The Scranton Tribune
Daily and Weekly. No Sunday Edition.

Published at Scranton, Pa., by The Tribune Publishing Company.

New York Representative:
FRANK S. GRAY CO.,
Room 45, Tribune Building, New York City.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON, PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 10, 1897.

When the United States senate begins to pass bills over President Cleveland's veto in the proportion of 57 votes to 1, it looks as if it were high time for a change in the white house.

Set a High Standard.

The representations which are made in published newspaper correspondence from Canton relative to Major McKinley's intentions with reference to the diplomatic and consular service during his administration will certainly receive public approval. It is announced, for example, and apparently by authority, that most of the missions and consulates will be filled slowly and only after the most careful consideration of applicants.

"Of course," says one dispatch, "there will be a few appointments from time to time, but there is every reason to believe that while Major McKinley intends to fill the offices with Republicans, he does not expect to demoralize the service by turning out all the present incumbents within sixty days after his inauguration and supplying the places with new men. It is his purpose to fill every vacancy by appointing a man who is equally or more competent than the officer whom he succeeds. Major McKinley's wide experience in public life and his vast acquaintance in business and commercial circles cause him to believe that there are plenty of good men in the Republican party to fill all the foreign posts which he will have at his disposal in a manner thoroughly satisfactory to himself and to the country. He proposes to sift and examine the applicants for consular positions until in each instance he finds the right man for the place.

"It is the ambition of the president-elect above all other things to advance the business interests of this country, expand our foreign markets and contribute to the substantial restoration of abundant but normal prosperity. No man will be considered for an appointment of the slightest consequence who is not believed to be willing and able to do something to increase the demand for American products abroad. Major McKinley wants gentlemen in the foreign countries and wants men of education and culture who will in their bearing and official deeds exemplify the best type of American citizenship. He will have no use for drones, or rich idlers who hope to become loungers about foreign capitals. No president-elect has ever been animated by higher or more patriotic purposes in respect to his foreign appointments than Major McKinley, and it is plain that he will spare no pains to bring the diplomatic and consular service up to the high standard of excellence and efficiency which he has set for it."

Such a programme cannot fail to commend itself to the good judgment of the people. The former idea that diplomatic and consular offices were legitimate and proper means whereby to send out of the country political place-beggars who made themselves a standing nuisance while in it has ceased to impress with favor that portion of the public whose favor is most desirable. Our foreign representation, to be of value at all, must be of a character to compare favorably with that of other countries. It is well worth this government's while to take pains to make as good an impression at foreign capitals as is possible with the diplomatic raw material at hand.

It will take 31 adverse votes to defeat the ratification of the arbitration treaty. Are there that many barbarians in the senate?

The American Hog Vindicated.

The American hog has received a magnificent vindication in Prussia, the details of which, as given in a special dispatch to the Staats Zeitung, make interesting reading. It will be remembered that American meats have long been subjected to official slander in Prussia, the claim being made that their certification at ports of export could not be depended upon to guarantee purity. This has been especially true of American pork exports, which have so often been maligned without foundation that about a year ago the American embassy in Berlin decided to have the merits of the case determined once for all.

It insisted that in future in every accusation of trichina advanced by the Prussian government the report should be accompanied by the registry number of the health certificate, in order that the American exporter and meat inspector at fault might be ascertained and punished. The Prussian government for a long time refused to agree to this demand, by which the American government hoped to put an end to the groundless German complaints, but it promised last spring to look into the matter more carefully. The Prussian Minister of the Interior gave orders then to all district presidents, that in all cases where trichinae were found in American pork all the details of the case, as well as the numbers on the American health certificate, were to be reported, in order to make it possible for the American government to take proceedings against the guilty exporter and inspecting officials. Reports from the thirty-three district presidents of the Prussian monarchy have now been received at the Ministry of the Interior. They have, it is said, greatly disappointed all those in Prussia and in the rest of Germany who hoped to demonstrate that the complaints so often made about the qualities of American pork were fully proved. From only five of the thirty-three districts are there notifications of trichinae in American meat. But, contrary to the minister's instructions, these notifications are not accompanied by the proofs necessary to show the American origin of the suspected meat; they all are unimportant, and in no single instance do they point to any dangerous characteristic in the American pork.

