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FRANK S. GRAY CO., Room 45, Tribune Building, New York City ENTERED AT THE POSTOPPIUM AT SURANTON, PA., AS UNCOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER. please those who own anthracite mines?

SCRANTON, JANUARY 27, 1897.

Objection to the attendance of th National Guard of Pennsylvania at the inauguration on the ground that it will involve the state in expense is misdirected. The state will not incur any expense by reason of such attendance Rallroad fare is contributed by the rail roads and while in Washington each member of the guard will pay his own

What is Necessary in Order to Have Good Roads.

Various propositions aiming to further the cause of good roads have already come before the legislature, and others may be expected; in fact, it has been necessary to appoint a separate committee to take charge of these numercus bills. This, in itself, proves the public's growing interest in the problem, but it also proves to practical minds the need, in the legislature and among advocates of highway legislation, of some definite plan, to prevent confusion and to guard against a needless waste of energy.

Among the bills now on file at Harrisburg one in particular attracts attention by reason of the fact that it has received the joint indersement of the agricultural department, which is supposed to represent rural sentiment, and of the Pennsylvania branch of the League of American Wheelmen, which in a general way may be accepted as voicing the sentiment of the cities. We refer to the bill drafted by Professor John Hamilton, deputy secretary of agriculture, and introduced in the senate by Senator McQuown of Clearfield. It is in a certain sense a compromise bill; that is, it does not go as far in the right direction as it would be designable to go if the farming interests had plenty of money and the commonwealth itself did not know what to do with its surpluseages. But it is probably as liberal and as promising a bill as can be passed under present circumstances; and therefore we suggest that it be taken as the basis of legislative action.

It is a long bill, too long, in fact, to be reprinted in full; but we give a brief synopsis of its main features. It authorizes the election in every township of three supervisors, one for one year, one for two years and one for three years; the same to be freeholders and citizens of the township. Section two provides for the organization of these supervisors into an official board and clothes them with power to levy a road tax of not exceeding 10 mills on the dollar of last adjusted valuation for 10 mills but not over 20 may be made if ordered by quarter sessions court upon unanimous perition of the supervisors and upon due cause shown. A further tax is to be laid of one dollar on every male taxable over 21 years of but the work must be according to

definite plan and equal to requirements Each township is to be divided into districts with not more than 12 miles to the district and each district is to have a road-master, who must work on the roads seven months each year and oversee the work of the men alloted to that district, observing certain road plans and specifications as furnished by the board, and making regular reports to the board. The board in turn is empowered to purchase necessary implements or materials and to contract by bid and bend for the making or repair ing of roads or bridges. The township boards in any county may when they wish combine to buy expensive imple ments, to be owned by each township in proportion to its share of the cost.

Provision is made for the safeguarding of funds and papers; and the bil further provides that when a tax war rant is drawn for the sum due from any taxable in each an abatement may be granted for prompt payment, while for delinquents penalties are authorized. These provisions shall be observed by the treasurer of the board, who is to receive in pay any sum not exceeding 5 per cent, of all moneys received and distributed by him. The taxable who wants to work out half of his tax must notify the supervisors in writing and in turn will receive definite instructions from the roadmaster of his district as to when and where he may work. Failure to send such written notice will render him liable to the payment of the whole tax in cash. The remaining pro visions of the bill are calculated to insure its satisfactory enforcement, to prevent crookedness and to enable a record to be kept at Harrisburg of all road improvement achieved under the law's provisions within the state.

It will be seen that while this bill does not premise an instantaneous revolution of our highways it presents a well-considered and practical plan for the prompt beginning of their improvement. It is especially meritorious in that it presents the subject to the farmers of the state in such a way that they can hardly fall to perceive the immediate benefits of such a law to themselves. If we assume that \$5,000 represents a fair average of the assessed valuation of the farms of this state, here we have an annual road tax to be paid in cash of only \$26, counting in the dollar poll tax. There is probably no farmer in Pennsylvania who would not gladly give that sum every year, in addition to \$25 worth of work, if he could have good, durable, well-drained roads.

The friends at Hagrisburg of better highways would do well to centralize their energies on this bill, for it is the one which is most likely to succeed.

A short time ago a great ado was made in a neighboring state because it was alleged that the inmates of a soldiers' home were being forced to eat oleomargarine. An inquiry was instituted and it was found that the inmates had expressed a preference for oleomargarine. This is merely one of many instances showing that a good deal of the outery against "oleo" is

The Scranton Tribune to stale or minted butter. Furthermore bill in the same category as widowers." Finally, it is cheaper than butter, and in Finally, it is the purpose of the bill it do this for the dairy interests any more readily than it would prohibit the mining of soft coal, in order to

> The Philadelphia Press continues to say that the Brooks law has taken the saloon out of politics. The Press should

A Sermon In Brief.

