JONAS LONG'S SONS.

Marked Contrast in Military Leaders and Their Methods.

THE CONFUSION AT THE CAPTAIN GENERAL'S OFFICE IN HAVANA WHEN THE PRESENT REVOLU-TION STARTED-THE CALM AT OUR TAMPA CAMP AT PRESENT - A STUDY OF THE GENERALS.

Tampa Letter in the Sun

Great is the difference between Spanish and American military methods. A little recapitulation will show it. On the morning of Feb. 24, 1895, there was great excitement and disorder in Havana at the palace of the captain general of Cuba. News had been received of a conspiracy throughout the island against the Spanish government and more than forty men in Havana province under Manuel Garcia, of the presence at Matanzas of another band composed of fifty men under Betancourt, and also that Bartolome Maso had taken the field near Manzanillo, Santiago de Cuba, with about 200 followers. It was the beginning of the present revolution.

The captain General, Don Emila Calleja e Isasi said by the Spaniards to have been a hero and a great military commander during the civil wars in Spain, was bewildered that morning, The news caused him to prepare a decree declaring the island in a state of siege, which he published in the evening; to plan a military campaign propose to them, under promise that Spain would grant to Cuba ample and fair reforms. He summended to the palace a first. nuthorities, a committee of Autonomists and the colonels of volunteers, and many of his personal friends. His desk and two tables near by were covered with maps of the six provinces, reports from the governors of all the important cities, and with many other papers of the kind. He sought advice from everybody, and everybody, from the officers of volunteers, to the most ignorant Havana shopkcepers, explained in loud voices, gesticulating, puffing and epitting on the marble floor, plans of their own. Nothing practical was done, of course, for many long days, and the revolution grew stronger. Two months after the Spanish cabinet of Canovas recalled Calleja, and appointed Martinez Campos captain general

CAMPOS' FAILURE

Martinez Campos landed and was received by the Spaniards as a savior. He was the general that pacified Cuba in 1878 and ended the civil war in Spain in favor of Don Alfonso XII. He was said to be a military genius and a man of extraordinary luck. He made some twenty trips around the island, always leaving Havana unexpectedly. He was at Peralejo, and on Dec. 24. 1895, he entered the capital pursued by the triumphant forces of General Gomez, who, without any military organization and with few arms and little mmunition, had marched from east to west at the rear of the Spanish col-

Martinez Campos, as soon as he reached Havana that day, summoned another junta and, with tears in his eyes, confessed to all that he had been defeated. The confusion was tremen-dous. The first idea of the Spaniards was to stand by him, the second to kick him out. The volunteers made great demonstration in his honor, and two days later compelled him to resign. Troops marched through the streets without order or concert. As in the times of Calleja, every man tried to have the army adopt his in dividual plans. Martinez Campos left in disgrace and Weyler replaced him,

A witness of those scenes of disorder and incapacity cannot fail to observe the contrast between them and the calm order of things prevailing now at Tampa at the headquarters of the American army that within a few days will probably invade the island of Cuba. Everything is done here quietly and well. Judging only by appearances, no one could imagine that in the big hotels here, where so many beautiful women gather in the evening, surrounded by handsome officers, and listen to the music of fine milltary bands, such a serious thing as the invasion of a foreign land is actually being planned.

THE YANKEE WAY.

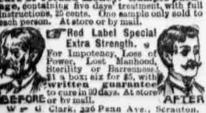
General Shafter does not make a show as a Spanish general would pretending that he is too busy to talk to anybody and keeping around him a regiment of officers running here and there with messages in their hands. A foreigner, used to the noise and bustle of the Latin races, has to ask here who the general is to find him. And yet, that man, with a simple and severuniform, contrasting so much with the gorgeous dress of a Spanish general is polite to all who approach him and a modest demeaner; that man has studied inch by inch the man of Cuba. as Blanco has never done, and is ready strike a decisive blow against Spain with the mathematical precision of a chess player moving his men on the

That same strange simulicity also impresses the foreigner who has traveled in Spain when he first visits the War department building at Washing ton. The absence of soldiers at the war headquarters of a nation engaged in war is a great contrast to the hun

Realth is Wealth,

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT





dreds of sentinels that you find everywhere at the Ministerio de la Guerra, Madrid, General Miles, dressed a civilian, politely receiving you at his ffice, after you send him your card uniform, who deigns to receive a for eigner, after making him wait a coupl hours, surrounded by armed soldiers. Spain, with all this fuss, considers herself a great military nation; and yet she has lost all her wars, while this plain, matter-of-fact nation has never been defeated.

