The Home Reading Circle

DOROTHY.

The judge had dined and was enjoying an afterdinner cigar before turning to a pile of papers that lay on the table at his elbow. Yet even as he watched the flickering fire and puffed dreamlly at his cigar, luxuriating in a little relaxation after a hard day's work in a close and crowded court, his mind was busy formulating the sentences in which he intended to sum up a case that had been tried that day. There could be no doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner, who had been accused of a most impudent fraud, and though it was a first offense, the judge intended to pass the severest sentence which the law allowed.

The judge was no believer in short sentences. He regarded leniency to a criminal as an offense against societya direct encouragement of those who hesitated on the brink of vicious courses and were only restrained by fear of punishment. The well-meaning peowho got up petitions to mitigate the sentence upon a justly convicted thief or murdeder were, in his eyes, of mawkish sentimentality. There was no trace of weakness or effeminacy in his own face, with its grizzled eyebrows, somewhat cold gray eyes, thin lips and massive chin. He was a just man, just to the splitting of

a hair, but austere and unemotional. He had conducted the trial with the most scrupulous impartiality, but now that a verdict of guilty was a foregone concousion he determined to make an example of one who had so shamefully abused the confidence placed in him. Stated briefly, the situation was as

follows: The prisoner, Arthur Maxwell, was cashier to a firm of solicitors, Lightbody & Dufton. The only surviving partner of the original firm, Mr. Lightbody, had recently died, leaving the business to his nephew. Thomas Faulkner. Faulkner accused Arthur Maxwell of having embezzled a sum of \$1,250. Maxwell admitted of having taken the money, but positively asserted that it had been presented to him as a free gift by Mr. Lightbody, Unfortunately for the prisoner the letter which he had stated had accompanied the check could not be produced. and Faulkner, supported by the evidence of several well-known experts, declared the signature on the check to be a forgery. When the check-book was examined the counterfoll was discovered to be blank. The prisoner asseried that Mr. Lightbody had himself taken out a blank check and had filled it and signed it at his private residence. He could, however, produce no proof of this assertion, and all the evidence available was opposed to his unsupported statement.

'Arthur Maxwell," soliloquized the judge, you have been convicted on evidence that leaves no shadow of doubt of your guilt of a crime which I must characterize as one of the basest-

The chattering of voices in the hall brought the soliloquy to an abrupt conclusion. The judge required absolute slience and solitude when he was engaged in saudy, and the servants, who stood in constant awe of him, were extremely careful to prevent the good wigging to those responsible for the disturbance.

But the door was thrown open by his daughter Mabel, a pretty girl of 12, who was Svidently in a state of breathless excitement.

"Oh, papa!" she exclaimed, "here's such a queer little object that wants to see you. Please let her come in." Before the judge could remonstrate

a little child, a rosty-faced girl of between 5 and 6, in a red hood and cloak, hugging a black puppy under one arm and a brown paper parcel under the other, trotted briskly into the room. The judge rose to his feet with an ex-

pression which caused his daughter to vanish with a remarkable celerity. The door closed with a bang. He could hear her feet scudding rapidly upstairs, and found himself alone with the small creature before him.

"What on earth are you doing here child?" he asked irritably. "What can you possibly want of me?" She remained silent, staring at him with round, frightened eyes. "Come, come, can't you find your tongue, little girl?" he asked more gently. "What is it you want with me?" you please," she said timidly,

"I've brought you Tommy." Tommy was clearly the fat puppy, for as she bent her face toward him he wagged his tail and promptly licked the end of her nose. The judge's eyes softened in spite of

himself. "Come here," he said, sitting down "and tell me all about it."

She advanced fearlessly toward him as animals and children always did in

his unofficial moods.

"This is Tommy, I suppose?" he said taking the puppy on his knee, where it expressed its delight by ecstatic contortions of the body, and appeared to consider his watch chain a fascinating article of diet.

"I've broughted you other things as well," she said, opening the brown paper parcel and revealing a doll with a very beautiful complexion, large blue minutive Neah's ark, a white pig, a woolly sheep, a case of crayons, a penholder, a broken-bladed knife, a small paint box, a picture book or two, and what bore some faint resemblance to seemed particularly proud of the last

"I painted them all by myself," she exclaimed.

