# PREPARING FOR THE GREAT JUBILEE

London Is All Agog Over the Forthcoming Grand Ceremonial.

THE PLAN OF THE DECORATIONS

It Will Aim in General Effect to Symbolize the Immensity, the Diversity, and the Present and Storied Magnificence of the British Empire.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. London, April 12.—The Jubilee din

waxing louder as the time draws near and preparations are assuming definite share, and, I can do nothing better in order to show you what is transpiring in the way of dec-orations and jubilations than to append the following cutting from a recent Dally Telegraph:

"Last night's Gazette contains the official proclamation for the celebration of June 23 as a Bank Heliday throughout the United Kingdom, and also a decree of the Lords of the Privy Counell directing the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury to prepare a special form of prayer and thanksgiving for the protection afforded to the Queen's Ma-Justy during sixty years of her auspicious reign, and that such form of prayer and thanksgiving be used in all shurches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwickupon-Tweed, on Sunday, the 20th day

#### DECORATIONS.

"On Wednesday next the Court of Common Council will consider scheme of decoration for the streets through which the Queen will pass on June 22. The West-end vestries and other public authorities who have seen the sketches and designs have, it is understood, expressed general approval of them. The plan has been devised by Mr. Frederick Vigers, and the more practical details drawn out by his brother, Mr. George Vigers, the former being an artist, the latter an architect. Mr. Alma Tadema, R. A., Mr. H. H. Armstead, Mr. Calderon, R. A., and others who have seen the scheme speak highly of its merits. Decorations, too, have been consulted, and it is believed that the expenditure would be less in the end than for a series of isolated

The leading idea of the plan is to ilhistrate the features that have made the Empire what it is under Queen Victoria. In this, of course, a leading place would be assigned to the services of the army, and at Aps-ley House, where the decorations would begin, they would partake of a military character. All along Piccadilly would run masts and penmants, as well as electric lights, and at the top of St. James's street the ludian Empire would be symbolized under a huge Durbar canopy enriched oriental hangings and devices, In Pall-mall the Union flag and all sorts of small arms would be the leading points about a United Service arch, and onward to Trafalgar-square there would be a line of decorated pillars, with shields, on which the names of those of the reign whose heroic deeds are written in history would be would form great trophies.

# OTHER ARRANGEMENTS.

'At the entrance of the city, where will keep them going by night and day, off, as a similar carry would also be



PRINCESS ALEXANDRIA. Wife of the Prince of Wales.

Paul's. The drawings for this have seen submitted to the Dean and Chapter and approved by them. Exactly over the Queen's carriage the awning would be of purest cloth of gold. At night the suggestion is to throw the strongest electric lights by means of projectors, on to the Cathedral, thus

"Onward to the south side, the arch would be specially interesting, as it is designed to associate the two great Queens. On the one side, Elizabeth's portrait, supported by Wisdom and Courage, would have for background a hemisphere, with just a glimpse of America coming into view. Queen Vie toria stands against the world, with Love and Truth as her attributes. The two remaining arches would be Australla in Cheapside, and Africa (South, West and Equatorial), with ostrich feathers, gold and ivory to signify the wealth of 'Our last and largest Empire; the map that is half unrolled." Cheapside, together with Bow church, bas prejared a scheme of decoration

upon the route will be asked to use natural flowers in pots as invishly as they can.

GRAND STANDS.

"Mr. J. N . Mackelyne, of the Egyptian Hall, explains that he has devised a scheme for increasing the scating accommodation in St. Paul's church-yard on the Queen's Day. He has arranged with Messrs, James Spence and Co, to take down their premises and creet a grand-stand upon the site, capable of seating at east 1,500 persons. The structure will have a frontage of sixty-four feet, and every sent will command a splendld view of the procession and grand ceremony. This he has offered to the govrnment upon reasonable terms, but in the event of their not accepting, the eats will be opened to the public. Ha adds, 'Messrs. Spence will get a handsome stone-fronted building free of cost, and a large sum to boot, and I hope to make a good profit by the tran-

When one reflects that Spence's is a large and thriving dry-goods busi- overhead.

operation of Russia has been obtained, and that country will be represented in all departments of the exhibition.

