography of the back, or a storm at sea, there can be no that a village. The geography of the back, or a storm at sea, there can be no that a village. The geography of the back, or a storm at sea, there can be no that the vinescone would represent the trees was pain to back and then a long sweep of the air from an owi in flight. Far away a brother there was the tread of chital stealing from one glade to another. *** If grew blacker and blacker as he strole further from the clearing, and the air became less raw and more charged with the smell of foliage and ranged in a background of street; a busy seene in the markets; the coming and shuffed the wind like a horse. A panther had passed across the track only a few minutes before. Its whereabouts were soon made known by the ery of frichtened deer, and the thought made him smfle at the possible reversing of the notion, and he waked on the strong back. respiration and syncope, without lesion stage point with his masquera lers troop ing through the scene in his production of "The Merchant of Venice," Imagina of "The Merchant of Venice," Imagine how much more brilliant and veracious the effect might be with vitascope figures for auxiliaries! Then, too, in any out-door scene—in "As you Like II," for example, or "King Lear" or "Macbeth"—would It not be a great enchantment to have the tree boughs waving, and sunlight and shalow dicketing precisely as in nature? In the matter of panoramic scenery, fur-thermore, where It is dealered to give the impression that the actors are passing through a long stretch or landsape, either of fers facilities which the next generation will probably enjoy to the full." offers facilities which the next generation will probably enjoy to the full." The most accurate polar, tropical and mountain scenery could be produced, Stage tempests, prairie fires, dynamite explosions-in fact, almost every conceiv-nble, scenic effect-could be obtained. Ev-ery play could be given its true local color and atmosphere. Electricity might add an extra charm and realism by means of the vacuum tube electric light displays i by D. Macfarian Moore in New York last winter. The vacuum tube, according to Mr. Moore, is fitted to give light of almost any tiat. Sir Henry Irving, whose Wal-purgis Night scene in "Fawst" is the su-preme triumph of electrical stage art, studied Mr. Moore's contrivance with the decoest interest. Indeed, it is no fanciful outlock, but a genuine scientific prospect, which forescess the triumphant use of "projected scenery" in the theater of the Blacker and blacker, and the beast with a shock and he stopped which foresees the triumphant use o "projected scenery" in the theater of th future.

of the vitascope shall have been reached, will it not be entirely practical to at-tempt to utilize this new kinetoscoole recording camery for he purposes of stage scenery. Such is the question that George Parsons Lathrop propounds by the current issue of The North Ameri-an Review, and he answers to his own satisfaction in the allemative. The fire of is inclued to agree with Mr. Lathrop in his prophecy. The only pacellar dif-ceope backgrounds are to be used on the stage as scenery would be that of him-monialing the actors and their surround-ing with the new scenie accessory. An Mr. Lathrop remarks: "At present, the vitascope pleture is throw from the front of the theater on orthes screen which takes the place of the pack of the stage. If this method were ontinued the actors would necessarily stage to the stage. If this method were ontinued the actors would necessarily on the stage, so that there would be no possibility of its radiance causing shal-ow from the figures of the living actors in the stage, so that there would be no possibility of its radiance causing shal-ow from the figures of the living actors parent mustin should be used for the stage. This should be used for the stagent mustin should be used for the

the compass of the camp, but his nerves were unsettled, and the presence of other men, unconscious though they were, farred. It was a rash thing to do, to venture into the forest in that wild beast haunted spot; but Esdaile's rashness was an accepted quantity, and he did not stop to consider now. More-over, he could walk in the jungle with as stealthy a recal as a Jesuit, and als hearing way preproachable. He could tell the mome and the purpose of

TO SAVE VICTIMS **OF THE LIVE WIRE**

Directions for the Relief of Persons Shocked by Electricity.

GOW TO ACT IN AN EMERGENCY

Fruits of a Scientific Study of Alterunting Currents Puts in Practical Form--Specific Instructions Which If Fllowed with Care May Result in the Saving of Human Life.