This puts the shoe on the other foot and leaves upon Prussia the responsibility for deliberate misrepresentation. She must now either lift the embargo and offer apology or stand convicted before the world of malicious falsification persisted in at the expense of the large number of her citizens to whom meat products from America are a desirable and an almost indispensable food.

"The principle on which the foreign relations committee has evidently acted is," says the Sun, "that, with the machinery of arbitration once provided, nothing will be easier than to extend its operation as experience may warrant, or by special agreement; whereas disaster might result from careless or experimental submissions of questions which ought never to go to arbitration." This principle of course is wise. But did not the Sun for weeks fight the underlying idea of arbitration as a "sham" and "humbug?" Suppose the senate, acting on its advice, had rejected the whole treaty. Would not civilization have thereby sustained a great loss? We think it would.

Civil Service Facts.

Some facts from the thirteenth annual report of the national civil service commission covering the past fiscal year will be of interest to the faithful at this especial moment of political expectancy.

The total aproximate number of positions in the civil branch of the government is 187,717. Of these 87,107 are in the classified service and 91,610 unclassified. Of those not yet classified, 66,725 are postmasters of the fourth class. Of those remaining in the classifiable, but unclassed group, many will be transferred to the classified service by the action of the rules. The aggregate compensation paid in the executive civil service of the United States during the last fiscal year was approximately $100,000,000.

As to tenure of office, the report says our administrative system now presents the anomaly of filling certain inferior positions by the test of merit and changing every four years the higher positions; like collectors of customs and internal revenue, postmasters and chiefs of bureaus, in which the largest capacity and longest experience are required, and thus frequently subjecting subordinates to inexperienced and incompetent superiors, to the demoralization of the public service. The gradual increase in the number of presidential offices, it is asserted, is bound to force a change in the method of filling them. There are now nearly 10,000 persons in the public service commissioned by the president, and this number is growing every year. At this rate of increase, says the report, in a few years it will be physically impossible for the president and cabinet officers to examine the papers and hear arguments and complaints relating to the large number of persons to be commissioned, and the repeal of the four years tenure laws will be absolutely necessary.

The whole number of persons examined for the five branches of the classified service during the year ended June 30, 1896, was 31,280, of whom 20,493 passed and 10,787 failed to pass. The whole number of appointments was 5,084, an increase of 292 over the previous year. Thus it appears that even under the "merit" system many are called but few are chosen, and the best plan for any deserving person who wants to get on in the world is to surrender the idea of filling a minor public office and strike out boldly for private employment.

According to the testimony of the officials of the so-called sugar trust, that trust has lowered prices and raised wages. But suppose it should take it into its head to do the opposite. What then?

Pass the Torrey Bill.

The Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York, in passing upon the Torrey bill, which is now before the senate at Washington, said: "The bill protects from undue severity the honest man who is overtaken by financial misfortune and who is anxious to make reparation to the extent of his ability in the judgment of his business peers or the court of legal jurisdiction. It visits with punishment the dishonest debtor, who seeks by collusion or fraud or in any other way to impose upon or mystify his creditors. It is inexpensive of operation and easily understood and must rapidly arrive at results."

