The Home of Great Britain's Premiers.

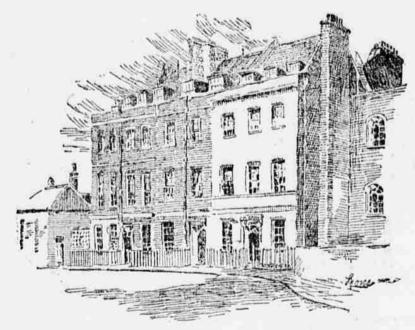
Downing Street, Famed in Song and Story, Soon to Be Wiped Out -- Its History.

'Downing street' is to be wiped out. It will not be long before the dust of the mortar that binds the antique brick of the famous old buildings at "No. 10" will stiffe passers-by in the narrow lanelike street where "history has been made" for some centuries. The dingy old house that has served as a home and a workshop for many of England's British government, is "No. 10." To the American, with whom all state offices and public buildings are things of today, equipped with "modern conveniences," the official residence and working room of the premier seems an ano-

From The Times-Herald's London Corres- | Downing street, in the office of Lord Hawkes, on October 2, 1801. On the 10th of that month Bonaparte's aid-de-camp General Lauriston, arrived with ratification papers.

Outwardly there is nothing very grand about the old palace, but there is no lack of room within. There is the old council chamber, as dismal as could be wished for. Its book-lined walls, its most illustrious men will soon be torn four massive pillars, its heavy and subdown to be replaced by a structure in keeping with the new home office, which is new only by way of contrast with the ln this old chamber some of the most ancient buildings about it. For all the delicate affairs of state have been setworld "Downing street," a phrase syn- | tled. Twice in English history have onymous with the motive power of the foreign potentates met in this room, Cabinet councils have not always been held there, however. Mr. Gladstone always called his cabinet meetings in the cozier room above stairs. Lord Salisbury holds his at the foreign office.

The last of the famous houses of maly. The buildings at No. 10 are old- Downing street are now to be swept



HOME OF BRITISH PREMIERS-NO. 10 DOWNING STREET.

gables and an exterior that reminds one Mr. Tulkinghorn lived.

Lowning street itself is a typical Loncul-de-sac running up in a westerly direction from the treasury building. Alto the regret of those foreigners who from ancient pictures and descriptions. after the sole remaining "No. 10" has bricks been rebuilt into an artisan's in London can boast of having had such | corresponding in externals with that distinguished men for residents, and the used by the foreign office. In the new houses of Downing street tower above building the board of agriculture, the all other houses for the greatness of Irish office and the parliamentary countheir tenants. The buildings at No. 10 | cil will also find homes. were first erected—so one learns by con-sulting an old record of Whitehail—by Sir George Downing, who was a great was from this gentleman that the street derived its name. The first illustrious prime minister to take up his abode at No. 10 was Sir Robert Walpole. He lived as comfortably as people could live in those primitive days in the rooms of the second story. Lord North, during his premiership, lived in this house His bedchamber and eating-rooms were those of the ground floor. So pleasant was his situation there that when he lapsed from the premiership and became a secretary of state he forgot to change his chambers, and walked mechanically to his old rooms instead of

signed for his use. Many had been the prime ministers that have used these old buildings, and different premiers used them in different ways. There were Pitt and Grey for example, who made the building their actual home during their days of power. Melbourne and Peel preferred to transact business of state there, and dwell in private seperate homes. Lord Grey was the last minister to us≥ No. 10 as a home until the time of Beaconsfield and Gladstone, both whom had a great affection for the stuffy old place. Earl Grey is delineated in Haydon's painting as deliberating by the fireside of No. 10 after one of the big debates in the reform bill.

going to another set of chambers as-

from his official residence in this building his personal expenses were found three months and ten days he spent in London as an M. P. this close-fisted gentleman spent as much as £64 7s 6d. The favorite entry was pennies for "Nottingham ale." Eighteen pence for dinners disappeared, and one entry was made of "five shillings to 'Bob' Wal-pole." "Bob" Walpole was afterwards Earl of Oxford. Another entry was of "six shilling given Mr. Williams in ex-" modify the virulence of the diseases. change for a wig." This old man-Horace Walpole's grandfather-had an income of £2,000 a year.