It is said by conservative men that

there are 50,000 penniless people in Chi-

ago now, and 50,000 more who are exist-

ing on almost starvation diet. A public mass meeting is to be held to consider measures of relief. Depression in the industries is one cause; an unnatural congestion of population another. Heretofore New York has been the storm center of urban social perils; It is sigdifficant that the movement is now westward. Americans have gloried a great deal over the phenemenal growth of Thicago; from a village to a metropolis in the span of a single life-time. Are they now wholly satisfied with that growth? When such social contrasts are visible as in this great western city, between 100,000 persons without money or substantial food, and perhaps 160 persons representing among them the control of a billion dollars, is it to be wondered at that Bryans arise, that socialism spreads, and that the conservative forces of society tremble when coolish human butterilies plan to exhib-It their gilding in social extravagances epresenting the wasted price of life o thousands in distress? Dr. Raiusford's vindication has been swift in coming. It is to be hoped that his lesson will not fall altogether on heedless ears: for while we condemn the demagogue and outvote the enthusiast and the dreamer, we must not forget that provocation for these exists in growing abundance, and that every question has

According to the Supreme court, in an opinion filed by Justice Mitchell, a bicycle rider, before crossing a railroad track, must stop, look and listen, or take the consequences. Now if the same rule could be applied to ordinary street crossings, what a pleasant world this

An Admirable Bequest.

Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died recently at Stockholm, decreed in his will that the income from most of his vast estate should be divided each year into five parts, and bestowed upon the five persons who during the year preceding "shall have rendered the most eminent services to humanity." In the language of the will, the first prize is to go "to the person who shall have made the most important discovery or invention in the domain of physics;" the second, "to the county purposes. A levy in excess of person who shall have made the most important discovery or improvement in the domain of chemistry:" the third, to the one who shall have done the most valuable thing in the domain of physiology or medicine the fourth to the producer of age. One-half of the road tax may be the greatest work, in the ideal sense, in the person who shall have exerted the greatest or the best action for the fraternity of peoples, for the suppression or diminution of permanent armies, and for the formation or spreading of peace Inasmuch as each prize will be worth \$60,000, this unique ar rangement ought to prove a very considerable incentive to strife toward the uplifting of human standards. It is doubtful if Mr. Nobel could have put his millions to a better use.

> The senate properly resents attempts to force it into a hasty acceptance of the arbitration treaty. The subject 1 of sufficient gravity to justify and t demand careful and thorough study. If the treaty cannot stand such a scrutiny it certainly ought not to be ratified But we think it can.

The Matrimonial Problem. The tendency no doubt is to imagin that no other nation in the world possses as large a percentage of freak legislators as does the United States; ut that probably arises from the fact that while we are kept informed conerning all kinds of ridiculous legislation, passed or proposed in our own ountry, our information respecting other countries is not so generous. We tre indebted to the Philadelphia Record for the details of a bill now pending n the legislature of Argentina which makes, we should say, a new high waer mark in the records of legislativ

This measure-to use the Record's wn words-"provides for the levy of a nonthly tax upon all celibates between the ages of 20 and 80 years, the rate to e made progressively oppressive. Thus unmarried men between 20 and 30 years of age would be required to pay \$5 per month, and the amount demanded by the state for the privilege of remain ing single would be gradually increased until hardened offenders of from 50 to 5 years of age would be muleted for their obstinacy by a monthly fine of \$20. The Argentine Lycurgus who drafted this bill evidently has a velo of humor running through his stern Spartan earnestness; for he is disposed to let off the old boys of 75 years or over with a small monthly tax of 50 cents. Furthermore, to deprive the Argentine bachelors of even the transparent excuse that their celibacy is due to the unwillingness of the spinsters to accept their suits, our modern Lyeurgus pro poses to make it very expensive for Argentine coquettes to trifle with hearts that may be figuratively laid at their feet. Article V of the proposed law provides that a single woman who shall, without legitimate cause, reject an as pirant for her hand, and shall fail to marry some one else within a stated time thereafter, shall be fined in the sum of \$500, the same to be bestowed

upon the rejected and dejected aspirant as a saive for his wounded pride." But this is not all. "Widowers are to be given three years in which to celebrate their release from the bonds of matrimony; but when their legal period of freedom from bondage shall have clapsed they are to be subject, if the bill artificial. Scientists have proved time | should become a law, to the same tax and again that it is a pure and whole- as that imposed upon bachelors. And

these hard times that is often on that the net proceeds of this interestimportant consideration. Why should ing scheme to nurture matrimony shall the law of Pennsylvania prohibit be annually distributed among the the manufacture and rate of a fathers of families who can prove that wholesome food product? Why should | they have at least tweive living children, probably upon the wise assumption that they need help.