From the Washington Star. The mystery that surrounds the effect of electricity on the human body is a subject of persistent laquiry and experiment by electricians and scientists. The amount of electricity that will sometimes pass through the hu-

man body without producing fatal re-sults is surprising and often unac-countable, while at other times cur-rents less powerful in every way, for ome reason, are often fatal. Dr. Francis B. Bishop, director of

the electrotheaneutic clinic at the Eastern dispensary, has made a special study of this phase of electric phe-"The alternating current of nomena. nomena. "The alternating current of great amperage—high voltage and low frequency," said Dr. Bishop to a Star reporter, "Is the current that causes the greater number of accidental deaths, as well as the current that is used in the state of New York for the purposes of executing criminals. The continuous current, such as used in our incandescent street lighting, while not harmless when close-circuited through the body, does not offer the same degree of danger as the arc light or alter-nating current. The number of periods per second, other things being equal. seems to be the most important factor in the death-dealing qualities of electrictiv. The ordinary commercial alternating current, with from five to eight amperes, and 500 to 2,006 voits, with per second, would kill in a few seconds per second, would kill in a few seconds periods of alternation from 100 to 150 any animal on the face of the carth. When the periods are 100,000,000 to bil-lions per second, a circuit which would be fatal, at the commercial period becomes not only harmless, but the sen-sation is most agreeable. Dr. Elihu Thomson in his experiments has placed himself in a circuit with an alternat-ing current of great frequency, with an

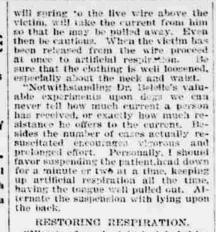
amperage of from 1.5 to 3 ampers. "I have had the pleasure of wit-nersing some of Dr. Thomson's experi-

ments and placed myself in circuit with two incandescent lamps, which were brilliantly lighted, and yet, the current was almost agreeable. "In this connection Dr. J. H. Kellogg

SAVS: 'I have been able to pass through my body currents of more than 3,000 milliamperes, when carrents of a quantity ten times less would be extremely dangerous, if the frequency in the place of being 500,000 to 1,000,000 per second were lowered to 100 per second, the usual rate of alternating currents employed for medical purposes.

ELECTROCUTION.

"According to newspaper reports," said Dr. Bishop, "they use in New York tate for the purpose of electrocution a pressure of 1,500 volts. And, according to Dr. Edwin J. Houston, in a pa-per before the American Electro-Ther-



"Nitrate of anyl might be inhaled into the lungs, as the chest's walls are liberated. By suspension we favor by gravitation blood to the heart, vasomoror and respiratory centers. And the ni-trate of amyl may be able to dilate th arteries and increase our chance of resuscitation."

SHERIDAN'S BEST SPEECH.

A Newspaper Man Tells the Circumstances of When it Was Made. From the Chicago Times-Herald.

"The last time General Phil Sheridan the last time General Phil Sherandi was in Milwaukee," said Bob Howard, the newspaper man, "was when the Ar-my of the Cumberland held its annual reunion here in 1982. A banquet was given the association at the National flome. General Sheridan presided. In his opening speech he was suzzled for words, but after a fashion he managed to stammer out something that but fer heard and less understood. I was re porting the event for the Sentinel and had taken down everything Sheridan said just as he speke it. When he got through he came around to me, and said: "Look here, Mr. Reporter, do you t to please me?' 'Deed I do, General.' want to

^a "Then please don't print any of that d→=slush of mins. Just make up a nice little speech for me." Howard made up a dainty little-speech for the commander of the American Army, which greatly plea ad him

A few years later, when he was on duty at Washington, Howard's dutles frequently took him to headquarters and he always met a hearty welcome The first time he called Sheridan said "Oh, yes, I remember you. You are the man who made that nice speech for me in Milwankee.

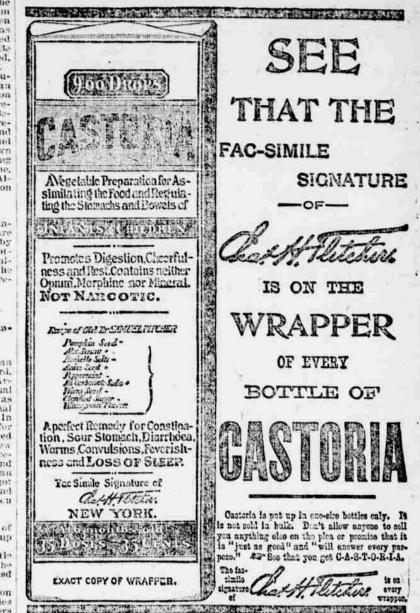
On several occasions he introduced Howard to his friends as the author of the best speech he ever made.