The judge thought it not unlikely, glanced with twinkling eyes at the highly unconventional forms and daring colors of these strikingly origi-

nal works of art.
"Well." he said, "it is very kind of you to bring me all these pretty things, but why do you want to give them to

"I-I don't want to give them to you," she faltered.

The judge regarded her with friendly eyes. He was so used to hearing romantic deviations from the truth from the lips of imaginative witnesses that frankness was at all times delightful

"Come." he said with a quiet laugh 'that's honest at least. Well, why do you give them to me if you don't want

"I'll give them to you, and Tommy, too"-the words were accompanied by a very wistful glance at the fat puppy -"If-if you'll promise not to send poor papa to prison."

A silence, such as precedes some awful convulsion of nature, pervaded the room for several seconds after this audacious proposal. Even Tommy, as though cowering before the outraged majesty of the law, buried his head between the judge's coat and vest, and lay motionless except for a propitiatory wag of his tail.

"What is your name, child?" asked the judge, grimly,

"Dorothy Maxwell," faltered the little girl, timidly, awed by the sudden silence and the perhaps unconscious stern expression upon his lordship's

"Dorothy Maxwell," said the judge severely, as though the little figure before him were standing in the prisoner's dock awaiting sentence, "you have been convicted of the almost unparalleled crime of attempting to corrupt one of her majesty's judges; to persuade him, by means of bribery, to feat the ends of justice. I shall not further enlarge upon the enormity of your crime. Have you anything to say why entence should not be-No, no, don't ery! Poor little thing, I didn't mean to frighten you. I'm not the least b.t angry with you-really and truly-Come and sit on my knee and show me all these pretty things. Get down, you lit-

The last words were addressed to Tommy, who fell with a flop on the floor and was replaced on the judge's knee by his little mistress.

"This is very like condoning a criminal offense," thought the judge to himself with a grim smile, as he wiped the tears from the poor little creature's face and tried to interest her in the contents of the brown paper parcel. But the thoughts the tears had aroused did not vanish with them. Arthur Maxwell was no longer a kind of impersonal representative of the criminal classes, to be dealt with as severely as the law allowed in the interests of society in general. He was the father of this soft, plump, rosy-cheecked, blueleast disturbance taking place within would inevitably have to share, now or earshot of his sanctum. He jerked the in the future, the father's humiliation bell impatiently, intendeing to give a and disgrace. For the first time, perhaps, the judge felt a pang of pity for the wretched man who at that moment was probably pacing his cell in agonizing apprehension of the inevitable verdict. A vivid picture started up before of the prisoner's white face, twitching lips and tragic eyes. He remembered his own emotion when he first sentenced a fellow creature to penal servitude. Had he grown callous since then? Did he take sufficiently into account the fraility of human nature, the brevity of life, the far-reaching consequences that the fate of the

most insignificant unit of humanity must entail? At this moment the door opened and his wife, a slender, graceful woman, considerably younger than himself with a refined, delicate face, came

quietly in. "Ah." exclaimed the judge with a sudden inspiration, "I believe you are at the bottom of all this. Agnes. What is this child doing here?"

"It was her own idea, entirely her own idea, but her mother brought her and asked to see me. The poor woman was distracted and nearly frantic with grief and despair, and ready to clutch at any straw. She was so dreadfully miserable, poor thing, and I thought it was such a pretty idea, I-I couldn't

efuse her, Matthew. "But, my dear," expostulated the "you must have known that it could do no good."

"I-I knew what the verdict would ' answered his wife, "I read a report of the trial in an evening paper. But then there was the sentence, you knowand-ind I thought the poor child might soften you a little, Andrew."

The judge's hand strayed mechanically among the toys, and to interest the child he began to examine one of grade. At the other extreme are Inthe most vivid of her pictorial efforts, just, Agnes?" he asked.

"No, no, no," she answered hurried-"Not unjust, never unjust. There is not a more impartial judge upon the eyes, and hair of the purest gold, a di- bench-the whole world says it. But don't you think, dear, that justice without-without mercy, is always a little hard? Don't, don't be angry Matthew, I never spoke to you like this before. I wouldn't now, but for a number of water color sketches. She the poor innocent woman in the next room and the innocent little thing at your knees.'