Preparations for the exhibition have cen under way since June 7, 1895, when King Oscar II. of Sweden and Nerway publicly announced the time and the place. Crown Prince Gustaf was chosen chairman of the Central committee, and Prince Eugene, the King's youngest son, himself an artist of reputation, was made chairman of the Committee on Mechanical and Fine Arts. Every advantage has been taken of the natural beauty of Stockholm in locating the exposition grounds on a point of land projecting into the Raltic, at the beginning of the Djurgarden, or Deer park, one of the most beautiful pleasure grounds of Europe and facing the harbor of Stockholm. The site is divided into two sections by the broad thoroughfare leading

Communication between the two fields is established by means of a temporary viaduct crossing the road



FOUR GENERATIONS OF ENGLISH ROYALITY. Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and Prince Edward of York.

ness and that to take down their entire building and erect a grand stand fac-ing the Cathedral will be no child's superior in point of architecture to for one day's sight-seeing purposes been erected, and bid fair to uphoid merely, can be understood. Yet this, Sweden's famous wooden industry, inscribed. Similar standards in the vi- and things even more strange and dif- The industrial building situated in the cinity of the Law Courts would cele-brate legal names; in Fleetstreet they would be literary; and famous preach-would be literary; and famous preach-who will be here, ready to pay fabu-ing a floor area of 16,000 square metres. ers and divines would find place round lous sums for a look at the great wee- It has St. Paul's. Canada would be repre- ecssion of the century. It is my of the four minarets containing elevators. sented by an inmense arch filling the lon that the government will accep. The minarets and cupola are connected whole Strand before St. Mary-le- Maskelyne's offer. If it does not, they the top by bridges, ferning a large Strand church. Tall fir masts would be | will be the losers, and Spence's & Mas- | circumstance to this,

# THE QUEEN'S PLACE.

Some people apparently entertain the Queen will halt to receive the the idea the Queen Victoria will lead 'Pearl Sword of Queen Elizabeth at the grand procession, with her relathe hands of the Lord Mayor, a state- tives, courtiers, and troops following, ly canopy of crimson and gold damask but I am told on the best of authority would be special. Already the design that this is indeed a mistake. The for this fabric, into which is worked best unusually comes last in a pageant the national emblems of the Rose, of this sort; that is, in going to a cere-Shamrock and Thistic, the Imperial mony, It only leads a return pro-Crown, and the Queen's cypher, is upon cession, and for the simple reason that the looms of Spindfields, and the silk it must not be kept waiting till other weavers are in hones of orders that personages and carriages have moved

Whoever comes off second best in erected high above the steps of St. the show on June 22, it will not be Christian II. of Denmark, or Christian the clergy, for they will have an opportunity of displaying their most rgeous raiment. The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's are to wear fine white copes, a species of ecclesisstical millinery that can be made very fine indeed. The Bishops are to don their searlet convocation robes, and so will all Doctors of Divinity. Beside the five prelates actually engaged in leading this memorable service, all the Hishops, included in the Lambeth conferonce are to be invited, so there will be between one and two hundred pairs of lawn sleeves in evidence.

It is contemplated to conclude the cervice with a hymn, for which "Old Hundred" has been spoken of, "Why says a society journal here "have the Doxology sung en masse A signal could be given from St Paul's and all the military bands which are to be stationed along the route might strike up the familiar tune for the crowds to john in with the words so universally known; and thus the whole city, as it were, would unite in that good old Doxology of praise at the same moment. No doubt the familiar strain would be caught up by all, and the effect would be stupendous-- a na-tional song of praise, indeed!"