We are not told as to the chances in favor of this bill becoming a law; but it is surely sufficient to entitle its framer to a leather medal.

In our opinion it need not be feared. lespite contrary reports, that the governor of Ohio will make the mistake of appointing an inferior politician to the senatorship to be vacated by John Sherman, instead of a man of the demonstrated ability, sagacity and allround equipment of Marcus A. Hanna,

Some very lusty squealing is heard in the vicinity of Washington, just now, from members of congress who are unmy at Speaker Reed's determination to prevent the passage of unnecessary appropriation bills: but it is really a compliment to Mr. Reed.

Comptroller Jacobs of New York vants the Albany legislature to increase he inheritance tax rate. There probably is reason in this suggestion, but the great need now is for a fair asessment of the living.

The American stage is to be congratulated upon the re-appearance upon it, after two years of rest, of so gifted and admirable an actress as Madame Helen Modjeska.

Just a Word or Two of Casual Mention

Ziterney John M. Harris received muny ongratulations yester by on the excel-ent response he made Monday night to tonst, "Scottish Literature," at th aledonian banquet. It was a thoughtfu s well as an eloquent effort and proved



ATTORNEY JOHN M. HARRIS.

land. His tribute to the Ayreshire plough man-poet was beautiful.

-0-William Stein, of Shenandonh, who re sponded to the toast, "The Memory of Burns," Monday night at the Westmins ter, is mine inspector of the anthracite district in which he resides. He is con-sidered an authority on the subject of mining coal, a fact demonstrated by his selection for the position of chairman of the commission of mine inspectors that investigated the cause of the Twin-shaft lisaster and made report concerning it the governor. Mr. Stein was the guest his sen, Dr. James Stein, while in the cit He spent several hours Monday afterne Mine Inspector Edward Roderic who was also a member of the Twin sha!

The Pittsburg Daily News contains the billowing sketch of Philip J. Thomas, o who was recently elected trea irer of the Pernsylvania Labor Legisla "Mr. Thomas was born the County of Monmouthshire, Wales, on March 21, 1861. His father was a large contractor, and at the age of 15 the son was regularly indentured as a carpenter apprentice. In 1869, while he was still as apprentice, he joined the Amalgamator Association of Carpenters and Joiners Manchester divisoin, and from that time on he has worked for the greater power of the organization. Sixteen years Ma. Thomas has been a resident of Scranton. where he has made himself felt as a labo eader. When he came to Scranton th city was without a building trades unto-out today there is not a trade in the tow that is not organized. In this organizing Mr. Thomas has done his full share. It is now president of Building Trade council and general organizer of the American Federation of Labor. He ha-been a delegate to a large number of the rades conventions. The last one to will e was a delegate, and where he was elect to his present office, was the State La bor league's convention in Pittsburg, Mr. Thomas has written a number of newspaper articles, condemning people of Scranton who send work to other towns, which, he says, could have been done as heaply and as good at home. 'Some ?' de say I have a hobby.' said Mr. Thom Maybe I have; if so, it is protection to name industries. My articles on this may er have been read and commented or broughout the state, and I am glad to say hat, so far, I have not had a dissenting reply to the sentiment

-0-Two men employed by Alderman Howe caterday finished a job which they be-leve to have been the coldest job in the ity. They were detailed by the alderman o re-ve an attachment on the household ts of a tenant in the fashionable par of the city, who had failed to pay cent. The law probibits the serving of such an attachment at any other time than dar-ing daylight, and the delinquent tenant was up in all the technicalities of the law elation to the case. The men arenes the necessary papers went on duty 19th of this month, and from 11 break of day to nightfall they kept their viglis for the wary towart. One of the entchers was stationed at the rear door of the residence and the other at the front entrance. During the day the hunted people are criminals, it seems conclusi can stayed inside the house, safe from mman stayed made the noise, sate from the trusion, but at nightfall, when the sentrices had withdrawn, he came out for exercise and fresh air. Neighbors in the vicinity of the house were put upon the needle point of variosity at seeing two men watching the house continually, and their curiosity knew no bounds on seeing the paker, the butcher and other tradesme peckoned to a place beneath an upper win-low. The sash would be raised and s of paper containing a note was lowered on a string. The tradesman would examine the note, then repair to his wagon and procure the supplies desired, which would be tied to the string and pulled up by the besieged party. Thus, for over a week, did the beleaguring torce wait, but yesterday they were rewarded, for the center paid the rent and the addrminant