The judge made no reply. He bent still more closely over the scarlet animal straying amid emerald fields and burnt umber trees, of a singularly original shape.

"That's a cow,' said Dorothy proudly. Don't you see its horns?-and that's its tail-it isn't a tree. There's a cat on the other side. I can draw cats better than cows." In her anxiety to exhibit her artistic

abilities in their higher manifestations, she took the paper out of his hands and presented the other side. At first he glanced at it listlessly and then his **^** eyes suddenly flashed and he examined it with breathless interest. "Well, I'm blessed!" he exclaimed

excitedly. It was not a very judicial utterance but the circumstances were exception-

"Here's the very letter Maxwell de-clared he had received from Lightbody along with the check. His references to it, as he could not produce it, did more harm than good; but I believe it's genuine, upon my word, I do. Listen; it is dated from the Hollies, Lightbody's private address:

My Dear Mr. Maxwell-I have jun heard from the doctor that my time here will be very short, and I am trying to ar-range my affairs as quickly as possible. I have long recognized the unostenta tious but thorough and entirely satisfac-tory manner in which you have dis-charged your duties, and as some little and perhaps too tardy recognition of your long and faithful services, and as a token of my personal esteem for you, I hope you will accept the inclosed check for £250. With best wishes for your future, believe me, yours sincerely,

What do you think of it? I'll send it round to Maxwell's solicitor at once." "Oh Matthew, then the poor fellow's innocent, after all?"

"It looks like it. If the letter is genuine he certainly is. There, don't look so miserable again. I'm sure it is. If it had been a forgery you may be sure it would have been ready for production at a moment's notice. Where did you get this letter, little

Dorothy blushed guiltily and hung

"I took it out of pa's desk-I wanted some paper to draw on, and I took it without asking. You won't tell him, will you? He'll be ever so cross.'

Well, we may perhaps have to let him know about it, my dear, but I don't think he'll be a bit cross. Now this lady will take you to your mother, and you can tell her that papa won't go to prison, and that he'll be home tomorrow night."

"May I-I say good by to Tommy, please?" she faltered. "You sweet little thing!" exclaimed

his wife, kissing her impulsively, "Tommy's going with you," said the judge, laughing kindly. "I wouldn't deprive you of Tommy's company for Tommy's weight in gold. I fancy there are limits to the pleasure which Tommy and I would derive from each other's society. There, run away, and take Tommy with you."

Dorothy eagerly pursued the fat puppy, captured him after an exciting chase and took him in her arms. Then she walked toward the door, but the corner of her eye rested wistfully on the contents of the brown paper parcel. The judge hastily gathered the toys, rolled them in the paper and presented them to her. But Dorothy looked disappointed. The thought of giving them to purchase her father's pardon had been sweet as well as bitter. She was willing to compromise in order to escape the pang that the loss of Tom-my and the doll and the paint box and other priceless treasures would have eyed, golden-haired little maid, who inflicted, but she still wished--poor little epitome of our complex human nasacrifice. Besides, she was afraid that the judge might after all refuse to pardon her father if she took away all the gifts with which she had attempted to propitiate him.

COST OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Differences in Expenditures for Educational Purposes in Various Cities.

Exclusive of \$1,180,000 which it pays to the state, the city of New York, according to the Sun, is expending this year \$6,000,000 for purposes of education, and about \$4,500,000 of this sum goes for salaries of teachers and school employes. There are about 5,000 school teachers in the city of New York and the rate of pay varies from \$3,000 a year salary paid to the larger number of principals of the male grammar schools down to \$504 a year, the amount paid to teachers of the lowest grade in the primary schools. Roughly speaking, the average rate of pay of a school teacher in New York is about \$675 a year, and it is estimated that the cost per capita of the education of children in New York is about \$25.