So you see, the English are not so stilled and undeconstrative as you think, and I can assure you that when they get hold of the Doxology they can sing it as lustily as anybody Talk of making the weikin ring! Won't

Sadie E. Kuiser,

# SCANDINAVIA'S BIG SHOW.

An Attraction on the Other Side of the Water for Visitors to the Land of the Norseman.

The Scandinavian exhibition. which Sweden, Norway, Denmark and climate. Agriculture, which is the Russia have joined, is to be opened at chief industry of Sweden, has ad-Russia have joined, is to be opened at Stockholm on May 15, and to continue until Oct. 1. The exhibition will be known officially as the Scandinavian to be imported annually, the country Art and Industrial exhibition, and it now exports 25,000,000 kilograms each The sky-line of all the houses in will be held in celebration of King Oscar II,'s 25 years' reign, says the Philawould have a tracery of gas-jets for delphia Telegraph. Every branch of increased from 126 to 180 kilograms illumination after dark. The Bank industry and learning will be represented in the exhibition, the products of its own, but one which falls in per- of the workshop and of the ground of deposits in the savings banks was feetly well with all the foregoing, and will be placed on view, and collections only \$9,200,000, it is now more than here the arms and banners of the City will be shown by which the visitor \$87,500,000. Its lumber market is one of Companies would have special promin- may see what progress has been made the richest in the world and gives em-Each street will have its own since the present sovereign took the color brought gently into tone with reins of government. Although the its iron ore, cast iron and steel, Sweden that of the next, and householders exhibition will be Scandinavian, the co- supplies the markets of the world over. oils on this point: "Of the two kinds have thirty years as near the actual

For the purpose of the exposition, play, the enormity of the undertaking wooden buildings seen elsewhere, have

"sted platform, upon which is a big tipped with glass for ice, and snow, kelyno the gainers, by thousands of ca. This elevation commands in un-too, would be portrayed. Hanging be- pounds, for places on such a grand obstr. ed view of the fair and its tween them would be golden nets, em- stand as this will make will, if thrown environment, of numerous bays and bodying the harvests of her seas, which spen to public sale, be fought for and creeks, with crowded boats continually would be brilliantly illuminated at bought at enermous prices. First plying in every direction, and of forest, night, and below corn, maple, and fruit nights at the theatre will not be a lake and sea coming up to the city all round. Sweden will use about 6,500 metres of the floor space of this buildng. Denmark and Norway 3,000 each, and Russia and Finland 1,100 sugare

metres. A little beyond the Fishery building, partly upon made land and partly upon a narrow strip that runs out into the sea, stands "Old Stockholm," refleeting its ancient walls in the still water. The principal features in this miniature metropolis are a reproduction of the city's ancient castle, "Tre Kronor," "Storkyrkan," the capital's oldest church, wherein Olaus Lauren tius Petri preached reformation, and the old city hall, with the square where the Tyrant, as he was nick-named in 1520 maliciously beheaded 82 of Stockholm's most prominent men. Stores are arranged in "Old Stockholm" after the fashion of the sixteenth century, and the dwelling houses are likewise in keeping with the customs in those old days. Blacksmiths, goldsmiths, tin founders, etc., will use the street floors and basements of their dwelling houses for workshops. An out-of-date printing establishment will be operated there.

As a place for pleasure and recreation Stockholm is proud of its reputation. Built, as it is, on a few of the 1,200 isles in Lake Malaren, and immediately surrounded by the beautiful scenery of a changeable country, it is an ideal metropolis-a happy selection for the coming exhibition and for the international press conference, which will be held there simultaneously.