PHYSICALLY SUPERIOR. If the moral and intellectual differ ences between both armies are so great, if the Americans are so superor to the Spaniards in everything in ellectual, their superfority is no les trked, physically considered. Oberving the American army encamped Tampa, one cannot discover a man does not seem physically perfect. When they drill they present a living example of that ideal army of which Napoleon dreamed so long and which is described by Colonel Wagner in these words: "An army of men havof the uprising of a small band of not ling the same physical and moral qualities, the same animating impulses and the same degree of discipline," They are simply machines moved by a scientific impulse. Nothing more perfect an be imagined, and, for a man who ins seen the Spanish army in peace and war, it does not seem extravagant o say that one American regular is worth at least five Spanish regulars or he field of buttle.

It was late in November of 1855 when the Spanish steamer Montevideo brought to Havana 1,500 Spanish solliers, a part of the 200,000 that have failed in Cuba to conquer the insur-They were said by the Spancents. ards to be the test troops coming from Spain to Cuba. Martinez Campos had leclared his great confidence in them

But what a poor sight they present-ed to the impartial observer! Sickly, intermie, they marched in a disorderly way from the pier to the barracks. Two doys later they were engaged in battle with Maceo at Mai Tiempo. Two hundred of them were cut to pieces by the machetes of the Cubans, and they all left their arms and ammunition in the hands of the insurgents. They did not lack courage, but they were absolutely undrilled. They did not know how to use their arms. The modern rifle, of small calibre, with smokeless powder, was of less use to them in the affray than sticks could be. As a rule, they are all such new. They have learned to fire, but they rarely hit the mark. The experience of the insurgent army is evidence enough for this statement.

RESULT PREDICTED. It is evident, therefore, what the re-sult of the campaign in Cuba will be. Even without the valuable co-operation of General Gomez, who, as soon as his men are all armed, will be able to clear the country of Spaniards, no military man here doubts that the 20,000 American regulars under General Shafter, it that should be their number, can disperse on the battlefield all the troops of Blanco, Pando, and Arolas combined ard do so as easily and brilliantly as Dewey disposed of the Spanish fleet and forts that defended Cavite.

THE AWARING OF COLUMBIA.

Columbia at the feast of life sat stately, Smited proces within her borders, smiled plenty at her gate; At her full table from all lands, driven forth by direct need, The peoples of old Europe sat down in

bears to ford. O'erflowed the wire of plenteousness, abundance there of bread 'olumbia called them children all, as on

the full years sped. Nor cure had she for lands o'er sea, so she but held her own. Scant reverance for empty pomp, for

king, or court, or throne The rations over seas looked on-they saw her sons at play.

The goal was gold, they raced for it un-shamed the livelong day; They strove for it, they strained for it, and still the few who won Most miserable ever were of all men 'neath the san.

And still Columbia smiled, and still she feasted and she slept; nations whispered "Death-in-life The hath to her vita's crept:

The last of gold hath slain her soul, sho Is current within."
So said the nations while each hugged her own especial sin,

Columbia slept, but through her dream of peace there rang a cry.

A cry as of a people crushed, thrust out to starve and die; Columbia woke, Columbia rose, forth from its scabbard drew

sword that Slavery slew, snoke-across the mighty seas the lightnings bore ber word 'Hear, O proud nation who forgets that God, He is the Lord. The peoples of these lands whom ye on

by His might who gave
This sword of mine shall make the land
you long have curst your grave.
Too long the cruel firer of Spain have faggots made of men;
Too long your devil-pride hath scorned all

pleas of tongue or pen-Daughter of Her who laid you low and

of which I come. And when humanity appeals, he blind and

right I stand, nor doubt hat as we stamped out slavery so shall we stamp you out. The nations heard and said. "She may be over fond of gold. But at the core Columbia is Columbia of old."