This finding is approved by representative bodies of business men in every section and state in the Union and by individual merchants and bankers of whose integrity there cannot be successful question. Such an indorsement by the class most interested ought to have weight in the senate. The one danger to the Torrey bill is the Bailey bill, which is also pending in the senate. The Torrey bill provides both for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy and is clear in its distinctions between the two; the Bailey bill provides for voluntary bankruptcy only. The objections to the latter bill are lucidly set forth by Senator Shoup, of Idaho, who says:

All debtors are properly divided into two classes: The one is composed of those who are in debt and have nothing, and so far as their legislative friends have spoken for them they simply want a discharge in bankruptcy. I am heartily in sympathy with this class of debtors, and I therefore want to give them not simply a discharge in bankruptcy but to place them in a position which will enable them upon securing their discharge to do something for themselves. Let me illustrate. Suppose a temporary voluntary law should be passed, and the unfortunate should get a discharge under it and then apply for a loan of money, or to purchase goods upon credit; the firms having the money or the goods would simply decline to give the credit because such debtor, upon obtaining them, might, under the same law, secure a second discharge and thus defraud his benefactors. Hence, such a law is not really all that is demanded for such a class of debtors. The other class of debtors is composed of those who owe debts but at the same time have property and must have a continuation of credit or they will be compelled to fail. The advocates of a purely voluntary law do not seem to have ever considered the necessities of this class of debtors, which is probably larger than the other class of which I have spoken. If a purely voluntary law should be passed, under which creditors would have no rights, this class of debtors would, to a large extent, be refused a continuation of credit because, under the provisions of such law, they might without let or hindrance on the part of their creditors deliberately prepare for and go into bankruptcy, secure a discharge and go on in business with their ill-gotten gains. If a complete law shall be passed, as I confidently believe it will be, both classes of debtors will be greatly benefited, because instead of ruining their credit it will extend it. Such a law will fully protect the rights of creditors, prevent them from entering upon selfish struggles as they now do with great financial losses to themselves, and at the same time secure for them their every equitable right.

The Torrey bill is a "complete" bill; it should be passed.

The Albany correspondents have discovered that Louis F. Payn, whose appointment as insurance superintendent made such a commotion, proposes to uncover great abuses in the department over which he is to preside, and is likely to turn the tables on his recent revilers. Stranger things have happened. The howl against Payn bore many symptoms of having been raised for an ulterior purpose.

The Cuban junta in the United States, at a meeting held last Saturday in New York, decided by a unanimous vote against the receiving or countenancing of any overtures from the Spanish government short of such as might be based upon the idea of the total independence of Cuba. Now what will Cleveland do?

Wouldn't this government have been in a nice boat if it had followed Olney's plan of agreeing for Spain's sake to guarantee the bogus "reforms" which Cubans are unanimously rejecting?

Now that congress has come to a fair understanding with reference to the further restriction of immigration, let the president get ready to apply his signature.

The impression is fast gaining ground that our costly new navy is fit only for dry land. We trust that this suspicion will be removed.

The McKinley idea of a foreign appointment, in other words, is that it means not banishment but business.

STATE LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.

Senator Sam Losch has a bill which, if passed, will mix matters up in regal style. The provisions of the bill apply to the entire state, and aim to regulate the price of gas, electric lighting and water furnished by corporations other than municipalities, and to compel the observance of rules for the protection of life, especially in the construction of dams by water companies. A state Board of Gas, Electric Light and Water commissioners, to consist of three members, is to be appointed by the governor for a term of five years, one of whom is to be of the minority party. No person can hold a position on the board who is connected in any way with any gas or electric light or water corporation, or who owns stock or bonds therein. The office of the board is to be in Harrisburg, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Pittsburg. It is to have general supervision of all corporations dealing in water, gas and electricity and is to examine the same and keep informed as the condition and the manner in which they are operated for the security and accommodation of the public and of their compliance with the provisions of their charter and of the law. They may enter the premises of corporations and examine books, papers, etc. They are to be given the same right to compel the attendance of witnesses for their own information as a court of record. Every corporation is compelled to furnish the board with the rates charged by them to customers, and shall furnish copies of all contracts and agreements entered into with any corporation and individual. The board may investigate the quantity, quality and price of gas, water and electricity upon the request of the local authorities expressed by the local authorities, or upon complaint in writing of twenty customers in a town of less than 10,000 inhabitants, or of fifty customers, if operated in a town or city of over 10,000. Upon the commissioners' own volition they may investigate the construction of all such works, particularly those of water companies. After a hearing the board may order any reduction in the price of gas, water or electricity, or any improvement in the quality, quantity or service thereof. There is a proviso which says that no reduction shall be made in prices so as to produce less than a profit of 10 per cent. on the capital actually expended. No gas, water or electric light corporation shall construct a system in any town, village or city in which a corporation at the present time operates a similar system without obtaining, in addition to the other legal consents, the written consent of this board to construct and operate such a system. The annual salary of the chairman of the board is fixed at $5,000, and that of the other members of the board at $4,500, and the secretary, who is appointed by the board, $3,000. The board may expend $30,000 annually for its expenses, books, stationery, etc. The total expenses of the board are to be borne by the corporations involved. The auditor general is to look after this by assessing each corporation its share according to its net income. The provisions of the bill do not apply to gas, electric light or water works corporations constructed or operated by a municipality.