By a recent inquiry into the cost of tuition in public schools in American cities it has been found that only St. Louis and Philadelphia paid more than New York, the maximum cost per capita being \$64.09 in Philadelphia and the minimum \$32.70 in Rochester. The differences are largely in the matter of salaries. In Philadelphia principals receive from \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year, professors in the boys' school \$2,500, teach ers in the boys' school from \$800 to \$1. 800, and teachers in the girls' schoo from \$800 to \$1,600. In St. Louis the maximum for principals is \$3,000, for assistant principals \$2,200, and for assistants \$1,500 to \$2,000, according to dianapolis and Minneapolis, "You think I am very hard and un- high school teachers receive \$1,200 as the maximum, and Pittsburg, where the salaries range from \$900 to \$1,-700. Philadelphia expends \$3,500,000 year on her schools. Chicago's schools

cost \$5,000,000, the schools of Boston \$3,800,000, the schools of Brooklyn \$3,-500,00, the schools of Baltimore \$1,200. 000, the schools of San Francisco \$1,-150,000, the schools of Washington \$1,000,000, the schools of Buffalo \$950,000 schools of Milwaukee \$700;000, and the schools of Louisville \$575,000 Among American cities which spend comparatively little in proportion to their size for school purposes, New Orleans is perhaps the most conspicuous and one probable explanation of the small expenditure of public money there is to be found in the fact that a considerable portion of the population is colored and the item of expense for the

dren is, it is well known, very small. There are in the United States 492 colleges or universities having 7,000 male and 1,500 female instructors. There are. 150 theological schools with 1,000 instructors and 9,000 students. There are 100 law schools with 9,000 students, of whom 100 are girls. There are 200 medical colleges with 25,000 students of whom 1,800 are female. Of these medical schools more than half are allopathic and only 25 are homoepathic There are in the United States 5,000 high schools with 7,000 male and 8,000 female teachers, and 2,500 private schools with 4,000 male and 5,000 female teachers. About 10 per cent. of the number of private schools in the United States are to be found in the city of

New York. There are more

rudimentary instruction of colored chil-

colleges and law colleges in this state than in any other, but Pennsylvania has a larger number of theological colleges than New York. In respect of the number of high schools Ohio stands them to all quarters of the world, as first among the states of the Union and in the number of so-called colleges and universities Virginia stands first,

KNOWLEDGE KEPT ON TAP.

All Sorts of Questions Sent to the Smithsonian .- Fifty Thousand Inquiries Answered Yearly for People All Over the United States.

Washington Letter to the New York Sun. One branch of the work done by the Smithsonian Institution is little known, and yet it is probably the most important from a popular standpoint. This is the answering of questions re ceived from people all over the United States. When a Sun reporter called at the National museum yesterday he found Prof. Otis T. Mason with a number of letters all dealing with the same "I am engaged," said Prof. Mason,

in finding a suitable name for a country seat for a lady in California. This is an example of the work we do in this line. Some time ago I received a etter from the lady teiling me that she desired a name for her country seat in Marin county, Cal. She wanted a name taken from the Indian language. wrote her that as there were som fifty-eight Indian languages and more than 200 dialects I would like her to be more specific. I also suggested that she select a name from the language of one of the Indian tribes of California. She replied that she would prefer to have a California name and would accept any but one from the Digger Indians, to whom she appears to have an antipathy. She wants a name indicating 'mountain rest, mountain retreat,' or something else of that kind. I have been going over our books and dictionaries and will find her the name.

"It takes a great deal of labor to answer these questions, but the Smithsonian makes it a point to answer every sensible or well-intended question which is propounded to it. We receive fifty thousand inquiries a year, and none of them is neglected if it is a question that can be answered. This is the only government that does such a thing. Such questions as that have shown you, if sent to the British museum, would be thrown into the waste paper basket. Prof. Henry inaugurated the system in vogue here some forty years ago. He held that a well-informed man was a much better citizen than an ignorant one, and that it was his duty to impart information whenever requested if such information was obtainable,

" 'You must have a marvellous fund of information,' said a friend to him

" 'Not at all,' he replied; 'only know the men who have it."

INFORMATION SEARCHERS.