Stockholm also feels a just pride in its 200 castles and mansions over which more than a hundred tall church steeples cast their shadows. Ancient oaks that graced the shores when Leif Ericsson set out in his Viking ship for the unknown west still stretch their venerable arms over the rocks and rills in Deer park, the shores of which are washed by sweet Mainren's water, and where stores, restaurants and theatres may be enjoyed in the pure

northern air. Nowhere is there a more attractive snot for tourists who seek the beauty of nature than Norway, the land of the Midnight Sun. Scandinavia has beome a favorite touring ground, and each June additional facilities are being provided for those pleasure wekera who prefer the bold scenery and bracing air of the northern countries to the subtler beauties of southern Europe, with its more enervating vanced wonderfully since 1866; while 5,000,000 kilograms of butter then nod year. The average consumption of ryand wheat per capita in a year has sugar from 4 to 14 kilograms. And while in 1866, the aggregate amount ployment to 25,000 laborers; and with

# The Story of American Coals.

What Science and History Have to Offer in Illumination of This Subject.

Tallie Evans, in Pittston Gazette,

mployed in the coal mines of the Its color varies from jet and glietening Pittston district, yet how few of these black to dark lead gray. It is clean, men and boys are familiar with the ignites with difficulty, burns with a story of the great product in whose short flame, wthout smoke, and has mining and preparation they pass the very lttle illuminating power. It gives greater portion of their lives-of its an intense concentrated heat. Some wonderful formation and discovery varieties, when undisturbed while from the center of the city to the park. and development. Of the methods of burning, partially retain their shape mining they all know something, and till nearly consumed, and some beperhaps they are familiar with some come extinct before they have parted of the local geological peculiarities, with the whole of their carbon. The but how small the number of those constituents of anthracite coal are who delve further into the under- carbon, water, and earthly matter, in ground mysteries and how few are accidental and varying mixtures, able to converse intelligently on what. There are also other ingredients preshistory and science impart concerning ent, besides the oxide of iron, silica this greatest of all products which man and alumina, which compose the earthhas discovered and turned to his use. ly matter or ash; these are sulphur, Well does an eminent writer (Jevons) bitumen, etc. All fuels, including in say that "coal in truth stands not be- that designation naptha, petroleum, side but entirely above all other commodities. It is the material energy of the country-the universal aid- from vegetable to mineral matters, the factor in everything that we do. Anthracite is the condensed coke of With coal almost any feat is possible bituminous coal, in some varieties the or easy; without it, we are thrown volatile bitumen is only partially exback into the laborious poverty of pelled. These are known as 'free-burnearly times."

This valley, with its vast beds of an. other commercial names. According thracite, is in very truth one of the to color of the ashes, the coals are chief factors in turning the multitudin. classed as 'red ash' and 'white ash. ous wheels of commerce and industry. The red ash contains a considerable and is the backbone of a business of proportion of oxide of iron, which gives such importance as to reach the enor- them a reddish color. They are genmous total in value of nearly two hun- erally more easily kindled and a more dred millions of dollars annually. These are the wonderful facts which but from the liability to clinker or lead to the thought that the story of form cinders, which melt and adhere how it was all brought about ought to the walls of the grate or furnace to be on the tongue of every man who they are not so much esteemed for purturns a coal drill and every boy who poses which require considerable draft drives a mine mule. It certainly is a as the white ash variety, which shed fascinating subject, and our attention their ashes freely. To burn in open has been directed to it anew by the recelpt from the J. B. Lippincott com- ash coal is preferred by many. For pany, Philadelphia, of a copy of Wil- making pig iron in blast furnaces, the liam Jasper Nicolla's most valuable perference seems generally to be for "The Story of American Coals," The title in itself is most happy and owing to the slight difference in the is suggestive of the attractive style percentage of carbon, the less proporof the author. The coal business is tion in the red ash being made up by eminently a practical one, and yet the the greater amount of ashes. The operations of Nature which have made fact that the physical structure of the such a mighty industry possible are so white ash is harder, better, and more wendrous and mysterious as to en- suited to carry the burden in a blast circle its record with many of the de- furnace may also have something to

lights of a fascinating story. Fifteen years of employment in the to it. A comparison of twenty-three scal regions of this state gave the an- analysis of different white ash Pennther the practical experience so help- sylvania anthracites gives an average ful in a work of this nature, and fur- of 4.62 per cent, of ashes. Another comnished opportunities for the gathering parison of twenty-one varieties of red of material from every available ash Pennsylvania anthracites gives an source. To these facts, coupled with average of 7.29 per cent. of ashes. The Mr. Nicoll's very evident literacy gifts, latter, therefore, contain 2.67 per cent. we are indebted for the very interest- more of ashes than the white ash coals,