—:|:—

The new revenue bill introduced by Representative Bliss imposes these additional taxes, all of which shall be retained in the state treasury for the use of the commonwealth: One mill on personal property, except public loans liable to taxation under the act of 1889-91; one mill on the actual value of all capital stock and gross receipts subject to taxation under these acts; 2 per cent. on the gross receipts of every character and description received from business done within the commonwealth during the next three years by insurance companies of other states and foreign governments subject to the act of 1889; one mill on the par value or actual value of the shares of all banks, savings institutions and national banks subject to the acts of 1889-91; 1 per cent. on all annual net earnings or incomes subject to the act of 1889; $1 on every $100 of the clear value of every estate subject to the act of 1887. The proposed act shall continue in force until Jan. 1, 1900, and no longer, except as to those taxes which shall become due before that time, but shall not have been collected at that time, as to which it shall continue in force until all of such taxes shall have been collected and paid into the state treasury. All of the taxes mentioned in the proposed law shall be in addition to any and all taxes now imposed by act of assembly and nothing contained in the bill shall alter, amend or in any manner affect any existing law, except by increasing the amount of the taxes to be increased and collected for the use of the commonwealth. Mr. Bliss' estimate of increased receipts under the proposed tax law based on the taxes realized in 1895 follows: Personal property, $561,984; corporation loans, $205,595; capital stock, $707,568; premiums on foreign fire insurance companies, $513,616; bank stock, $100,000; gross receipts of transportation companies, $74,818; net earning of corporations, $27,700; collateral inheritances, $200,000; total $2,391,271.

—:|:—

Dr. J. T. Rothrock, the head of the Forestry commission, was the severest sufferer from the capitol fire. He has spent his life gathering data about the forests, taking the temperature in different parts of the state, noting the depth and volume of water in streams before and after the timber was removed, the causes of floods, securing photographs of wooded country and the denuded sections swept by one of the terrible fires that do so much damage annually, valuable slides showing forest conditions and the work of conflagration, which were used for stereopticon views in his lectures. All this material is gone, destroyed by the fire, and the worst of it is it can never be replaced, and it cannot be measured by money. Another attempt will be made to pass a forestry bill this winter.

—:|:—

Representative Hood has introduced a bill in the Missouri legislature which is designed to restrict flirtation. It prohibits railroad conductors, brakemen, and other employes from intruding attention and conversation upon female passengers on any pretext whatsoever." The penalty prescribed is $25 for each offense, one-half of which is to go to the informer and the other half to the county in which the offense is committed. The foregoing is respectfully submitted to the wise men at Harrisburg.