"Prof. Young said that in the cours of his long experience at the Smithsonian he had never had a question propounded that somebody in Washington was not able to answer. All these questions go to Prof. Langley, secretary of the Emithsonian, and pre referred by him to the proper departments. 2 few days ago I had one from a man it Kansas, who wanted know if at ontime the letter 'U' was not included in a numeral system. He could not find t in his Chambers nor in the Encycloraedia Britannica, but I dug it up out of an old British encyclopaedia for him The letters 'U' and 'V' in the Roman alphabet are the same, so it was in this way that his attention had been attracted to it. Another case was that wanted to know how to study Maryland grasses. I told her that a book fully explaining these grasses and giving copious illustrations had been written by one of the scientists of the department of agriculture and referred her to him. A few days ago two young boys, Sunday school scholars, came to the museum and asked for the 'widow's nite.' They had been reading about it Mr. Cazenovitch, the Hebraic expert, took them to the case in which we keep the specimens of the 'widow's mite' and took the coins from the case. He allowed them to examine the coins minutely and they went away very hap-

BEATS THEM ALL.

"The Smithsonian Institution is of nore benefit in the general distribution of knowledge than all the scientific institutions of England combined. Its ramifications extend to all quarters of the globe. There is not a country in which there is a post office where we have not a correspondent. Not only do they keep us informed of all that is going on in the scientific world, but they send us a great number of books, which we distribute to other scientists free of charge. For instance, suppose scientist in Iceland writes a book on the temperature of the water, giving the times of taking it and other obser-He does not know how reach other scientists to send them his



to halt when he meets a woman who can't make her seem 🎒

mother of a family; that makes no differ-ence. She is bound to be young because her heart is young and there is rich, young blood circulating in her veins. She doesn't need cosmetics and face-powders and skin-preservers. Pure blood

is the only true skin-preserver. But when a woman's blood is full of bil-ious impurities, she can neither look young nor feel young. Her whole constitution is poisoned with bad blood. It permeates every part. It paralyzes the nerve-centres; weakens the stomach; irritates the heart, preys upon the lungs and bronchial tubes. It reduces a woman to a state of weakness, nervousness, irritability, dejection and melancholy. Such a woman can't possibly be youthful, no matter what her are may be youthful, no matter what her age may be She needs the youthfulness of highly vital-ized blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will give it to her. It will help

any woman to get back her youth and freshness again. It gives the digestive and blood-making organs and the liver power to produce good, pure, healthy blood. It gives color to the cheeks, and sparkle to the eyes; drives away pimples and blotches; wipes away wrinkles; rounds out emaciated forms, and creates firm, natural, healthy flesh.

Mis. Rebecca F. Gardner, of Grafton, York Co., Va., writes: "When I was married I weighed 125 pounds. I was taken sick and reduced in health and broke out with a disease which my doctor said was eczema. He treated my disease but failed to do me any good, and I fell away to so pounds. I began using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and thank God and you, I began to improve. Now I weigh 140 pounds and have only taken two bottles. I cannot say too much about the medicine. My husband says I look younger than I did the first time he saw me 15 years ago."

book, and if left to himself would have a hard time to distribute the copies advantageously. So he sends them to us in bulk. From here we redistribute we keep a record of scientists engaged in different lines of work and are thus able to reach them at will. Sometimes we receive books from one scientist which are to go to another scientist in the same country, the Smithsonian being the medium of exchange. On these oks the institution pays the expense of transportation. In France books sent to the minister of public instruction go free, but in England we cannot frank them anywhere. This system of international exchange is extremely beneficial. By it many scientists are saved from spending their time in making what they believe to be originel researches by the knowledge that some one else has already done the work. You know that soon after Darwin had completed his work on the 'Origin of Species' he received from Wallace, in the Malay archipelago, s letter giving the same idea and leading to the same results and asking his opinion. If Darwin had had his ok published in Borneo or some out of-the-way place, we would now have the Wallace theory of natural selec-

INTERESTING FIGURES.

The Feet Per Second Covered by Trains, Horses, Sprinters and Bicyclist.

tion instead of the Darwinian?"

Some enterprising mathematician has made some interesting compari-sons, based on Michael's wonderful ride at Boston. The fastest mile of the fisteen was in 1.47 and the lowest in 2.02 The comparisons follow: A railroad train traveling 76 miles

an hour covered 211 1-6 feet in one sec-An iceboat sailing 50 miles an hour overed 73 feet in one second.

Salvator, running a mile in one minute 35 3-5 seconds, covered 55% feet in John R. Gentry, pacing a mile in 2

ninutes 15 second, covered 43% feet in one second. W. G. George (man), running a mile

in 4 minutes 12 3-5 seconds, covered 29 a feet in one second. In a fifteen mile race at Charles River Park track, in Boston, Thursday

Jimmie Michael, cyclist, averaged 51

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated

purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cur-of all disorders of the stomach, Bowels Klüneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Diz-ziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles. SICK HEADACHE.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS. BILIOUSNESS,

DYSPEPSIA.

