Reighboring Counties.

NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

Jacob H. Fetherman and son were thrown out of a wagon in a runaway at Stroudsburg and severely injured, the father being unconscious for a

L. Barnett, a Hazleton clothier, has disappeared and no one knows his whereabouts. His friends have appre-

caused his departure. Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker will address the graduating class of the Shamokin high school at the commencement exercises to be held in the opera house on Monday evening,

John Straubinger fell from the second-story window of his hotel at Mauch Chunk, fracturing one of his limbs in two places and sustaining other hurts. At an organization meeting of the East Stroudsburg Normal school the following were elected: President, John B. Storm; vice president, Seeley Rosenkrans; treasurer, L. H. Nichols; secretary, F. J. Kistler. In the matter of contested election, Milton Yetter and Seeley Rosenkrans were declared elected. The opposition, headed by Frank Smith, president of the First National bank, will likely carry the matter to the courts.

"CORFSE" FLED TO THE WOODS.

Mrs. Robbins, Apparently Dead for

12 Hours, Astonishes Mourners. Hazleton, June 1 .- After being apparently dead for over 12 hours, Mrs. Geo. Robbins, of Oneida, caused a surprise among many of the residents of that village by coming to life. Mrs. Rob-bins had been ill for a few weeks, and Sunday morning the attending physician gave up all hopes of her recovery, and it was but a few moments afterward that she fell into a stupor. after which she was pronounced dead. An undertaker was summoned and the supposed corpse was prepared for the

For over 12 hours she lay in this state, and when all was in readiness for holding a wake Monday night Mrs. Robbins opened her eyes and stared at those who surrounded her, after which

she made her escape to the woods. Those who were present went in pursuit, and it was with much difficulty that she was found and brought back to her home. She is now again confined to her bed, and it is believed that she will entirely recover, although she is very weak from the effects of her strange experience.

SILVERWARE STILL DEAR. Its Price Has Not Dropped in Unison

with the Bullion's.

From the New York Sun. Prices of silver goods have, to some extent, sympathized with the steady decline in the bullion value of silver during the last ten years. The effect of this depreciation in value is felt chiefly in the plainer articles of solid silver in which labor is a relatively small factor, but in the production of the more elaborate works, in which artistic skill and labor are of prime importance, there has been no material decrease in prices. For the famous magnolia vase, that marvel of gold, silver and dull enamel which attracted universal attention at the World's Fair, yet still awaits a purchaser, you wil be asked to pay \$10,000; while \$2,000 is the price set on a gorgeous tea set in

chou chasing. A revolver whose handle is of silver, inlaid with carbonized iron, studded with turquoise and lapis lazuli, is held at \$500, and for a hand mirror in silver, heavily engraved and set with baroque pearls, picked up in the rivers Tennessee and Wisconsin, \$400 is asked. The array of splendid art works in any one of the leading silver houses of New York is an exhibition of rare interest, and one which cannot be equalled anywhere in the world in richness, beauty, taste, and monetary

silver and gold in which a score or

more of the favorite flowers of America are exquisitely reproduced in Sou-

IS CYCLING IMMORAL?

Effect of the Wheel on the Relation of the Sexes.

From the Rochester Herald, "Do you not think," said one of the abiest and best known physicians in Western New York, who had been prompted to raise the question by what he had seen during his rides in the city and the country both by night and day. "that the wheel is introducing a laxity in the relations of the sexes that has not been tolerated heretofore?" often do I see instances of freedom permitted to young men and women with wheels that would not be tolerated for a moment under other circumstances. So much am I impressed by the possible harm that may come from it that I think that you ought to call attention to the matter and invite discussion."

It is with great pleasure that we comply with the request. There can be no question that the wheel has introduced an unusual degree of freedom in the social relations of the sexes. A young woman, whose mother would not permit her to go riding or walking with a young man any considerable distance without other company is allowed to take a bicycle trip with him out into the country and to be gone several hours. Not infrequently they do not come back until after dark. But whether such an increase of freedom has been abused, it is impossible for us Whether steps should be taken to limit, it we are not prepared to say either.