—:|:—

Here is a suggestion for some energetic solon at Harrisburg: Representative Sutton, of the Indiana legislature, has fathered a bill to require hotels to print menu cards in the English language.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

Maurice L. Muhleman, deputy assistant United States treasurer, has taken advantage of the recent widespread interest in currency topics to prepare a revised edition of his book on the "Monetary Systems of the World," and thereby has performed a useful service. The volume presents a careful and authoritative study of present currency systems and statistical information relative to the volume of the world's money, with abstracts of various plans proposed for the solution of the currency problem in the United States. The American statistics in this edition have been brought down to the close of the last fiscal year (June 30, 1896) and the statistics of other countries to dates as nearly corresponding thereto as possible. The book is a veritable encyclopedia of financial facts, so carefully edited and indexed that one can find in a moment the information to which he wishes to refer. We can recommend the volume to all persons who wish to put themselves in an attitude to discuss financial problems knowingly. (Cloth, 239 pp., $2, published at 189 Broadway, New York, by Charles H. Nicol.

* * *

An interesting attempt to idealize the noble red man furnishes the inspiration for half a dozen quite out-of-the-ordinary tales by Verner Z. Reed, which are published in a handsomely illustrated volume under the appropriate title, "Lo-To-Kah." Mr. Reed has in the course of an extended acquaintance with the Ute Indians reached the conclusion that the supernatural is as much a factor in the thoughts and lives of the copper-skinned savages as it is among the more civilized pale faces, and so he gives us weird stories of Indian hypnotism, clairvoyancy, and other phases of the occult that make the red man out a good deal more of a student and a philosopher than has generally been suspected. Whether this effort will carry conviction in an ethnological sense may be doubted, but as fiction it is wholly fresh, picturesque and interesting. (Cloth, 230 pp., $1; published at 25 Park Place, New York, by the Continental Pub. Co.

* * *

"McLeod of the Camerons," by M. Hamilton, forming No. 207 of Appletons' Town and Country library, is a powerfully drawn study of hereditary insanity. McLeod, the central figure, is a Scotch soldier, of admirable qualities both mental, moral and physical, but doomed by nature to enact a tragic role. He dare not marry the woman he loves because in his veins he carries the blight of inherited predisposition to madness, and at the last, a victim of forces beyond his control, he leaps from a ship into the sea and ends the struggle against his evil destiny. This is but a sketch of the theme of a novel that has in it some of the strongest descriptions, brightest and most natural dialogue, and keenest insight into human nature of the books that we have lately read. It is from its nature a somber story, dealing mainly with the shadows of life, but for all that it is well worth reading. In the same library appears "Arrested," a novel along conventional lines by Esme Stuart.

* * *

In "The Fault of One" (published by the Lippincotts) Effie Adelaide Rowlands gives a spirited if not an important picture of a good-hearted man in the process of being bunco'ed into marriage with a clever adventuress, who deftly plays on his sympathies until she lands him, tires of him, proceeds to elope with a more fascinating fellow and is restributively and very conveniently drowned on the way, leaving the model husband free to contract a more pleasing alliance.

* * *

The first number of the American edition of The Expositor has appeared under the editorial auspices of Rev. Dr. Cuthbert Hall and in the business direction of Dodd, Mead & Co. The Expositor is a theological magazine issued simultaneously in England and America, the English edition being in charge of Rev. W. Robertson Nicoll, who also edits the English Bookman. Of the nine principal papers in the number before us, all are contributed by Europeans, including such eminent theologians as the bishop of Derry, Principal Fairbairn, Professor Cheyne and Professor Konig, but in the department of book reviews, which occupies one-fourth of the magazine, American brains comes out conspicuously. These reviews are by Professors Stevens, of Yale; Ely, of Wisconsin; Brown, of Union, and Fisher, of Yale, and by the American editor, Dr. Hall. The Expositor will undoubtedly prove of interest and value to students of theology of all shades of predilection and belief.

* * *

In its February issue the Home Magazine makes announcement that while it wishes to retain a general circulation and to do so will cater to miscellaneous tastes, it will in future aim to be especially a magazine for commercial travelers, and a kind of literary clearing house for the bright anecdotes and snappy ideas of the grand American army of trade missionaries. The purpose has merit in it.