The residents of Moscow were somewhat amused last week by the advent of a hypnotist from Scranton who proposed to dazgle the townspeople by an exhibition, and incidentally line his pockets with cota. Everything was sulling along smoothly and he was in a fair way of reaping the eward of his exertions. To excite pub-c interest the hypnorist put a subject o sleep in the front window of a promior store, and awed the natives by the announcement that the subject would re-main in a comatose condition several days or until awakened by the hypnotist. To all appearances the subject lay in an unconscious state. On the afternoon of some food, and infinitely to be preferred | widows, alackaday! are placed by the the day set for the exhibition a large | general in recent years that this theory

apparently sleeping youth. One of townsmen remarked that it was a 177 dangerous thing to be put into such a con dition. "Suppose," he continued, "the pro-fessor should die of heart failure, the becould never be awakened." This states assertion had searcely been made he subject bestirred himself and stiting boit upright in the bed, said: "Say! where in H— is that galoot of a hypnotist." I ain't going to stay here without nothing to eat." The exhibition was given that night, but the money bex at the tick. t office only revealed 65 cents in gross

STATE LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.

The Andrews committee will ask the state to appropriate £50,000 to pay the expenses of its recont investigation of municipal conditions in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, but a fight will be made on allowing it one cent.

Representative Seyfert's bill to inflict jall for three months or a \$20 line, or both, on anybody engaging or participating in a game of foot ball is a bit of sportiveness which is less funny in cold type than it seemed before it was spawned. Somebody should tell Mr. Seyfert that as a humorist he is not a success.

Another bill for the correction of primary election abuses will be introduced at Harrisburg by Sanator John H. Brown, of Westmoreland. The new bill will resenforce the one already intro-duced by Senator Brown and will pro-vide for the direct vote of the people for all candidates without the intervention of delegater and conferrees.

Representative Muchibronner, of Alle-Representative Muchibronner, of Ale gheny, has made known his intention t introduce a bill for licensing all barbor. He would have a state examining boat from whom barbers, after being examine as to apprenticeship, experience and all ity, would get certificates of competency. The boards of health would be required to keep all barber shops under certain rules of cleanliness and preserve a santary espionage, and penalties are to be provided for tonsorial work not done in

-0 Secretary Wallace, of the McKeesport board of health, has drafted a bill for presentation at Harrisburg requiring all presentation at Harrisonic requiring any persons practicing midwifery to be regis-tered and licensed, and license to be grant-ed only to such as upon examination shall prove to be of good moral character and to possess the required knowledge. A vet-erinarian, says Mr. Wallace, is compelled to pass an examination before he can prac-tice obstetrics upon the animal; how much more should the practitioner upon the human subject be compelled to show a proper qualification?

The laws passed in this and other states against the sale of eleomargarine orig-inated at a time when there was a reasonable doubt as to the healthful character of the compound. The manufacturers, however, now claim that it is a pure acticle of food, and if this ciaim be true, it should be allowed to go on the market as freely as any other kind of food. Of course, it would be deception to allow it to be sold as pure butter, and this the law can very properly prevent. But if it is plainly labeled as oleomargarine and sold for exactly what it is, there should be no objection raised,—Philadelphia Times, -0-

The committee of Quay Republicans of Pittsburg who have been at work pre-paring new apportionment measures, di-viding Allegheny county into legislative, senatorial and congressional districts, has practically completed its labors, as far is the legislative and senatorial districts are concerned. The congressional appor-tionment is still under consideration. The number of legislative districts proposed is fifteen against eight at present, nearly doubling the number. It is proposed to increase the representation in Allegheny county in the senate by one member, making five senators instead of four, as at present. Every district will be Republi-can, it being proposed to abolish the Democratic Seventh legislative district. One of the Pittsburg districts comprises every from the Twelfth. hird wards inclusive. This places Sena or C. L. Magee and William Flinn in on listrict, and if the proposed measure be mes a law one of them will have to re ire.-Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