We should dislike, however, to see anything done that would limit the usefulness of the wheel. Even if it has introduced an unusual degree of freedom in the social relations of the sexes, that has been abused to some extent. we are inclined to the belief that the benefit derived from it has been many fold greater than any evil. Even the freedom that was allowed before the Copyright, 1897, by Mitchell & Miller.

wheel came into common use was thought by foreigners, much attached to the institution of the chaperone, to be fraught with great peril. But it is will known that nowhere in the world are the relations of the sexes as pure as in the United States. Possibly an extension of this freedom will work no greater harm than the freedom already

enjoyed. Nevertheless, we are convinced that the subject is worthy of serious consideration. It is not prudent, to say the very least, to allow a young man and young woman to take a ride alone hensions that worry over business that will keep them away until after dark. They should not be subjected to needless temptation. But it should be mentioned that bicycle parties have come to diminish very much the peril under consideration. They are very numerous, making it unnecessary for any young woman to rely for company upon a single escort. It should be mentioned, further, that if she is disposed to be wayward, no restraint that may be put upon the freedom introduced by the wheel, will keep her in the path of virtue.

WHY HE LIKED IT.

Stranger-So this is a prohibition town,

Native-Yes, sir Stranger-Well, I swear, I don't see how as intelligent and fine a looking man as you can stand it in a place where such a ridiculous law is put in force. Native-My dear str, it meets with my enthusiastic approval. I wouldn't have hings changed for a good deal. Stranger-Come, now, I can't believe

that. Explain yourself.

Native-Well, you see, I run the only
drug store in town.-Cleveland Leader.

"And the Cat Came Back." The kindly old gentleman had been telling them a story, but the bad boy, after the manner of his kind, had not been par-

deularly attentive. 'And after many years," said the kindly old gentleman, "Enoch Arden returned to 'Oho!" exclaimed the bad boy, suddenly

waking up to the fact that something came back; "I never knew the name of that before,"—Chicago Post,

Difficult, but Remunerative. "Well, my son, now that you have been admitted to the bar I hope you will select specialty. This is the age of specialization of talents, and a general practice rarely leads to teh top of the ladder,' "Oh, I've chosen my line already, fa-

"Alibis and expert perjury."-Chicago

The Organist's Mistake. Colver-How did Westervelt's wedding

Demarest-All right, except when his old chum, the organist, got the wedding music mixed with some from Westerveit's bachelor dinner and started to play "The Streets of Cairo."—Puck.

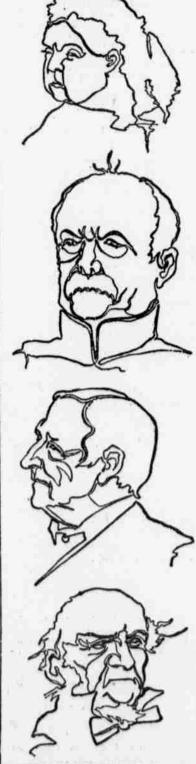
The Stamp of Truth. First Fellow Citizen—I see you god a had code id your head. Led me teh you a sure cure for id. Juss ged a liddle asfoedity ad a little oil of tar, ad taig a spoodfuh ev'ry ted midutes. Id wi' cure you id half

The Accepted Time.

a hour. Hoo-chee-koo! hoo-chee-koo! hoo-

chee-hoo-chee-hoo-chee-koo!-Judge.

Eva Coy-What is the marriageable Miss Thirtysmith-Anywhere between the seminary and the cemetery .- Puck,



OME EXPERIMENTS WIEH SINGLE LINE.

CARPET SALE

1,000 yards Ingrain Carpets marked to 18c, 23c, 25c, 29c, 35c, worth from 25c to 50c.

OIL CLOTH SALE-500 yards Floor Oil Cloths marked to 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 33c Square Yard, worth from 20c to 50c MATTING SALE-200 yards assorted Matting, 8je to 25c. Just one half their value.

This sale to last one week only. Tapestry Carpets at cut prices.