-J. M. Lawson in Toronto Mail.

Saved by the Drug Clerk. A story is going the rounds of the medi-al profession about a certain irascible physician who came near killing a patient the other day. One of his prescriptions fell into the hands of a clever drug clerk, who, before putting it up, called on him o know if he wanted it filled as written he doctor raged, "Certainly, sir!" h shouted. "I want my prescriptions filled as I write them, sir! By what authority o you presume to question them?"
"Only the authority of common sense,"
splied the cierk. "Your prescription calls

of quinine, and that, I believe, would kill be battent." "Impossible, sir!" stormed the doctor Let me see that prescription.

In his own handwriting there it was— wenty grains of morphine and one of juinine. He had intended writing twenty grains of quinine and one of morphine.— New Yor Press. ew Yor Press.

Twenty-five early risers wanted to ply at Jenkins' drug store tomorrow morning.

CITIES LAID LOW BY SHOT AND SHELL

Came of them.

TURNING TO HISTORY FOR EXAMPLE

Those of Alexandria and Paris the Most Famous of Modern Times.

From the New York Sun.

The most remarkable instances of bombardments of recent years were those of Alexandria and Paris. In both ases the attack prevailed over the defence, notwithstanding that the fortifications of those cities were immensely

The contest at Alexandria was short, ut decisive. Within ten hours the Eritish fleet, under Admiral Seymour, had effectually silenced every gun on Ten thousand shell and solid shot were poured in on the Egyptians, and a complete evacuation of the forts was the result. Yet very little execution was done by this veritable all of iron, for the great parapets of sand, which protected the batteries, rendered harmless the huge 13-inch proectiles, and it was only because of the gavor caused by the fragments of shells which flew around everywhere and accomplished a frightful slaughter among the adherents of Arabi Pasha, joined o a knowledge that their want of accuracy in alming left the fleet practic-ally unharmed, that the defences were elinquished to the British admiral. As very one knows, the guns were mostly ing party of marines, but outside of the forts themselves, the destruction was ery small. The presence of friends as well as foes in the city forbade an extensive shelling of any but the recognized native quarter, yet sufficient damage was done by the incendiary shells to start a fire that destroyed almost the entire town

HIGH POWER GUNS. In this engagement the enormous ower of the 81-ton guns, the projectiles of which weigh over 1,700 pounds, was lemonstrated; but it was also made nexpensive embankments of sand form in invulnerable defence against even

before. For three years and seven nonths the stronghold was invested by large force of all arms, and a practically uninterrupted fire from 155 guns, including some fifty morturs of 13-inch makes a remarkable contrast to the Spanish Ministro, dressed in a gala Some Heavy Bor bardments and What 1780, until Feb. 2, 1783, Meanwhile, the gallant little garrison was but once re-lieved, and suffered all the pangs of starvation, not unmingled with a feeling of despair. Still they clung to the gigantic rock, repelling attack after attack with indomitable courage and endurance, and inflicting enormous losses on their opponents. The latter, indeed, are deserving of praise for the perti-The Forts Had to Yield in Both of nacity and perseverance with which they returned to the fray time after Them -- The Siege of Gibraltar the time, undaunted by continual reverses, and hopeful ever to retrieve the disgrace which they considered the presence of the hated "infidels" put upon them.

FLOATING BATTERIES. The most interesting and exciting poisode during this long siege was the ferocious attempt made by the Span-iards toward the close, when they strained every nerve to dismay and overcome the already exhausted but still unflinching garrison. More than 50,000 troops and 170 pieces of ordnance exercome the already exhausted but 50,000 troops and 170 pieces of ordnance f large callbre were at the disposal of the Spanish general, and an ingenious type of floating batteries, strongly resembling the famous "cheese boxes on rafts" of the late war, had been devised by the dons, who expected great things of them in the meditated assault. The numbers of the opposing forces were ludicrously disproportionforces were ludicrously disproportionate. Besides the above mentioned troops and guns, the Spanish possessed nine line of battleships, 15 gun or mortar boats, covered boats sufficient to land nearly 40,000 men, and, in addition, the 10 floating batteries, which consisted of large vessels, their sides protected by a hardless of lines were trained by a hardless of lines are set of large vessels. protected by a banking of timber seven feet thick, and the decks and guns screened with a slanting roof of shotill spiked or blown to pieces by a land- | proof material. To this gigantic armament the defence could only oppose some 7,000 men, many of them sick or wounded, and all reduced to scanty ra-tions for many months past; ammuni-tion was limited, and the cannon even tion was limited, and the cannon even then were antiquated

CONCERTED ASSAULT.