.... The old house was the home in 1763 of Sir John Cust, speaker of the commons, and here in 1820 Beloni, the African explorer, found a welcome for himself and wife. It was in Downing street that the Duke of Wellington and Lord Nelson met for the only time in their lives. Wellington recognized Nelson from his portraits. But Nelson did not know the duke. They conversed on various topics, and Nelson was so struck with the soldier's conversation that he stepped out of the room to inquire who the man was! Pitt so loved the house that he was miserable when away from it; and after he left the ministry he spent three years pining to return to it. This he did and two

years afterwards he died. A good story is related about the ministerial residence. During the reform street and rushed up to the door with the cry of "Liberty or death!" The you what death is," a reply which no infected persons and the dead are isotoubt made him a sergeant or may be lated, omething better. Preliminaries for Its great disseminator is the religious

fashloned, smoky houses, with a ground away. Among those that are now but floor (this to be taken literally), odd a memory of this old street was the house of John Boyle, Earl of Cork and of the description of the house in which
Mr. Tulkinghorn lived.

Orrery, who was a warm friend of Dean
Swift. He was known in 1733 by his contributions to the World and the don side street, a dull, narrow, black, cul-de-sac running up in a westerly dihere in 1760. The last Earl of Oxford most all of the houses that lined its passed away in this street. So did the either side have been torn away—much Abbe Courayer, "the best pen in France." A Mr. Sergeant had a house love the archaic and spend much of in Downing street, and it became dis-their time in reconstructing old London tinguished because the great Lord Chatham was conveyed thither after he had They began to tear down the street as long ago as 1828, but years and years lords. All these have gone forever from Lendon's heart. So, too, will soon pass evanished in mortar smoke and its away the remaining ones. The houses of the first lord of the treasury and home the memories of the place will be | chancellor of the exchequer, with that inextricably entwined with the parlia- used by the whips, will be torn away, mentary history of England. No street | They are to be replaced by an edific

Of Downing street, Theodore Hook once said that "an hour's inhalation of its atmosphere affects some men with statesman in the reign of Charles II. It giddiness, others with blindness and very frequently with the most oblivious forgetfulness." And into oblivion and forgetfulness Downing street, as it was in its prime, will soon pass, too.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

How It Swept Life Away in the Days When Sanitation Was Yet an Unknown Science.

From the Detroit Tribune.

The plague which has at intervals of centuries ravaged wide areas of the world is now doing its deadly work in Bombay. In early times it was sometimes called the Black Death but the more modern appellation is the bubonic plague. It is a disease which follows famine, intense malaria, poisoning, or a generally unsanitary condition of living. Foul air and bad ventilation, accompanied by general habits of unclearliness, are among the exciting and aggravating causes. In the early stages of a plague those attacked by it have a high fever, which is usually followed by swelling of the glands in the groin, armpits and neck. These swellings, which are called buboes, have the general appearance of carbuncles, and when they break, which is a favorable When Sir Robert Walpole removed symptom, the discharge is thin and very often offensive. Soon the body becomes covered with livid purple spots to have been remarkably small. During caused by the collecting of blood under the skin, and the skin quickly turns black as death approaches.

When the plague is epidemic people are often atacked with a sudden pang and the plague-stricken victim is filled with an extraordinary terror. Death results in 90 per cent, of the cases when the disease is wiolent, and there is no Epidemic plague is propagated by the exhalations from the bodies of the sick and the dead, but is not transported in merchandise. Its march is slow but relentless. In May, 1605, it made its appearance in London, but not for the first time. The city at the time had 450,000 inhabitants and the disease was six months in marching across the town. All of the inhabitants who could afford to fly the city, escaped, but in the month of June 6,137 died, in July 17,036, and next month the death rate ran up to 31,159. Then it began to moderate be cause the city was almost depopulated. The total number of deaths was 68,500 In 1656, 300,000 people died of the bubonic plague in the city of Naples. In nearly all cases the origin of the disease has been traced to Egypt, the East Indies or