J. SCOTT INGLIS, Carpets, Draparies and Wall Papers,

SOUTH CAROLINA'S DISPENSARY SYSTEM

Defended by Its Author, Senator Tillman, Against Criticism.

JUST WHAT THE SYSTEM REALLY IS

An Explanation of the Causes Lending Up to Its Adoption and of the Plan in Actual Operation -- Claim Made That Whiskey Drinking in South Carolina Has Decreased Fifty Per Cent Since the Dispensary Law Went Into Effect.

In consideration of the present assaults upon South Carolina's dispensary system, Senator Tillman asked a day or two ago by the New York Sun to give a statement of the development and justification of the law from his point of view. He said:

"The prohibition sentiment, always strong in South Carolina, had been growing stronger, and it seemed a po-litical necessity in 1892 that something should be done to recognize it. cordingly, in August of that year, in order to prevent a split in the new Democracy of the state, boxes were placed at the primaries and voters were asked to vote on the question of prohibition or no prohibition. Strictly speaking, it was not an issue, but an abstract proposition merely. Prohibition received a little short of 40,000-no prohibition received a little under 30,000 (which, you see, was a majority of about 10,000 for prohibition)-and some 20,000 voters did not vote at all. This was a sufficient cue for the General Assembly which met that fall, and a stringent probibition bill, containing what seemed to the prohibition leaders to be the best features of the Maine, Iowa, and Kansas laws was put into be amended somewhat and to pass the House easily. It did not reach the senate until a week before adjourn-ment. I had pointed out as governor impossibilities of enforcing prohibition, and had spoken of the dispensary system then and still in operation in Athens, Ga., as a possible model for us. The consequence was that Sena-tor John Gary Evans of Aiken, later governor, introduced a dispensary bill proposed by myself, with the house prohibition measure as a basis, which was substituted for the house bill. It was rushed through, the house had no time to amend it, and naturally it possessed many defects; but it has worked better than its most sanguine supporters could have believed.

THE PLAN DESCRIBED. "The state buys and owns all liguors until they are sold to the consumer. All persons are forbidden to traffic in any kind of distilled or malt liquors, but the state is authorized to establish dispensaries for their sale. A state board of control supervises the business, a chief dispenser purchases the supplies of liquor and fills the requisitions of local dispensers in the various counties. These county dispensaries remain open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. every day except Sundays and legal holidays; liquor is sold in packages of one-half a pint to five gallons, and beer is sold in pint bottles. All bottles are supposed to have the palmetto tree blown in them and to bear a label with the seal and the motto of the state upon it. Liquor cannot be sold to minors or habitual drunkards. and the package must not be opened Dakota and other Western States they chickens, 18a22c.; ducks, 8a9c. upon the premises where it is bought. are discussing its advisability. I be-If a stranger desires to buy liquor or beer, he must be identified by some responsible local person. He fills out an application, giving his age and residence, and stating the amount which law. It is easy to see that he is very he desires to purchase, without designating the use to which he intends to put it. A person can purchase distilled liquor only once a day, but he can buy beer as many times as he likes in a given day. The Dispensary law contains all the safeguards against the illicit sale of liquor which the Prohibitionists have been able to hit upon in forty years, and we have learned many others from experience. Those who want liquor, or who need it, can get it, as free American citizens, There is no pretence at performing impossibilities "Just how did you find the law to

HOW IT WORKS. "Well, it went into effect July 1, 1893. The night before, every bar in the state had closed its doors. Of course, we had been planning for months to manage so important a business, but no one had any idea of its magnitude. All of the legal whiskey traffic of the state was turned to the capital as a source of supply. In Columbia a big hall, 165 by 35 feet and three stories high, was made the location for the state dispensary. Fifty or sixty employes, working ten hours a day, were kept busy bottling liquor which the state Promptly upon the opening of the marchemist had examined and approved. ket here this morning large orders to Of course, great quantities of liquor had been put in stock beforehand, and to cover sales made in London at the naturally many trains brought into the advance. 'The consequence was a jump state, after the law was enforced, much at the opening to the London parity for contraband liquor. But, crude as the nearly all the internationals. Total law was, and hard as was the opposition of the liquor dealers and their friends on the one hand and of the crank Prohibitionists on the other, it was admitted to be an almost instant success. The state dispensary was soon found to be more than self-sustaining. In July twenty-nine dispensaries were opened and running; in August thirty-eight; in September, forty-seven; in October, fifty-one. The salaries of local officers ranged from \$300 to \$1,000 a year. The cheapest grade of whiskey was sold at \$3 a gallon. In seventeen of our chief towns 576 arrests for drunkenness were reported in July and August, '92, and only 283 in July and August, '93. In September, '92, these same towns reported 230 arrests for drunkenness. and in September, '93, only 126." "Other results which might perhaps be called social must have been notice-