Transportation," "Consumption"-and of fuels is determined by the quantity treats each comprehensively. Of the of water evaporated by a centain first division of the work, it is sufficient weight of each coal. In the earlier to say that the author simply presents experiments made in this country and in brief the different views held by authorities on geology, holding that "whether the great inland seas of the the richer a coal is in fixed carbon, the geologists ever burst their barriers greater is its heating power; and the through the Alleghenies destroying in anthracites were thus classed as of the wild rushing waters every living higher value, weight for weight, than thing in their destructive paths; the bituminous coals. It was the opinwhether the noble seams of coal traversing our grand continent, from ortheast to southwest, were deposited in marshland or valley, oceans or seas, rivers or ponds, need not concern us in our efforts to develop the Immense treasure the Almighty has so generously supplied to us and for our

In the historical chapters, we are told of the discovery of anthracite coal in the Wyoming valley in 1766, the author following Pierce and other ausustained in actual practice. The conthorities in giving the credit for first using the product to the Gore brothers, members of the Connecticut colony; and the familiar steps by which its to be adapted for some particular use introduction as a fuel was accomplished and its value demonstrated are followed up in a brief but interesting manner. The cost of transporting coal to market by the primitive river- go into a detailed review of the mothark method, it appears, was about \$5 a ton, but as it sold at \$10, it left a posits of coal. In a general way, they profit of \$5 a ton. Incidentally, it is are familiar to our constituency, and worth noting that the producers of an. it remains but to remark that the authracite coal are not now making a profit of \$5 a ton. In 1804, William points in this feature of the story and Boyd shipped the first ark-load of the learfield semi-bituminous coals down the Susquehanna to Columbia. From ure and profit of mine worker and bacilli. It is said that quinolin rhodthis small beginning, shipments have stranger allke, for even those who are increased from that region to an output, yearly, of several millions of tons, ing dusky diamonds" will here find suitable to begin his general descriptien of the American coal fields with the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, as being of the first importance, and on this subject says: "Nearly all of transportation which Mr. Nicolis dethe anthracite coal in the United States scribes as well. There is a touch of the comes from Pennsylvania, but from a romantic in the story of the days when comparatively small part of it. Geographically, the anthracite coal fields are situated about the middle of the born waked the echoes from the diseastern portoin of the state and include the counties of Susquehanna, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Carbon, Schuylkill, Columbia, Northumberland and Pauphin, including an area of about 480 square miles. From the comparatively small section of our country, we have mined in the past seventy years -or, say, during a man's lifetimeover one billion gross tons of anthracite coal. These seventy years may be said to contain the entire history of American coal. In that short time we have advanced in the world's coal production from the tail of the class to the head. In 1749 the strip of Pennsylvania territory which includes all of the anthracite deposits, and much more, a strip about 125 miles long by about thirty miles wide, was purchased by the proprietary government for the sum of 500 pounds, or in our money say \$2,500, about the cost of an American workingman's two-story house. From the investment we have realized nearly \$2,0000,000,000, the value of the coal mined, at tidewater! Simllarly, from the purchase of the bituminous coal fields form the chiefs of the Six Nationes, for a nominal sum, we have reaped a million fold. It is only fair to add, that the value of the land was equally unknown to the seller hundred years later that the arthrabite trade, with an annual output of

coal businesss was scarcely twenty-five years old." growing in practical interest as the competition between the two coals becomes sharper, which it is every succeeding day. We quote from Mr. Nic-