Northern Africa. The latest press dispatches from Bombay gives alarming reports regarding the spread of the bubonic plague, but when it comes to plain figures the condition is not so bad as might be expectriots a mob ran down into Downing ed. Bombay is a city of at least \$50,-000 inhabitants, and with the suburbs included, the population will amount to sentinel presented his musket with the about a million souls. The plague be-"Hands off, you fellows! I gan early in December, and there have don't know much about liberty, but if been 7,800 cases and about 3,000 deaths. you come another step nearer I'll show It is powerless to advance when the

te peace with France were signed in zealot. Mohammedans make their

yearly pilgrimages to Mecca, and other zealots pour into India to visit the sacred shrines. When they scatter again to go to their homes they bear with them the germs of either cholera or the bubonic plague. It is noticeable that either pestilence or cholera invariably follows the regular 12-year pil-

grimages of the Hindus. According to past experience the germs are not carried with merchandise. A case of infection from such a source is not known. The specific germ seems to require a living vehicle for safe transportation, but it willingly attacks all manner of domestic ani-mals. The probability of its introduction into this country is very remote. Rags, which might be a source of infection, seldom come from the orient. The natives have need for them for ap-

parel. The period of incubation is at most eight days, and any man who would contract a disease in Bombay would e either dead or recovered before he could reach New York. A ship in which a case had occurred would not be permitted to pass the quarantine station English troops in India are, of course, menaced by the plague, but none of them had been attacked at last reports.

The city of Bombay is in a district ontaining a great many Parsees. Their peculiar religion requires them to place their dead on the towers of silence to be devoured by vultures, but the extraordinary mortality among them is said to have overtaxed the appetites of the vultures, and the bodies lie in the tropical sun exhaling death to all in the vicinity of the towers,

Bubonic plague is the pestilence which is almost invariably mentioned in conection with famine in the ancient scriptures, although in one or two instances it is also mentioned as the botch of Egypt. In the sixth century travel between Europe and the orient became more general than beore, and the plague was first introduced. Its ravages were comparatively slight in several epidemics which ollowed, but in the fourteenth century it came apparently to stay. For a period of nearly 250 years there was hardly a time when it was not prevalent in some portion of Europe but it has not visited England since 1666.

In 1878 it raged in eastern Russia, having been introduced from the Indies, and it lasted two years. Last year it prevailed to a considerable extent in China.

DR. LION'S BABY INCUBATOR. A French Charity Saving the Lives of Prematurely Born Children.

A physician of Nice, France, thinks he has solved the problem of checking the great mortality among prematurely born infants. He is Alexandre Lion, and, according to the Chicago Chronicle, he has worked wonders for the weaklings of his native land with ils baby incubator, which he has put into practical use in Paris, Bordeaux, Marsellles and other cities.

His Paris incubator is located at 26 Boulevard Poissoniere, and is filled with chubby-faced youngsters, still under the normal weight, but rapidly approaching it. Over the door is the sign, "The Baby Incubator Charity." admittance fee of 50 centimes is asked of all visitors. The money goes to the support of the babies. Within the past year more than 50,000 men charity. Each baby rests in a sepincubator. Each incubator rests upon an iron frame and consists of a glass case. Inside is a finely woven wire spring suspended from the s thus made to circulate all around the ccupant, a thermometer in the corner showing the exact temperature. An automatic device regulates the temperature according to special needs.

"The ventilation," says Dr. Lion, "is effected by a specially formed pipe, which carries into the lower part of the incubator a jet of purified and filtered air. After its course through the incubator it goes out through a pipe at the top, and a little fan indicates by its rotation the force of the current. It is necessary that the air should be constantly circulating, and the temperature inside the couveuse should be carefully regulated."