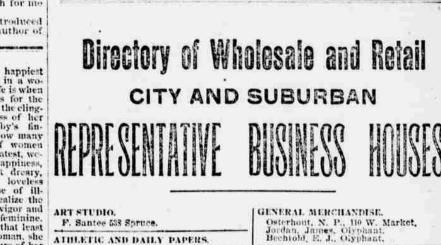


manliest happiness, and live out dreary, babeless, loveless lives, because of ill-

health. Every woman should realize the supreme importance of healthy vigor and strength of the organs distinctly feminine. vigor and Unless a woman is willing to be that least envied of her sex, a childless woman, she cannot afford to neglect this feature of her

per before the American Electro-Ther-apeutic Association in 1894, on 'Death by the Alternating Current,' the re-sistance of the body of the criminal by the use of the large electrodes saturated with salt solution is reduced to 250 or 2000 ohms. So, according to Ohm's law, he receives from 5 to 7½ amperes, or from 5,000 to 7,500 millamperes. Or take 7½ amperes multiplied by 1,500 volts, %e find that the criminal has passing through his body 11.250 Walts or 11.250 Joules per second, equal to a little more than 15 horse power, 746 Watts to the horse power, each horse power being equal to 550 foot pounds DANKS. West Side Bank, 109 N. Main. Scranton Savings, 122 Wyoming. BEDDING, CARPET CLEANING, ETC. The Scranton Bedding Co., Lackawanna, HOTEL prepared thousands for the successful per-formance of the duties of maternity,





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health.



IT WAS HALF-PAST TWO, AND AN INKY BLACK NIGHT.

that he tracked down and brought ustice. He knew even some of the women's secrets-the ones which their own husbands did not know-and how such and such a charm was made to keep off the evil eye. It was knowledge bought dearly sometimes, but it meant power; particularly to a policeman. Not even Hira Singh, last of northern daceits, who had sworn never to be found alive in an English jail, could outwit this eastern trained Englishman. Wherefore Hira Singh kept clear of Timli district, and amused himself by harrowing the souls of little Worsley, and Prendergast, and "Tommy" Bolleau, all English bred, and all zealous

fficers of police. Esdaile finished tracing out the likeness to a grenadler in the shadow thrown by his clothes on a chair, and groaned aloud. Oh, for sleep! for one blessed half hour of oblivion to carry blessed half hour of obsivitor to carry him on a little? Then, since every ra-source to hand was exhausted, he slipped, as a last and desperate meas-ure, out of bed and into some clothes. It was January, and cold at that on the Timlin plateau, but he thought that perhaps the night air would freshen him, even if it did not induce sleep. Boots and coat on, and the regulation revolver in his pocket, he stepped into the raw air with a last glance at his watch. It was half inky black night bu It was half-pag an twinkled down camp was still of a dying f he tent

f-lightened deer, and the thought long-ingly of the shikar. Second thoughts made him smile at the possible reversing of the notion, and he walked on again. After all, the odds being in the beast's favor, it was well that they had

The ranger's but loomed suddenly out of the blackness, and Esdaile hesitated as to which path to take. The right-hand one he knew-it led to Sanao, where a tributary joined the Ganges. and mahseer fishing was the best to be had. The left-hand one pierced deeper into the forest; it ended, he thought, in a village. Well, he would take it and ee whence his footsteps might lead him.

polses plainer than ever. Esdaile walked very cautiously, for he was out of man's province and in the territory of King Jungle now. He thought of the strange creatures with which na-tive tradition had peopled this terra incognita; the forest demons, the vam-plices, the werewolves. There was a tale of men who had died in the forest and whose spirits used to gather to gether in the night and nod ghostly heads over an illusionary fire. Small comfort that; and what a motley com-pany! His wandering thoughts came back dead. No. it was not fancy. There was a point of firelight through the trees.

For the moment Esdaile thought he had happened upon the spirit company and knew an impulse to turn tail. Fo the moment only, and then common sense came to the rescue. There was not only the shaft of firelight sliding past trunks and branches, but his keen car caught the sound of human volces The policeman's instinct made him turn off the path and edge toward the light, which was embowered in the for-est some fifty yards from him. The men who would same in that dense men who would strip in this output in the madman or criminals; and in either case he had a right to be a witness to their proceedings. He crept up noise-lessly from tree to tree, and stopped findly when three more strides would been taken blue in to the year first. have taken him up to the very fire. He stood behind a massive trunk, leaned his shoulder comfortably against it, watched and listened. (To Be Continued.)

FUTURE STAGE SCENERY.

From the Philadelphia Record. When Thomas Edison exhibited his original kinetoscope he foretold that he would enlarge the effects produced by it and give life-size pletures in action, with every detail of movement and expression. The development of the vitascope has already in part fulfilled this prediction. The development of the vitascope has already in part fulfilled this prediction. The development of the vitascope has already in part fulfilled this prediction. The second through the careful hand-pointing of every securities nearly the sector of thomands that are whilled by the magnifying lens. This process these colors must be fixed upon all the powerful chemicals in order to prevent the rathon burner. A cheaper device is not to be expected, however, inventive age. A process of di-er oboiography itself is not be-more of realization. From the Philadelphia Record,

NOTHING WITHOUT LABOR.