CONSTIPATION,

ALL DISORDERS OF THE LIVER Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nauses, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructions of the stomach, sour eructions of the stomach, sour eructions of the stomach. ations, sinking or fluttering of the heart choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspira-

owness of the skin and eyes, pain te, chest, limbs and sudden flushs of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will
ree the system of all the above named

Price 25c per box. Sold by Druggists o sent by mail. Send to Dr. RADWAY & CO., Lock Box 365, New York, for Book of Advice.



Champagne, with Very Clean Taste and Delicate Bouquet" on Exhibition. When in want o pure and unadulterated champagne, equal to the Very

Best Imported, at half the price, be sure and ask your deale for Grand Imperial Sec. Write for in formation and Hammondsport

WIRE CELLOTS. and Rheims, N. Y.



Well Man FRENCH REMEDY

produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail four men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervous ness, Loat Vitality, impotency, Nightiy Emissions. Lost Fewer, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which units one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards of Insantiy and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, we nother. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address ROYAL MFDICINE CO., \$2 River St., CHICAGO. IF

For Sale by MATTHEWS BROS. Drug-



AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts. was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of hat Hillichis wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of Cartillitain wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President. Obenul Ditcher . D. March 8, 1897.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought" BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Insist on Having

The Kind That Never Failed You.

Directory of Wholesale and Retail CITY AND SUBURBAN

ART STUDIO. F. Santee 538 Spruce.

ATHLETIC AND DAILY PAPERS.

ATHLETIC GOODS AND BICYCLES. C. M. Florey, 222 Wyoming ave.

AWNINGS AND RUBBER GOODS.
S. A. Crosby, 221 Lackawanna ave. DANKS.

Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Co. Merchants' and Mechanics', 429 Lacka. Traders' National, cor. Wyoming and Spruce. West Side Bank, 109 N. Main. Scranton Savings, 122 Wyoming.

BEDDING, CARPET CLEANING, ETC.

BREWERS.

BICYCLES, GUNS, ETC. BICYCLE LIVERY.

City Bicycle Livery, 120 Franklin BICYCLE REPAIRS, ETC. Bittenbender & Co., 3131/2 Spruce stree

BOOTS AND SHOES, Goldsmith Bros. 304 Lackawanna, Goodman's Shoe Store, 432 Lackawanna BROKER AND JEWELER.

Radin Bros., 123 Penn. CANDY MANUFACTURER Scranton Candy Co., 22 Lackawanna.

CARPETS AND WALL PAPER Ingalls, J. Scott, 419 Lackawanna, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS. Simwell, V. A., 515 Linden.

ARRIAGE REPOSITORY. CATERER. Huntington, J. C., 308 N. Washington.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE, Rupprecht, Louis, 221 Penn ave. CIGAR MANUFACTURER.

CONFECTIONERY AND TOYS. Williams, J. D. & Bros., 314 Lacka. CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER. Snook, S. M., Olyphant.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE. Harding, J. L., 215 Lackawanna. DINING ROOM. Caryl's Dining Room, 505 Linden.

DRY GOODS. The Fashion, 308 Lackawanna avenue. Kelly & Healey, 30 Lackawanna. Finley, P. B., 510 Lackawanna.

DRY GOODS, SHOES, HARDWARE, ETC.

Mulley, Ambrose, triple stores, Provi-dence.

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, Kresky, E. H. & Co., 114 S. Main.

DRUGGISTS. McGarrah & Thomas, 209 Lackawanna Lorentz, C., 418 Lacka.; Linden & Was Davis, G. W., Main and Market, Bloes, W. S., Peckville, Davies, John J., 106 S. Main,

ENGINES AND BOILERS. Dickson Manufacturing Co. FINE MERCHANT TAILORING. J. W. Roberts, 126 N Main ave, W. J. Davis, 215 Lackawanna, Eric Audren, 119 S. Main ave.