The incubators are placed in a row against the wall and nurses stand ready to fly to their charges at the slightest cry. Just back of the incubator is a glass windowed apart-ment known as the baby's dining This is a most necessary proroom. vision, since the aim in life of the inwholesome mother's milk, and plenty of it, is fed to each baby every two hours, and the child is immediately carried back to its incubator, where it quickly sinks to rest. When the litle ones are too weak to swallow naturthe nurses feed them drop by dron through the nose by means of a ong, curiously shaped spoon. This Democrat and Chronicle.

method is rarely necessary for more than two or three weeks.

Every morning before breakfast baby is weighed. A new baby at birth should weigh between six and seven pounds, but many reared by Dr. Lion have weighed far less, "But," says Dr. Lion, "it is absolutely necessary that the baby be placed in the incubator immediately, for every minute that it is exposed to the variations of the temperature lessens its chances of life. An early child rarely dies if it is exempt from hereditary disease and weighs not less than two pounds and three ounces. The success of my system has been beyond my greatest hopes. In Nice, where I was born, and where the municipality now grants money for the support of the first char-ity incubator started, I took 185 chiliren in three years, and out of these 137 were saved. This means 72 per cent, of the children who in the natural course of things would have died have been spared to their mothers Since last January we have had (bables in the Paris incubator, and of these eleven have died. Six of the eleven weighed less than two pounds and their cases were almost hopeless The others had been brought in to late. They had caught chills. One of the most attractive exhibits

at the Berlin exhibition to-day is the baby incubator. In two months more than 100,000 persons visited it. The medical profession of that city is raising a fund for the support of a permanent establishment at the German capital similar to the one in Paris. It is believed that before another year has passed Brussels and London will also have baby incubators, and there is no reason why New York should not fol-

A SUB-CALIBRE CARTRIDGE. Au Invention That Brings in Sight the All-Round Rifle.

what he and other sportsmen think is the foundation for an all-around rifle, one that will serve to shoot a chipmunk or gray squirrel with one charge, and then by working a lever may be made ready for a deer. Mr. Rabbeth's sys-tem is an old one, with a new twist to Years ago Forest and Stream told of a man who had a cylinder of steel made in the shape and size of a 48-

calibre cartridge. This cylinder was bored out so that it would take a 22calibre cartridge. The scheme worked well. The 22-callbre bullet would kill a partridge at ten yards, being accurate up to that distance, but beyond it the bullet flew wild. A very great advantage of this sub-calibre cartridge was that the larger chamber of the 45-calibre barrel took up the sound, and Instead of the sharp crack a 22calibre pistol would make, the noise was a muffled sound that could scarcely be heard three rods away.

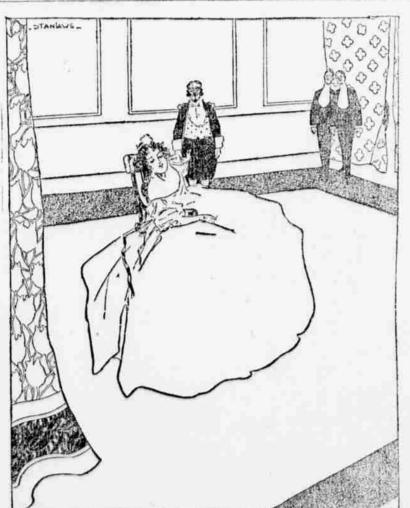
Rabbeth advanced on the idea. Instead of using a smooth bore steel cylinder for the sub-calibre bullet and shell, he bored the steel shell out, then rifled it after the fashion of any rifle or revolver. The targets which have been made with sub-calibre bullets of 22 and 25-calibres have shown the value of such a steel shell in the belt of a big game hunter. A few of the targets made are as follows: At 50 yards from a 45-calibre military rifle, 67-grain 35-calibre bullets, driven by 55 grains of F. G. black powder and and women have visited this novel 3 grains of Waisrode smokeless powder, to the number of 10 were put into a bunch 3 inches in diameter. Nine of them could be covered by a circle 2% inches in diameter. That is, any one of the 10 bullets would have hit sides. A soft mattress is placed on a ruffed grouse in the body and half this, and there the baby rests. Below of them would have been deadly on the spring is a spiral pipe, through gray squirrels. The charge of powdet which a current of warm water con- was, of course, very large, but that inually runs. The water is b .ted by makes the work done seem more sura lamp placed under a cylindrical boiler | prising, as large charges of powder beat the right hand side. Warm air hind small bullets do not commonly work well.