"Have you made any progress in your rawing" asked the artist's friend, "Yes. I'm doing splendidly." "Getting in touch with the modern ideas i leat, are you?" "Getting in totes with the indeets deas at last, are you?" "I think so. But I tell you, I've worked hard for success. You've no idea of the difficulty I had in keeping things from looking like what they were supposed to represent."-Washington Star.

THEN AND NOW. Time was when people thought the earth

was square, Resting upon a turtle's back in air; But now we know 'tis round, for so we've

found it By setting sall and going clear around it. Time was when Joshua, with majestic will, will, Proudly co.nmanded and the sun stood still;

-how strange the whim of na-Dut now-how strange the whim of na-tures mood! lews of heaven declare it always stood. The

Time was when journeys seven leagues

Time was when journeys seven leagues a day Were made with pompous march and grand array; But now one hundred leagues, and, happy hearted.

We eat our supper in the place we started. Time was when wise men told how many

miles The thunder's voice was heard thro' mountain files; But now, O matchless age, O matchless wender!

We bear a whisper farther than the thunder. And when we vainly make attempt to

show The reason why these changes come and This truth explains the cherefore and

the how-Time/was when it was then-but now 'tis how, --Charles Bubson Soule,

power being equal to 550 foot pounds per second, equals 15 horse power, equal 8.250 foot pounds per second, Still, Dr. D'Arsonval of Paris has intimated that our criminals are not killed by electricity, and leaves us to infer that be errenty, and taxes as to inter that they are destroyed at the autopay, D'Arsonval gives two methods by which the alternating current kills: First, by the disruptive and electrolyi-ic effects of the current; in these many he claims that donth is absolute and certain. Second, by excitation

In these cases he claims that death is only apparent." QUESTION OF CONTACT.

"The serious accidents from electric currents are caused by persons com-ing in contact with live electric wires while they themselves are in connection with the earth, or with some other con-ducting material that is connected with the earth. A bare wire suspended from an are light or trolley wire that

is poorly insulated, or where there is no insulation, may be innocent enough in itself, and when not disturbed has no current of electricity passing, but when touched by man or animal in contact with the current, the current is immediately short circuited through the body to reach the earth and the amount of shock that the individual receives depends upon the amount of electro-motive force, the perfect contact, and the resistance offered by the

body, as well as the length of time the current passes through the body. The body resistance depends upon the molsture of the skin or clothing, the perfection of the contact and the amount of surface exposed to contact. "A person whose dry clothing strikes a live suspended wire receives much less shock than if the clothing were we or damp. If the hand should grasp a live wire and the hand be perfectly dry, the shock would be less sever than if the hands were damp or wet. The current flads its exit through the course of least resistance, which might lead through very important structur, and death would be apt to claim its

victim. The length of time that a person is subjected to the current is a question of great importance, as every second adds wonderfully to the horse-power and foot pounds that pass through the victim.

TO RESCUE A VICTIM. "Every effort should be made to liberate him at once. How is this to be

done? First, keep cool; don't lose your head. Do not place yourself in circuit in trying to help others out. When the victim is a lineman and up among the wires, or on a pole, nothing much can be done until the current is shut off at the power house. Should the victim bo-lying upon the ground, grasping the wire in one or both hands, take a dry stick and push the person from the wire, or wrap a large dry silk hand-kerchief around your hand and eatch hold of the victim's coat tail or dress and pull him or her from the wire. As an extra precaution, it your own coat is perfectly dry, you might place it upon the earth to stand on. Under no consideration catch hold of, or tamper with in any way the wire, unless you are positively certain that you are are positively certain that you are thoroughly insulated by rubber boots or gioves, or both. Even then it is bet-ter to pull the victim from the wire. Remember always that the curren fol-lows the course of least resistance and is not going to go out of its path for the sake of running into you, nor will the sake of running into you; nor will it vary its course if you get in the way, unless your body puts in more resist-ance than that of another circuit.