FLORAL DESIGNS. Clark, G. R. & Co., 201 Washington, FLOUR, BUTTER, EGGS, ETC. The T. H. Watts Co., Ltd., 723 W. Lacks Babcock G. J. & Co., 116 Franklin.

FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN. Matthews C. P. Sons & Co., 34 Lacks. The Weston Mill Co., 47-49 Lackswanns

FRUITS AND PRODUCE. Dale & Stevens, 27 Lackawanna. Cleveland, A. S., 17 Lackawanna FURNISHED ROOMS. Union House, 215 Lackawanna

Kelly, T. J. & Co., 14 Lackawanna, Megargel & Connell, Franklin avenue. Porter, John T., 26 and 28 Lackawanna Rice, Levy & Co., 30 Lackawanna. Pirie, J. J., 427 Lackawanna.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE Osterhout, N. P., 110 W. Market, Jordan, James, Olyphant. Bechtold, E. J., Olyphant.

HARDWARE. Connell, W. P. & Sons, 118 Penn. Foote & Shear Co., 119 N. Washington. Hunt & Connell Co., 434 Lackawanna. LARDWARE AND PLUMBING.

Gunster & Forsyth, 327 Penn. Cowles, W. C., 1907 N. Main ave. IARNESS AND SADDLERY HARDWARE Fritz, G. W., 410 Lackawanna, Keller & Harris, 117 Penn.

IARNESS, TRUNKS, BUGGIES, HOTELS,

Arlington, Grimes & Flannery, Spruce and Franklin, Scranton House, near depot. HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTER. Wm. Hay, 112 Linden.

HUMAN HAIR AND HAIR DRESSING. N. T. Lisk, 223 Lackawanna. LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Williams, Samuel, 221 Spruce.

LIME, CEMENT SEWER PIPE, Keller, Lucher, 813 Lackawanna. MILK, CREAM, BUTTER, ETC. Scranton Dairy Co., Penn and Linden. Stone Bros., 308 Spruce.

MILLIINER. Mrs. M. Saxe, 146 N. Main avenue MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Mrs. Bradley, 206 Adams, opp. Court House, MILLINERY AND FURNISHING GOODS. Brown's Bee Hive, 224 Lackawanna. MINE AND MILL SUPPLIES. Scranton Supply and Mach. Co., 131 Wyo.

MODISTE AND DRESSMAKER. Mrs. K. Walsh, 311 Spruce street, MONUMENTAL WORKS. Owens Bros., 218 Adams ave.

Great Atlantic \$3 Pants Co., 319 Lacks PAINTS AND SUPPLIES. Jiencke & McKee, 306 Spruce street.

PAINTS AND WALL PAPER. Winke, J. C., 315 Penn. PAWNBROKER,

Green, Joseph, 107 Lackawanna. PIANOS AND ORGANS. Stelle, J. Lawrence, 308 Spruce. PHOTOGRAPHER.

H. S. Cramer, 311 Lackawanna ave. PLUMBING AND HEATING. Howley, P. F. & M. F., 231 Wyoming ave. REAL ESTATE. Horatio N. Patrick, 336 Washington.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC. Scranton Rubber Stamp Co., 538 Spruce street. ROOFING.

National Roofing Co., 331 Washington. SANITARY PLUMBING.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS. J. A. Barron, 215 Lackawanna and Priceburg.

STEREO-RELIEF DECORATIONS AND PAINTING. S. H. Morris, 247 Wyoming ave. TEA, COFFEE AND SPICE. Grand Union Tea Co., 103 S. Main,

RUSSES, BATTERIES, RUBBER GOODS Benjamin & Benjamin, Franklin and

UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY. Raub, A. R., 425 Spruce. PHOLSTERER AND CARPET LAYER.

C. H. Hazlett, 226 Spruce street, WALL PAPER, ETC. Ford, W. M., 120 Penn. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

Rogers, A. E., 215 Lackawanna

WINES AND LIQUORS. Walsh, Edward J., 32 Lackswans-WIRE AND WIRE ROD- .. 119 Frankly

Washburn & M

COTTOLENE cures it. The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten
pound tins, with our trade marks—"Cottolene," and
steer's head in cotton-plant wrenth—on every tin.
Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. MADE ONLY BY THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York

Creates

Dyspepsia-