On the 8th of September, 1782, fire was opened on the fortress at a pre-concerted signal by the entire strength New Wrinkles in Men's Clothing.

This store expecting. We ought to we've got the business under our immediate oversight; we're right up to date; if there are any misfits made, or any garments for which a measure has been taken, which, for some reason, has been left on the tailors' hands, or any agents are on the spot to scoop it up; we get the garment or garments as quick as a snap in our store; we represent you in dealing with the merchant tailor; we stand between you and the tailor in price only; a garment we buy from them, perhaps made to order for \$40, we sell to you at \$15; a \$30 mensured you! twe sell for \$40-a for fallor in price only; a garment we buy from them, perhaps made to order for \$40, we sell to you at \$15; a \$30 mensured you! twe sell for \$40-a for fallor in price only; a garment we buy from them, perhaps made to order for \$40, we sell to you at \$15; a \$30 mensured you! twe sell for \$40-a for \$40 of the Spanish artiflery, both on land and affoat. The "floating batteries" were moored within half range and evident that the quickly thrown up and | proved indeed invulnerable to shot and shell, which lasted all night and day until pate on the 12th. On that day the these terrible weapons, and there can be garrison, unable to make any impreslittle doubt that, in the hands of ex- sion on the fleet, whose efforts were be-

AND REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF JONAS LONG'S SONS. SONS.

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FONG

War Ships at Sea Under Admiral Sampson.

+ The Following Table Shows the Fighting Power of the Detachment Which Has

		BATT	LE SHIPS		
Name	Displacement, Ton 4.	Speed, Knots.	Armor Thickness.	Guns in Ma'n Battery	Commander
Indiana	10,228	16.0	18-Inch	4 12-inch 8 8-inch 6 4-iuch	H. C. Taylor
lowa	11,340	16.0	14-inch	} 4 12-inch 8 8-inch 6 4-inch	R. D. Evans

ARMORED CRUISER. + New York 21.0 4-inch 6 8-inch F. E. Chadwick

PROTECTED CRUISER. 9 5-inch J. H. Dayton Detroit

DOUBLE TURRETED MONITORS. 4 10-inch C. J. Barclay Amphitrite. 10- nch 4 12-inch P. F. Harrington Puritan

~++++

perienced gunners, the guns of the harbor batteries would have given a much better account of themselves. even an open question whether the fleet would not have been repulsed under such circumstances. Herein lies an example and moral which those who oppose all proposals to increase the artillery branch of our army might well ponder, for the success of the ships under Admiral Seymour's command showed conclusively that it is useless to expect that the magnificent engines of modern warfare can be manipulated even moderately well by men, however brave and willing, who have not under-

The bembardment of Paris, though it

can hardly be compared with a possi-

ble attack on Havana, is yet worthy of

notice as illustrating what measures

can be taken to reduce an unwilling city to subjection. During the month

of January, 1871, the Prussian guns lit-

erally rained on the fortifications of the

capital the seemingly impossible num-

age into the city proper; the devasta-

mence often threatened to ruin whole

districts. Many houses and walls were

thrown down by the garrison, so as to

leave large open spaces where shells could do little or no damage, yet many

a one who had endured the pangs of

hunger in silence and submitted with-

out complaint to the severe regulations

for the

of the commissary-general, for the honor and sake of "La Belle France,"

found it hard to restrain tears and in

dignation when, on returning from the

against an apparently invincible for

he could discover nothing save the

IN OUR CIVIL WAR.