* * *

"Ev'ry Month," the "woman's magazine of literature and music," presents for February a more than ordinarily interesting and varied array of contents. Its vocal and instrumental music selections are always tuneful; its portraits of persons of note are timely and up to date and there is much in the accompanying letter text, not to speak of the fashion cuts, to interest women.

* * *

A citation of some of the subjects mentioned on the title page of Gunton's magazine for February will perhaps be the fairest way to indicate that number's merit. "Practical Versus Metaphysical Economics" is a plea for common sense in economic discussion; "The Decline of Cobdenism" is a recognition of the fact that free trade in England is becoming obsolete; "Walker's Contributions to Economics" is a just appreciation of the public services of the late Francis A. Walker; "An Indictment of Organized Charities" objects to the tendency to make of charity distribution a more or less mechanical science, which does not study to prevent but merely to alleviate distress; and in "The Convict Labor Problem" ways and means are pointed out to keep convicts busy without serious injury to free labor. The number as a whole is an exceptionally strong one.

* * *

"Hypnotism and Its Practical Relation to Crime and the Courts" is the title of a paper in the February number of The Hypnotic Magazine which would repay perusal. It is by Clark Bell, the editor of the Medico-Legal Journal, and it masses together in brief compass a good deal of expert testimony on the subject in question.

SCANDAL NOT WANTED.

From the Sunday News.

To friends desirous of helping make the columns of the Sunday News interesting, we say: Bring us all the facts and all the gossip you can; real facts and kindly gossip; information to prove that all the people are not bad, or anxious to revel in reading of others' badness. Pleasant things, humorous things, supplementing the legitimate news of the day, will suffice the desires of the intelligent and manly reader who, we firmly believe, is sufficiently numerous in this vicinity to provide the newspaper that deals in nothing else an adequately profitable patronage.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 2.28 a. m., for Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1897.

♌ ♐ ♏

A child born on this day will notice that the councilmanic pruning knife has a double blade.

It begins to look as though some of the new poor board candidates would be obliged to file nomination papers.

If a paid fire department is the only thing lacking for an available capitol city, Scranton could furnish one in about fifteen minutes.

It will be useless hereafter for one to attempt suicide in a Scranton drug store by any other than the cigarette method.

It is evident that the young ladies of the Freeman factory are not "overall" their troubles yet.

Ajacchus' Advice.

Do not take on superfluous airs
At an unexpected catch;
You may not be the only bulb
Within the onion patch.

HOW HE KICKS.

In winter, when the cold winds blow,
Man kicks.
He doesn't like the ice and snow;
He hates to see the mercury go
To zero; if it falls below,
He kicks—
Oh, how he kicks!

In summer, when the sizzards sizz,
Man kicks.
He groans, "Great Scott! how hot it is!"
As if no misery equaled his.
Then, as he wipes his streaming phiz,
He kicks—
Oh, how he kicks!

And so it is, if cold or hot,
Man kicks.
He's never pleased with what he's got,
But growls, and fumes, and swears a lot,
And, whether it is right or not,
He kicks—
Oh, how he kicks!
—Somerville Journal.

GOLDSMITH'S G.B. BAZAAR.

A Locomotive at Full Speed

running off the track could not create any greater havoc or consternation than the

QUARTER-PRICE CLOAK SALE

that we will hold during the first three days of this week---**Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.** Every Ladies' and Misses' Jacket upon our racks and tables, about 300 in number, your choice,

$2.98.

Many of these garments are of the very best, silk lined throughout, and formerly sold at $12.00 to $15.00. Those that come first will be served best and those that come last will get three and four times the worth of their money.

☞Our Great Sale of 2,000 dozen Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear now in motion. Every garment on sale is the most convincing argument of their sterling goodness and excellent value.