-0-It does not make so very much difference whether a candidate is voted for outright whether conventions are to be held as it present. The great reform that should aimed at is to protect every voter i his right to vote at primary elections, and to insist that his ballot shall be counted just as he cast it. We have laws affect sufficient. The only great point, after all is the necessity for providing some meth-od by which an honest count shall be re-turned. More safeguards in the way of watchers should be permitted inside of the polling places. The votes should it ounted openly, and in such a mann hat all these watchers can keep tab upo-every ballot. The polling lists and th pallots should be locked up in a regular ballot box and held in some safe place for specified time. On the petition of, say twenty voters a ballot box should b sallots counted and compared with the polling list. The same provision should apply to the Baker ballot act.—Philadel-

The crowded condition of our state prisons and the inadequate resources for the proper care of convicts who may become nentally disordered cannot full to im mentally disordered cannot fail to im-press the legislature with the necessity of making proper provision for the better care of this unfortunate class. The ten-dency of the age is to the multiplication of Institutions, and the first thought the occurs to most people is that a special asylum should be constructed by the state for the care of our criminals who nee treatment for mental troubles; but thos who carefully consider the peculiar cir cumstances which surround the crimina insane must be led to the conclusion tha our criminals suffering, or claiming t suffer, from mental disorders should not be removed entirely beyond the control of the prison authorities of the state. Many shrewd criminals feign insanity, and in stances are not rare in which they hav done so successfully. In addition to the class there are a number of criminals wi seem to be just on the border line of u settled reason, and yet not sufficiently un settled mentally to transfer them to a insane asylum. Other criminals, like citi zens, at times develop acute insanit which yields most readily to treatmen people are criminals, it seems conclusion that there should be amule provision for them within the prisons of the state, an that they should not be transferred to eparate insane asylum. " lieve that under no circumstances shot the criminal instance be separated entire from prison authority, and that the mo practical as well as the most economicare of this unfortunate class would by adding insane departments to our sta prisons. Such departments would be full equipped with proper medical skill for t treatment of those suffering from ment; disorder, while the wholesome influence of the prison authority would prevent an abuse of the humanities extended to crim ingls.—Philadelphia Times.

USES AND ABUSES OF WEALTH.

From the Philadelphia Times. The present conditions of the country force the general attention of the scople to the uses and abuses of wealth. The
estentations display of fortune by many
who have acquired it in questionable ways
and often by the aid of unjost laws, has
created profound unrest throughout the
industrial classes of the nation, and the
lives has come when those who look to time has come when those who look to the common welfare of the rich and poor alike must give pointed admonition to those who flaunt their wealth in the face of penury and want. The theory of our government is to give

equal opportunities to all classes and con-ditions in the race for distinction and for tune but the conviction has become very

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has been largely departed from, and that the concentration of wealth has been alded by oppressing those who do most to create it. It is equally the theory of this government that those who possess property They may use it generously in social et tertalmments or otherwise, and may there-by largely benefit industrial classes and diffuse it freely among those who most need it, but those who are believed to have acquired wealth dishonestly, or by laws protecting them at the cost of the great mass of the people, create profound dis-trust and resentment when they flaunt i n vulgar display before the multitude The Republic is now confronted with the gravest problem of its history, no

even excepting that of secession and civ war. It is the problem of restoring t proper relations, on an entirely just basis the now widely and deeply antagonized interests of capital and labor. Platitudes will not accomplish it; political professions have lost their weight with the grea mass of the people, and there must be some remedial measures that will command the confidence of the considerat judgment of the whole people. Ther must be entire equality of rights, and that means the diffusion of political power among the people rather than within the circles of concentrated wealth. It is a question so grave at this time that the government and the statesmen that fail to realize its imperious demands must dis appoint the country and invite political

lation has been to ald the concentration of wealth. It means teh enrichment of the few and the impoverishment of the many, and we have reached a point wh this policy must not only be halted, but it must be reversed. It must be done to assure the fidelity of all classes and con-ditions of the American people to their free institutions, and political leaders who close their eyes to this issue are entire infitted for their calling. The issue cofronts us; it must be met, and the tran illity and prosperity of the natio sends upon meeting it promptly and patr otically on the lines of justice to all to people of the country.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 3.18 a, m., for Wednesday Jan. 27, 1897.

AE. A child born on this day will be of the opinion that this is a cold world, The new Democratic rules are very nic out they will probably be as useless to the local unterrified partisan as a copy of the New Testament.

Mouth-pieces of the local Democracy

are becoming more numerous, but there is still room for additional think tanks. All up-to-date geographies, of course, should contain the map of "Little Egypt." Ajacchus' Advice.

Be contented with thy lot. Better is ortion of eleomargarine made from sweet beef tallow than 35-cent print butter that suffers from tubercolosis.

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