OTHER RESULTS.

"Yes, sir," Mr. Tillman repiled. "A pure article was guaranteed, and the consumer got full measure of standard strength. There was no consideration of personal profit, and hence no inducement to force sales. The bottle was not opened on the premises and hence treating was impossible, and the liquor was sold only in the daytime. Moreover, the appetizing adjuncts of ice, sugar, lemons, &c., were absent. The liquor was sold for cash only, there were no weekly states standing against the workingman till pay day, and he took his wages home. There were two other great social improvements. The keepers of gambling places, pool rooms and dives found their business practically wiped out, and the local political rings which usually control elections in municipalities found themselves shorn of the power usually wielded by the salconkecpers. The legislature builded better than it knew. The price of liquor was not made high enough

so that the blind tiger or the smuggling in of liquor was made profitable and it was also low enough so that the state made no great profit, and what there was went to the reduction of the general tax. The profits of the liquor dealer were saved to the consumer, who evolve the terms of the consumer, the consumer of the consumer. who could give the money to his fami'y. The profit now goes to the free school fund. In the old days at my home in Edgefield Court House there would be gathered on the sale days in January and February perhaps eight hundred or a thousand men from the country, and I regret to say that anywhere from fifty to two hundred of the men would go home drunk. On my return to Edgefield after the Dispensary law was in operation I attended one of these sales. It was a cause of remark that not a drunkard had been

seen anywhere. "There must have been great opposition to the enforcement of the law?" "There was, indeed. Some citizens in the towns opposed it because their taxes had been increased by the failure of license money. Of course, the liquor dealers and their friends all hoped to see it fall. Hard as this opposition was, the antagonism of the old state officers and their friends, who had been turned out of power by the new regime, was twice as hard; but that was purely political, and in the face of the beneficial results of the law all these have been obliged to give away."

AS TO DRUNKENNESS.

"Yes, sir; and I could quote you from the message of Gov. Evans submitted to the general assembly in February. 1896, to prove this. He addressed a letter to the various mayors of the state asking them if drunkenness and crime and the consumption of whiskey had increased or decreased under the dispensary plan, what the number of plain cases of drunkenness had been compared with the previous condition and also what the general effect of the dispensary law had been upon the peace and good order of their towns. It appeared from these reports that drunkenness had decreased for the entire state 57 per cent., that the number of cases tried in mayors' courts for drunkenness and disorderly conduct had decreased over 66 per cent., and that the consumption of whiskey had decreased nearly 48 per cent. Gov. Evans also pointed out in his message that the dispensary law had caused a great moral reform. The temptabeen swept away, and the influences of the saloon keeper in elections also. During the last holiday season there had been but one homicide in the state, a record hitherto unheard of, and that was the result of an old feud. It had been the custom of the colored people, he said, to drink to excess on circus days, but the dispensary is always closed on such occasions and the crowds are now sober. Moreover, the sale of liquor by the state was constantly on the increase, which proved not that more liquor was drunk in the state, but that the illicit sale was fast decreasing. The net profits of the system operated under the medium price list that I spoke of was over a quarter of a million dollars. Gov. Evans praises the law unqualifiedly. It removes the temptation from the young and will eliminate drunkenness more and more, and, as I have said, it is even causing the old toper to control his appetite so that he can indulge himself now and then. Gov. Ellerbe in his message of last January is hardly less enthusiastic in support of the dis-

OTHER STATES CURIOUS. "Oh, yes; North Carolina is beginnlieve that it will be adopted by many

states." Senator Tillman makes no apology for his connection with the dispensary passage and execution. He is not less proud, however, of three other departures which signalized his term as governor of South Carolina, which his friends consider very important, if not historic. One is the adoption of the new constitution, by which, with its educational qualification, the negro is disfranchised and it is not necessary any longer to cheat him out of his bal-Another is the establishment of two industrial schools, each successful, with its complement of about 400 students. The third is the emancipation of "the people" from the "aristocracy" as expressed in the Tillmanite

THE MARKETS.