With the same arm at 50 yards, but with 17 grains of the smokeless powder and 3 grains of F. F. G. black powder and a 67-grain bullet, the result was still better. Taking the bullets in groups of 10 as fired, the two widest of each group were I 1-2, I 9-16 and % inches apart. Of the 30 shots 24 would have hit a gray squirrel in the head, while all would have pierced the body of a man. Further than that, every shot would have killed a par tridge at what is a long range in the woods.

WE STAND CORRECTED.

If a street railway company sells a ride for a certain price and throws in a transfer, does it make any difference who uses this point passed on in a court of final

two rides for the price of one, which is manifestly a violation of the intent and equity of the transfer system .- Rochester



'SO THAT'S YOUR SISTER. AND I SUPPOSE THAT GENTLEMAN IN THE MILITARY UNIFORM IS YOUR FATHER."-Life. Copyright, 1896, by Mitchell & Miller,

A MOONLIGHT SCENE ON LAKE QUOTCHIENIMMEGOG .- Life.

Compiled from the New York Tribune and

Stories of the Late

Hermann paused one day to watch som men digging beside the road, and after a moment took a hat from the head of one of them and shook three or four silver dollars out of it. The laborer was astounded for an instant, and Hermann put the dollars into his hand, to convince him that they were real ones. Then he recovered his senses, and said: "That's pretty clever, mister; I don't mind giving you one of these," and handed back one of the dollars. accordingly, putting the rest into his

Tricks will go wrong sometimes. One of he attaches of a theater where Hermann was to exhibit his powers was told to put a little rabbit into his pocket and sit in a certain seat on the aisle till the magician F. J. Rabbeth, of Boston, has got came to take the rabbit out, and then to make a little show of resistance. He took Hermann forgot to do the trick that night and the poor man sat there all the even-ing, with the rabbit squirming and clawing about under his cost, getting more nervous all the time and making its keeper more uncomfortable, till the performance was over and the audience went out, the weary attache with the rest, in a condition bor dering on that of a March hare, to say nothing of a poor little rabbit.

One of the most effective usese tha Hermann ever made of a confederate was in connection with his "trunk mystery," only a short time ago. In this trick a gir is put into a trunk, and the trunk is closed and then opened again, and the girl is found to be gone. There is more to it, but that is enough for the present purpose. When the trick had been done, a man stood up at the back of the house and asked Hermann If he had to have a trunk spe cially prepared for that trick. Herman answered that he did not. The man the asked if he could do it with his valise Hermann said he could. The vallse was brought to the stage and the trick was done over again to the great delight of the audience. The confederate carried the audience. The confederate carried out his part of the programme so well that the policeman in charge at the bac of the house wanted to arrest him for making a disturbance, and the magician had hard work to save his trick from being spolled by the pollcemen's excess of zeal. Of course the trunk and the value used did have to be prepared, but the declaration that they did not involve no great danger of another being offered by omebody else who was not a confederte, because few persons come to a theater with a valise large enough for even a small

It takes something startling in the way of magic to make much impression on pampered taste of New York in these d out Herrounn made a decided impression few months ago with his trick of allow ig himself to be shot at by half a dozen soldiers and catching the bullets on a plate. Harmann did this twice last spring ooth times for charities, for he said that ne would do that to help the needy, but not for his own profit. Of course sounded as if there was a good deal of risk about it. It was just as much of a trick is anything else that he ever did, but for all that, the performance was decidedly creepy, and not a little exciting. It proved so much so to one friend of the magic an's, who had fortided himself too muc for the ordeal, that when the soldiers any longer, and got up, forced his way through the crowd at the back of the house, and escaped as fast as he could, exclaiming with sobs, as he went along, "Hermann's a good fellow, and I won't stay here to see him killed!"