Jof mineral coal anthracite is the most There are upwards of 20,000 persons condensed and the richest in carbon. asphaltum, are but representations of the successive stages in the change ing anthracite,' semi-bituminous,' and free-burning coal than the white ash. white ash anthracite. This may be do with the perference usually given ing and instructive work now pub- Of this 2.67 per cent., about one-tenth or five pounds to the ton of coal, is Mr. Nicolis divides his work into four from which goes to increace the pro-sections — "Origin," "Development," duct of the furnace. The relative value

> each variety of mineral coal is found in preference to the others." Attractive though the chapters on "Development" appear to be from a hasty inspection, we must forbear to ods used in testing and mining the dethor seems to have grasped the sanent set them down in a most comprehensive and attractive style for the pleasmost familiar with the work of "digtheir store of information.

> ion of English engineers 'that the

strongest fuel contained the least gas,

and vice versa, 'that bituminous coal

has no greater heating power than the

coke, after its gases were dispelled.

It is shown by laboratory experiments

that one pound of Pennsylvania an-

thracite coal evaporated 15,58 pounds

of water, while a pound of Scotch bi-

tuminous evaporated only 7.74 pounds

tuminous only 9.07 pounds of water

These results, it is well known, are not

clusion of the whole matter is that

of water, and of the best English bi

Nor is it withint he province of this article to review minutely the successive steps in the development of coal coal was towed to market by means of the water ways, and "the beatman's tant hills." The river business; it is shown, "had a special class who rates met in the flat-boatmen of tha early day a class ready, eager and willing for the fray, a class which, like the ranchers of the plains accounted a trip tame and spiritless if unattended with danger. They were rough and ready, soulless and care free. Dreamily floating down the Ohio, they whiled away with song and dance the lazy

"Down the river, down the river,

But the chapters of "Transportation" are not all romance. Far from it. They are replete with valuable information relating to the primitive flatboats of the early days, the canal-boats which succeeded them, and especially with regard to the steep highways which climb the mountains brick and scour the valleys between the coal region and the sea board.

Mr. Nicolla concludes his admirable cork as follows: "When we review the preceding pages, the most astonishing fact presented to our notice is the wonderful growth of our coal tonnage in so short a period of time. In fifty years the United States has advanced in the production of coal from and purchaser. It was not until a 3,000,000 tons in 1345 to 182,000,000, in 1895, thus fulfilling the many predictions made at a time when our insigonly three million tons, could be said nificant tonnage would scarcely have to have passed the lines between a preseemed to warrant them. The macarious experiment to a commercial terial increase has been made in even success. At that time the anthrucite less time. In 1866 our total production of coal was 'leas than 15,000,000 cons. while in the same year Great Britain The relative value of authracite and produced 100,000,000 tons; but at that oftuminous coal is a subject that is time the prediction was made by L. Simonin, 'America, with her immense coal fields, is destined to become eventually the great coal producer of the world.' Instead of fifty, we therefore

time in which this remarkable coal development in our country has taken place. This coal has practically all been consumed at home and without invading "the markets of the world." have prepared the following table from various sources, showing the

orld's progress in coal during the sa		
reat Britain	1845, 34,754,750, 3,763,918 6,500,000 4,141,617 700,000 4,447,240 600,000 100,000 100,000 1,000 60,000	1895, 184,044,390 182,353,75 103,851,090 28,862,017 28,107,02 21,299,448 7,621,869 3,410,000 1,888,829 673,315 421,155
ACCURATION OF THE PROPERTY OF		And the second s