Wall Street Review. New York, June 1.-During the cessation of trading on the Stock exchange yesterday London took hold of American railroad stocks and bought up the price of all those which are internationally listed, to a point materially above New York's close of Saturday. buy for London account were executed sales of stocks today were 141,963 shares.

Furnished by WILLIAM LINN, AL-LEN & CO., stock prokers, Mears build-

ing, rooms, 705-706. Open- High- Low- Clos-

Is made a neces-sity by the im- Medicine ter's hearty foods, and breathing vitiated air in home, office, schoolroom or shop. When weak, thin or impure, the blood cannot nourish the body as it should. The demand for cleansing and invigorating is grandly met by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives the blood just the quality and vitality needed to maintain hearth, properly digest food, build up and steady the nerves and overcome that tired feeling. It is the ideal Spring Medicine. Get only

Sarsaparilla The One True Blood Purifier. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively, 25 cents,

Nat. Lead. 27%
N. J. Central 47%
N. Y. Central 100%
N. Y. L. E. & W. 12%
N. Y. S. & W. 6%
N. Y. S. & W. Pr. 20%
Nor. Pac. 38%
Ont. & Western 14% Wabash r. 131/2 Western Union 801/2 U. S. Leather Pr. ... 56 II. S. Rubber 12% 12% WHEAT. 6816 6416 0016 6316 July 67% September 63% OATS. July 17½ 17¾ September 17½ 17¾ 17% September CORN.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE PRICES. Open- High- Low- Ctoning. July 23% September 24% LARD. 3.70 PORK. July 7.95 8.02 7.82 7.90

Scranton Board of Trade Exchange Quotations -- All Quotations Based on Par of 100.

STOCKS. Bid. A
Scranton & Pittston Trac. Co. ...
National Boring & Drill'g Co. ...
First National Bank ... 630
Elmhurst Boulevard Co. ...
Scranton Savings Bank ... 200 Third National Bank Throop Novelty M'f'g Co...... 15 Scranton Axle Works Dime Dep. & Dis Bark 145
Lacka. Trust & Safe Dep. Co... 140
Economy, S. H. & P. Co...... BONDS. Scranton Pass. Railway, first mortgage due 1918 People's Street Rallway, first

People's Street Rallway, Second mortgage due 1920 110 Dickson Manufacturing Co. ... Lacka, Township School 5%..... City of Scranton St. Imp. 6%..... Mt. Vernon Coal Co....... Scranton Axle Works

Philadelphia Provision Market.

Philadelphia, June 1.-Wheat-Dull and jc. lower: contract grade, June, 79a79/jc.; July, 79a79/jc.; August, nominal; September, nominal. Corn—Firm; No. 2 mixed demand; fancy western creamery, 15a 15½c.; do. Pennsylvania, prints, 16c.; do. western do., 16c. Eggs—Steady, fresh western do., 16c. Eggs—Steady, fresh nearby, 10½c.; do. western, 10½alle. Cheese—Dull and lower; New York factory, full cream small fancy, 8½c.; do. do. do. do. do. fair to good, 8a8½c.; do. do. do. do., large fancy, 8½c.; do. do. do., fair to good, 8a8½c. Refined sugars—Quiet, unchanged. Cotton—Firm ½c. higher. Tallow—Steady; city prime in hogsheads, 3a 3½c.; country prime in barrels, 2½a3c.; do. dark, 2½c.; cakes, 3½a3½c.; grease, 2½c. Live poultry—Firm, fair demand fowls, 9a9½c.; old roosters, 6a7c.; spring chickens, 18a22c.; ducks, 8a9c. Dressed poultry-Firm, fair demand fowls, 9a94c. old roosters, 6a7c.; spring chickens, 23c.; ducks, 8a9c. Dressed poultry-fowls, choice, 9a94c.; do. fair to good, 8a 84c.; broilers western, 18a25c., as to size and quality; do. nearby as to size and quality, 25a30c, Receipts—Flour, 3,300 barrels; 8,500 sacks; wheat, 40,000 bushels;