Any trick is simple when you know how it is done, and this one was even simpler than some. There is probably no one left now who cares to puzzle the public with authority.—Scranton Tribune.

The company, for a stated price, sells to
The company a ride from any point to any

There are several ways of doing vision, since the aim in life of the inmate seems to be to drink milk. This room is provided with mattresses, powder boxes and padded tables, as well as scales, weights and bottles. Pure, wholesome mother's milk, and plenty a blank, or performed some other similar-ty unusual antic, but Hermann allowed whether changes of cars are necessary or not, the said transfers to be used by other persons than the original passengers. But that would be equivalent to a reduction of one-half in the price of fares, or selling two rights for the price of sares, or selling the said transfers to be used by other persons than the original passengers. But that would be equivalent to a reduction of one-half in the price of fares, or selling secret. Hermann brought out the carson. A man who'd steal a hadge would transfer to all passengers, a blank, or performed some other singles. But the man allowed absolute amazement on his face, hauled out the badge.

"You see," said Hermann: "I told you state in the soldiers were all in the so. And now, officer, see what else is gone. A man who'd steal a hadge would secret. Hermann brought out the car-tridges that were to be used in a little ornamental case and showed them to the audience and allowed any one who chose to mark one or more for identification. The ornamental case had a slide in it, and on his way back to the stage he slid the dide, and the ball cartridges were therea oncealed and the same number of blank artridges were revealed, but only to the oldiers, who loaded their gums with them. Hermann then went quickly to the side of the stage and gave the case to his attendant. The attendant hastened to put each of the cartridges into a vice, to wrench out the bullets and heat them over a lamp. While this was going on Hermann was talking to the audience and the so was talking to the audience and the sol-diers were marching about the stage and getting into position. Then Hermann went to the wing to get the plate to catch the bullets in. He got the bullets at the came time. As soon as he got these he knew that his life was out of danger, for he could not get them till they were drawn from the cartiflors. Then he held the from the cartridges. Then he held the plate before him, the reldiers fired, and, under cover of the puff of smoke, it was easy for him to put the bullets into the to the audience, still hot, ready for exam nation and identification . . .

It was as a card manipulator that Her mann excelled. He could do more feats with a pack of cards than any living man and some of his card tricks have never been explained. It seemed as though h actually changed the spots on a card, while it was his custom at all performances to throw cards from the stage to any part of the house at the direction of the people is

A trick much affected by magiciana the tearing up of a deck of cards. It is not really a trick, a man's ability to do it de-pending entirely on his strength of wrist and the acquirement of a knack of applying the required force to the best advanage. Hermann could tear an ordinary deck into eighths. The strain on a man in doing this is something terrille, and Hermann often told people that it disabled his hands for a week. . . .

Bill Nye, the humorist, once had a lot of fun with Hermann. Nye was traveling with James Whitcomb Riley at the time, and hermann was showing in the same town. They stopped at the same hotel, and sat next to one another at the table. Hermann didn't know Nye at all, and the humorist only knew the magician by sight. In the middle of a meal one night Her- Are Welcome.

Stories of the Lafe
Hlegander Herrmann

mann leaned over, and separating the lettuce leaves on Nye's plate, disclosed a large diamond there.

"Dear me, how careless!" exclaimed Hermann, expecting to see Nye start back in surprise. But Nye didn't dogany such thing. Coolly picking up the gem he re-marked:

"I'm always leaving things like that around. Here, waitress, here's a little present for you," and he handed it to the girl who was waiting on the table. Her-mann had to get the proprietor of the hotel out in the kitchen, before he could ge the stone back again, the girl absolutely refusing to give it up.

Hermann always enjoyed telling this story on himself, and he and Nye were

great friends up to the time of the latter's death.