Net tons ...... 55,227,620 500.589,600 "In Europe, Germany is developing its coal production more rapidly than the other countries, and Great Britain less. In 1890, Germany's production of coal was 79,000,000 tons, and in 1895 102,851,090, an increase of over 25,000,000. As this development proceeds, the Germans require less of English coal for their own consumption, and have also ecome factors in markets hitherto exclusively English. This is notably the where German coal can be shipped on specially low freight rates, granted by he German State railways, English exports of coal to Russia are also noticeably curtailed, and likewise to South America. In the East, the Indian and Japanese coals are superseding the English, and in the Cape country the South African is rapidly reducing the exportation of Great Britain's coal. This leaves England with the continent as the only dumping-ground for the 40,000,000 tons of export coal produced each year. But even here France and Spain are disputing the territory and percessing their coal productions. rief study of the foregoing figures will mphasize the conclusion: "The most olished nations cannot for the future ispense with coal, and the degree of country's civilization may almost be stimated by the quantity of this comustible which it consumes. At the ead of all the coal-producing pations Great Britain, with the United tates next, but with our present de elepment continuing for a few years onger, we must soon stand at the head of all other countries as a producer of oal and what it signifies-Power,"

#### LETTERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE they Average Eight Hundred a Day

and Cover All Subjects. "As many as 800 letters in one day ire received at the white house writes ex-President Harrison in the Ladies' Home Jornal, "but comparatively few of these, only the most important ones, reach the president, for W. H. JESSUP, W. H. JESSUP, JR. Ladies' Home Jornal, "but comparatively few of these, only the most imf he dealt personally with all his correspondents he could do nothing else. Very many of the letters addressed to the president are trivial, not a few of them impertinent and some of them ingry and threatening. These, if the rivcate secretary is a judicious man, he president never hears of, and the ualicious intent of the writer is thwarted. The requests for auto graphs are searcely numerable. Patches bedroom quilts and lunch cloths dd to the burden.

"Begging letters, for number, take cond place in the president's mail. They come from every part of the land and relate to every possible subject. Some are appeals to aid the writer to get an education or to pay off a mortgage or to buy a plano or a pony, and no form of public appeal is absento aid the building of churches, to endow schools, to build monuments and to aid every other good purpose for which men or women or children asso clate themselves. On one day the requests for specific sums aggregated \$9,000. These appeals are unavailing in the nature of things, and self-re spect ought to restrain that practice,'

#### NATURE'S ANTISEPTIC. WhyDisease Germs Entering Through the Mouth Do No Harm.

It was already known, says Popu lar Science News, that secretion the mucous membranes, especially saliva, possess antiseptic properties under certain circumstances, which ex plains the reason why the germs which enter daily and hourly through the mouth do not reach a harmful develpurent; but Edinger has now found the active material in potassium rhodanate, which is present in saliva.

Potassium rhodanate is a compound of sulpher, cyanogen, and potassium, and is, in large quantities, narcotically poisonous to warm-blooded animals it is, like other rhodanates, fatal to anate, in a solution of three parts to the thousand, will kill the cholerabacillus in a minute, and, in a solu-Mr. Nicolis very properly deems it much to absorb attention and add to tion of three times this strength, will kill the diphtheria bacillus in the same time. It was found by further researches that this rhodanate has the effect of carbolic acid and of corrosive sublimate, and at the same time is harmless to man.

Rhodonate is the same thing as sulpho-cyanate—a much better word because it explains itself, and is not liable to be confounded with the derivatives of rhodium.

# JOHN BULL'S PORTRAIT.

As Drawn by Labouchere in the Truth It Is Not Flattering. from the London Truth.

England of today is what Carthage was in times of old. We are ruled by a hungry, greedy aristocracy, which, in its turn, is ruled by loan mongers and by company mongers. Honor and honesty under this regime are derided as old-fashioned superstitions. The Minister who can steal any territory whose inhabitants are too weak to re sist us is acclaimed as a hero. company promoter who can build a salace by appropriating the savings of his fellow countrymen is worshipped as a divinity. When we mow down Africans with Maxims we glory in this proof of our bravery. When, at the oldding of kings and emperors, we shell Europeans struggling to free themselves from the suzerainty some wretch who claims their alle-

giance, we glory in our shame. And while we swagger and boast of our might, we are in such abject fear of being attacked that we heap up armaments on armaments, because matter what we spend, we still would spend more to make us secure.

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fact that Helitaker ways

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DR. W. E. ALLEN, 512 NORTH WASH-ington avenue.

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