corn, 80,000 sacks; wheat, 49,000 bushels; corn, 80,000 bushels; oats, 54,000 bushels; Shipments-Wheat 46,000 bushels; corn, 161,000 bushels; corn, 46,000 bushels, New York Produce Market.

New York, June 1.—Flour—Dull and easier, with wheat. Minnesota patents, Had.20; winter extras, \$3.003.65. Wheat— \$4n4.20; winter extras, \$3.003,05. Spot weak; No. 1 northern New York 76%c., f. o. b., afloat; No. 3 hard New York, 73%c., f. o. b., afloat; No. 1 north-ern Duluth, 77%c., f. o. b., afloat; opened weak, but again turned weak, closing at %al%c.; o. 2 red June, closed, 74%c.; July 7254n74c, closed, 7344c,; September, 69 9-16: 72%a74c., closed, 73½c.; September, 69 9-16a, 70 9-16c., closed, 70c.; December, 71½a71½c., closed, 71½c. Corn—Spot steady; No. 2, 29½c., f. o. b., afloat; opened steady and genrally firm all day, closing unchanged; June, 28½a25½c., closed, 28½c.; July, 28 9-16a25½c., closed, 28½c.; August, 29½a, 29½c.; Closed, 29½c.; September, 29 11-16a, 20c., closed, 30c., Oats—Spot steady; No. 2, 21½c.; No. 3, 21c.; No. 2 white, 25c.; No. 3, white, 24c.; track mixed western, 21a 3 white, 24c.; track mixed western, 21a 23c.; track white, 25a31½c. Dull and nomiani, closing ½c. net higher; July closed, 21½c. Butter—Firm; western creamery, 11a15c., do. factory, 7½a10½; 62gins, 15c.; imitation creamery, 9½a12c. state dairy, 10a14½c.; do, creamery, 11a15c Cheese—Steady; state large, 8a8½c.; smal fancy, 7½a7%c.; part skims, 5a7½c.; full skims, 2½a3c. Eggs—Firm; state and Pennsylvania, 10½c.; western fresh, 5½a 10½c.; southern, 42.40a2.55 per 30 dozen cases, Tallow—Steady; city (\$2 per package), 3c.; country (packages free), 3%c.

as to quality, Chicago Grain Market.

Chicago, June 1.—The leading futures ranged as follows: Wheat—July, 67c., 67%c.; September, 63%c., 64%c.; December (new), 66c., 66%c. Corn—June, 23%c., 23%c.; July, 23%c., 23%c.; September, 24%c., 25%c.; July, 23%c.; September, 24%c.; 25%c. Oats—July, 17½c.; 17%c.; September, 17½c.; 17%c. Mess pork—July, \$7.95, \$7.90; September, \$7.97½, \$7.92½. Lard—July, \$3.90, \$3.90; September, \$3.70, \$2.70. Short ribs—July, \$4.25, \$4.32½; September, \$4.37½, \$4.35. Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—Quiet and easy; No. 2 spring wheat, \$7½c\$68c.; No. 3 do., 63a88c.; No. 2 red, 76c.; No. 2 corn, 23½a23½c.; No. 2 cats, 17½c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 20½a22c.; ing. est.

Ing. cst.