Hermann entered the editorial rooms o a Park row newspaper office at about 1 o'clock one morning. Work in the office was about over for the night, and he had come down town at the conclusion of his performance to call on one of the editors This editor introduced him around the office, and among the people he met was his place early, with the rabbit in his pocket, and waited for the trick to be disclosed to the wondering audience, but finger of his right hand a plain band ring. which he had been unable to get off for fourteen years. The ring was sunk deeply into the flesh, but did not cause pain, and the owner did not care to have it cut. He had scaped and greased his finger repeatedly in the main effort to slide the ring off. Hermann stood talking to this man 10 about fifteen minutes, and when he wa about to leave he turned to him and said: "You haven't missed anything, have

"Not I," said the newspaper man, "though I wouldn't be surprised if you

had emptied my pockets."
"Not so bad as that," said Hermann "But before I go I think I will return this ring. It may be a souvenir of something, and you will probably want it," and the magician handed the other the ring, which he had worn on the little finger of his right hand.

The newspaper man was speechiess with surprise, and he declares to this day that he did not feel the ring leave his finger and hasn't the faintest idea when or how the magician removed it.

It was a favorite game with Horizon to surprise policemen, and he has time and again played tricks on binecoats in the magician. "I'm an honest performer, this city. One night several winters ago and —."

"Yes, I know," interrupted the sergeant, "Yes, I know," interrupted the sergea It was a favorite game with Hermann watching a street fakir in Union square. "You did this pretty well, Mr. Hermann, lie picked out as victims two young men but in the future you'd better not joke who seemed to be together and were all with policemen. You can go," and the ma-eyes for the fakir at his wares. Then he gician walked out, leaving the sergeant to waited until a policeman came along, and explain matters to the astonished group when the officer was close by he gently he left behind. extracted a watch from the pocket of one of the young men, leaving the chain dangling from his vest. Having disposed of the watch as he saw fit, he reached over girl to get into. When Hermann traveled he usually had about twenty people in his company, though only half a dozen or so were usually seen on the stage.

of the water as he saw ht, he reached over and gave the chain a yank. Then as the young man discovered his loss and looked company, though only half a dozen or so up. Hermann pretended to be very much confused and started to edge away. Of course the young man grabbed him, and of course the policeman placed the ma-gician under arrest. That was part of Herrmann's programme, and he enjoyhe march to the station house immensely Subsequent event showed that he was no

dide during that time either.

At the station house a formal charge was preferred against dierrmann by the man whose watch was missing. Herr mann was searched from head to foot but not a trace of the watch was found. The owner of the watch declared mos emphatically that he had seen Herrmani take his property, and he was equally sur-that the thief had not had time to dispose of it. Herrmann smiled at this last state ment, and addressing the sergeant at the lesk, said:

very friendly with the policeman. Why is it that they take his things? I will show the officer that these men are not what they pretend to be. Where is your badge

The policeman looked down at his coat and sure enough his badge was gonturned pale, for it is a serious thing for policeman to lose his badge.
"I will tell you, officer," went on Herr

mann. "This man who accuses me stole your badge. I saw him take it." "You're a liar!" promptly exclaimed the complainant, but Herrmann only smiled and said, "Search him and see." The policeman didn't have to search the youth. He began hummaging his own pockets and pretty soon with a look of

take anything."

Holding on to the young man with on hand, the policeman began searching his pockets with the other. Suddenly he his

"My pistol's gone!"
"I suspected it," said Hermann; "the other fellow's got that, I'll bet."
They didn't have to search the other fellow, either. He suddenly hauled the po-

leeman's pistol out of his pocket, lookin as surprised as his friend had over th "And now," said Hermann, "this watch The policeman searched both young

ien, but found no trace of the watch. "Now search yourself," said Hermann and when he insisted, the officer did so

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and found the watch in his inside coat "You see, sir," exclaimed Hermann, "I am the only honest man among them all."
"I see," said the sergeant, who had witnessed the searchings without comment, "and I'd like your name."
"Hermann, Alexander Hermann," said

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