Therefore, never, under any circum-stances, when you are removing a per-son from a live wire, allow his body to leave the earth. Or, in other words, don't lift him. Keep him to the earth, for when his body leaves the earth your body becomes the conductor, and you simply add another victim to the list. An iron rod or heavy copper wire run deeply in the ground, in such a way that when the free end is liberated it

formance of the duties of maternity. W. R. Malcelm, of Knobel, Chy Connty, Ar-kansas, writes "Since Hast wrote you we have had a haby girl born to us. My wife took your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and diso your 'Fa-worite Prescription' all during the expectant period and until confinement, and she had no trouble to reaction. A stouter, heartier child was never bern. Ger child will be one year of me the sth itst, and she has not been sick a day. Has not had so much as the colic. It is a fact, sir, and we have not had to be np with ber as often as twice at night since her birth. My wife had not even a lever for the two or three days after the child was been, although the attending physician told us that such would be the case. Our neighbors remarked to me that they thought my wife the stoutest *little* excave they ever knew. We think our good health due to the use of your family medicines." nerve centers, accompanied by arrested to the use of your family medicines.

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DRY GOODS.	
The Fashion, 308 Lackawanna avenue, Kelly & Healey, 50 Lackawanna, Finley, P. B., 510 Lackawanna,	PHOTOGRAPHER. H. S. Cramer, 311 Lackawanna ave.
DRY GOODS. SHOES, HARDWARF, ETC. Mulley, Ambrose, triple starcs, Provi- dence.	PLUMEING AND HEATING. Howley, P. F. & M. F., 231 Wyoming ave
BRY GCODS, FANCY GCODS, Kresky, E. H. & Co., 114 S. Main,	REALESTATE. Horatio N. Patrick, 226 Washington,
 BRI GGISTS. McGarrah & Thomas, 209 Licekawanna, Lorentz, C., 418 Lacha.) Linden & Wash, Davis, G. W., Main and Market, Bloss, W. S., Peckville, 	RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC. Seranton Rubber Stamp Co., 533 Sprue street.
	ROOFING

Bloes, W. S., Peckville, Davies, John J., 105 S. Main. ENGINES AND FOILERS. Dickson Manufacturing Co FINE MERCHANT TAILORING. J. W. Roberts, 125 N. Main ave, W. J. Davis, 215 Lackawania, Eric Audren, 119 S. Main ave, FLORAL DESIGNS. Clark, G. R. & Co., 201 Washington, FLOUR, BUTTER, EGGS, LTC. The T. H. Watts Co., Ltd., 722 W. Lacka, Eabcock G. J. & Co., 115 Franklin, FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN. Matthews C. P. Sons & Co., 21 Lacka. The Weston Mill Co., 47-9 Lackawanna. FRUITS AND PRODUCE. Dale & Stevens, 27 Lackawanna, Cieveland, A. S., 17 Lackawanna, FURNISHED ROOMS.

Union House, 215 Lackawanna. FURNITURE. Hill & Connell, 132 Washington, Earbour's Home Credit House, 425 Lack GROCERS.

Kelly, T. J. & Co., 14 Lackawanna, Megargel & Connell, Franklin avonue, Porter, John T., 25 and 25 Lackawanna, Rice, Levy & Co., 30 Lackawanna, Pirie, J. J., 427 Lackawanna,

ND DRESSMAKING. y, 206 Adams, opp. Court ND FURNISHING GOODS. Hive, 121 Lackawanna, I.I. SUPPLIES. ply and Mach. Co., 131 Wyo DRESSMAKER. th, 311 Spruce street, WORK %. 218 Adams ave tle \$3 Pants Co., \$19 Lacka UPPLIES. eKee, 206 Spruce street, VALL PAPER. ats Penn. h. 167 Laekawanna. RGANS. vrence, 205 Spruce. ER. r, 311 Lackawanna ave. ND HEATING. & M. F., 231 Wyoming ave. atrick, 226 Washington, UPS, STENCILS, ETC. bber Stamp Co., 533 Spruce National Roofing Co., 331 Washington, SANITARY PLUMBING W. A. Wiedebusch, 231 Washington ave. STRAMSHIP TICKETS. J. A. Barron, 215 Lackawanna and Priceburg. STEREO-RELIEF DECORATIONS AND PAINTING. S. H. Morris, 247 Wyoming avo. TEA. COFFEE AND SPICE. Grand Union Tea Co., 103 S. Main, TRUSSES, BATTERIES, RUBBER GOODS Benjamin & Benjamin, Franklin and Spruce. UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY. Raub, A. B., 425 Spruce, UPHOLSTERER AND CARPET LAVER. C. H. Haglett, 226 Spruce street. WALL PAPER, ETC. Ford, W. M., 129 Penn. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. Rogers, A, E., 215 Lackawanna.

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

WIRE AND WIRE ROPE. Washburn & Moen Mfg Co., 119 Franklin