Ing. cst. bushels; barley, 29,000 bushels. Ship-ments-Flour, 11,000 barrels; wheat, 115,000 bushels; corn. 460,000 bushels; oats, 494,000 bushels; rye, 14,000 bushels; barley, 800 bushels,

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, June 1 .- Cattle closed fair ly steady. Hogs-About steady; Yorkers fair to choice, \$3.70a3.72; roughs, common fair to choice, \$2.70a3.72; roughs, common to good, \$3.15a3.25; pigs, good to choice, \$3.70a3.75. Sheep and lambs—Very quiet; lambs, choice to prime, \$5.25a5.69; culls to common, \$3.40a4.40; sheep, choice to seected wethers, \$3.45a4.40; culls and com-

Oil Market. Oil City, Pa., June 1.—Certificates, 874c.; credit balances, 87c. Shipments, 148, 425 barrels; runs 294, 634 barrels.

CALL UP 3582,

MALONEY OIL and MANUFACTURING CO., VINEGAR AND CIDER. OILS OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 141 TO 151 MERIDIAN ST. M. W. COLLINS, Manager.

THE LEADING AND LARGEST MILLINERY STORB.

413 Lackawanna Avenue

Every Day in the Week

Is Bargain Day Here

One hundred dozen sprays

IMPORTED FLOWERS

Large, full bunches in all the newest styles, lowers that were never sold under \$1.00 be-ore. You can take your choice at

25c a bunch,

An importer's entire stock of Finest Silk Ribbons in Fancy Pialds, Fancy Moire, Fancy Stripe and Brocade Ribbons, worth 786 a yard, Your choice here at

25c a yard.

You can come any day in the week and get the same bargains you would get on any special day. Our regular prices are much lower than other stores' bargain prices. We're the busiest store in this city. There must be some reason for it. Here are a few:

UNTRIMMED HATS

In all the new and popular shapes. French Chips, Fine Milan Straws, Fine Lace Straws and Neapolitan and Hair Braids. None ever sold for less than \$1.00 and \$1.50 each. Take your choice here at 25c each.

TRIMMED SAILOR HATS

Fully trimmed and lined leather sweat 19c, 25c, 39c

One third or usual price.

All silk Teffeta Ribbons, 13c a yd. Botaria Ribbons, worth 40c, 10c a yd. Trimmed Hats at Half Other Stores' Prices.

CERSON'S, JULIUS TRAUGOTT. Proprietor.

RIBBONS

413 LACKAWANNA AVENUE. SUMMER FLOOR COVERING

LINOLEUMS

Of course, take first place. They're always clean looking, cool, but not cold to the feet, and they fill the bill from a sanitary standpoint to the highest degree. During the sale, these Lincleums have been somewhat over-looked, because they were in the basement, we suppose, Come along now and take your choice from the fin-est stock in the city for less money than they cost the manufacturer to make. No need to say more, you know why; widths, I to four yards,

FOR STAIRS

Have you tried these pretty, full weight bordered Oil Cloths? They're cleaner than carpets, always bright and endless in hard service. They cost less than fine carpets, too.

MATTINGS

Linen warps or the best Japs and Chinese. Awonderfully good one at \$4.00 for 40 yards. Some less than that, some just a little more,

OIL CLOTHS

No bargain store qualities in this stock. Ours is a fine carpets house line at bargain store prices. Catch the

CARPETS

Kerr, Son & Co.'s bankrupt sale prices still prevail. Do you remember the wonderfully low figures that we quot-ed last week? We've made no change, although manufacturers say that we

S. G. KERR, Agent.

Opposite Main Entrance to Wyoming House.

408 Lackawanna Ave

E. ROBINSON'S SONS' LAGER BEER BREWERY

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

PILSNER LAGER BEER

CAPACITY:

100,000 Barrels per Annum.

POPULAR OPINION.

DR. SNYDER, the dentist, in him we find knowledge with perfect skill combine D Splendid attention here we meet, appliance modern and complet DR. SNYDER none

Reliable operating, swift and neat, in detistry he knows no defea

ROOMS I AND 2, COM'LTH B'L'O'G. SCRANTON, PA.

MINING AND BLASTING

ORANGE GUN POWDER Electric Batteries, Electric Exploders, for ex-ploding blasts, Safety Fuse, and Repauno Chemical Co.'s EXPLOSIVES

LAPLIN & RAND POWDER CO'S

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