E. ROBINSON'S SONS'
Lager Beer Brewery.
Manufacturers of the Celebrated PILSNER LAGER BEER.
CAPACITY—100,000 Barrels Per Annum.

WE HAVE FINISHED OUR INVENTORY

and have some good bargains to offer you. English Porcelain Dinner Sets, decorated, filled in patterns,
100 PIECES, $ 9.48
112 PIECES, 11.48

English White Granite Dinner Sets, decorated, fruit patterns,
100 PIECES, $5.98
112 PIECES, 6.98

☞We are also closing out some Haviland China Fruit Plates, decorated, at from $3.73 to $5.07 per dozen. Real Bargains. See these goods in our Show Windows.

THE Clemons, Ferber, O'Malley Co.
422 Lackawanna Ave.

Valentines and Novelties.

BEIDLEMAN, THE BOOKMAN
437 Spruce Street.
Opposite The Commonwealth.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

By the use of my new local anaesthetic. No sleep-producing agent. It is simply applied to the gums and the tooth extracted without a particle of pain.
All other dental operations performed positively without pain.

TEETH $8 FULL SET
WARRANTED 5 YEARS.

These are the same teeth other dentists charge from $15 to $25 a set for.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

Gold and Porcelain Crowns; Gold, Silver and Cement Fillings, at one-half the usual cost. Examination free. Open evenings 7 to 8. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m.

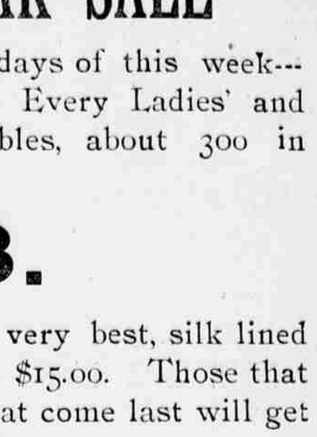
DR. BARRETT, DENTIST
316 Spruce Street,
Next Door to Hotel Jermyn.

I Can't Think,

no matter how hard I try, of a better place to buy my office and business stationery, blank books, type-writer's supplies, etc., than at Reynolds Bros. They have a large stock in every line to choose from, and you never can beat them on price on the down scale; and we also carry in stock a complete line of draughtsmen's supplies.

Reynolds Bros.,
Stationers and Engravers,
HOTEL JERMYN BUILDING.

CALL UP 3682.
MALONEY OIL AND MANUFACTURING CO.
Oils, Vinegar and Cider
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
141 TO 151 MERIDIAN STREET.
M. W. COLLINS, Manager.



HOT QUARTERS.

You must have. You must keep those children warm. Don't risk their young lives on cold floors, in cold rooms. Very few quarters buy heaters now. We are closing them out. You make your own price so long as you don't get below cost. We must have the room they take.

Foote & Shear Co.
119 Washington Ave.

MERCEREAU & CONNELL
At Our New and Elegant Storeroom,
130 WYOMING AVENUE.
Coal Exchange, Opp. Hotel Jermyn.

"Old firm in new surroundings," like an old "stone in new settings," shines more brilliant than ever, and "shines for all."

Diamonds, Fine Jewlery,
Watches, Silverware,
Silver Novelties,
Rich Cut Glass, Clocks,
Fine Leather Goods,
Opera Glasses.

When you see our Net Prices you will ask for No Discount. All Are Welcome.

Strictly New Laid Eggs, near by, 25c
Fresh Eggs, Jersey Stock.....22c
Good Storage Eggs.....16c to 18c

Fancy Hot-House Radishes,
Ripe Tomatoes, Cucumbers,
Green Beans, Cauliflowers,
Mushrooms, Etc., Etc.

W. H. PIERCE, PENN AVE. MARKET

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY BUYING
NEW AND
SECOND-HAND ✱ CLOTHING
Ladies' and Children's Wear.
Seal and Plush Sacques,
Carpets and Feather Beds
From
L. POSNER, 21 Lackawanna Ave