During the civil war there were many

furious bombardments, but they were

principally directed against important

forts, and in no case were the norts of

cities threatened with destruction. In

A few days before, however, during the

bined fleets of France and England had

demonstrated the power and possibili-

ties of the cannon of the period when

arrayed in opposition to even the most

laborate and scientific systems of de-

ence. Only the severity of the climate

Russian soldiers enabled them to keep

the allies at bay for such a long per-

ATTACK ON GIBRALTAR.

and the extraordinary intrepidity of the

protracted siege of Sebastopol, the com

ruins of his former home

fact, the wonderfully small

in all these operations during

entucus struggle of 1861-65

remark, as showing the

of the means adopted to pr

fenders from the dangero

front after a long and hopoless struggle

gone the long and arduous course of training necessary to turn out a properly qualified gunner. The too long sheathed Excalibur, the BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

press are His and ours. By fatherhood and brotherhood, those whom your hate devours.

ber of 10,000 shells each day, and of these more than 500 fell on a daily aver-Cease to oppress out from this land, or tion caused by the latter in some parts was frightful, and the fires in conse-

brought you to your knees.

Who laughed to secre your pride and drove your galleons from the seus.

Old England's child, shall I belie the race

deaf and dumb" No. by my faith! here on this rock of

Undoubtedly the most interesting story of siege and bembardment in the Boys Wanted. annals of warfare since cannon were Twenty-five early risers wanted to first invented is that of the unsuccess-sell The Tribune in Hyde Park, Ap-ful attempt of Spain to regain in 1773 the fortress of Gibraltar, which Eng-

ginning to give the small force of de fenders considerable trouble and inonvenience, conceived the idea of loading their guns with red-hot shot and burning shells, which, though of little or no penetrating power, turned out to be very effective against the wooder sides of the battleships and gunboats In fact, within a very few hours every one of the floating batteries lay quies cent on the water, a useless mass of burning hulks. The endeavors and energy of the defenders finally prevailed over the vast numerical superiority of their opponents, and on the 14th of the month the desperately conducted attack was given up and the Spanish troops retired to their lines, severely crippled by the enormous losses they had suffered; winter quarters were taken up, the hombardment practically abandoned, and peace was declared on the 2d of February following.

4-inch

A MEMORABLE SIEGE. Thus ended one of the most memorable loges that can be found in the pages of history: remarkable for many reasons but most of all for the small loss of life among the defenders, who, during threyears and a half that the investmen asted, lost in all about 500 men, while they inflicted on the enemy a total loss of several thousand lives. Gibraltar today simply bristles with artillery; the countain is honeycombed with passanature's workings, but most of then the very bowels of the gigantic rock Looking at the huge guns, many o them of immense weight and large calmysterious ways and workings of the gunner and engineer it seems absolute. long engines of destruction could, by brought through the steep and tortu-ous passages that form the sole apwhere they repose.

IN CASE OF HAVANA. It is evident that Havana, not en sired, and the fortifications be any

the advantage is all in favor of a stationary fort, from which distances are merely a matter of momentary calculation and directions easily observed, as opposed to a constantly moving ship, en board which distance observations are practically a matter of trial, while the rolling of the sea constantly interferes with correct laying. HAVANA'S PRIOR FALL. Especially is this the case in any kind of a heavy sea; but once let the guns

hidden batteries, some of the result of excavated by years of ardnous toll in ibre, one is almost forced to the conclusion that they must have "grown there," for to one not learned in the y impossible that these monstrously any but superhuman agency, have been proach to the dark, silent casemates

toying the admitted impregnability of the "pillar of Hercules," nor yet possessing the magnificent defenses that were the boast of Paris, is more comparable to Alexandria, where similarity is indeed further borne out by the resemblance between the climates and the strategical positions of the two cities; and, though Havana is lacking quantity to equal the Egyptian batteries, the deficiency may perhaps be compensated for by the more modern walky of guns and a superior class of gunners. This last desideratum is a most mportant one, for it is indisputable that with good guns and well-trained men behind them, even though the number of both leaves much to be de thing but invulnerable, any fort ought to give a good account of itself against even greatly superior odds, for a short time at least. With the improvements or late years in range-finding instruments, and the enormously increased land had taken by storm a few years | destructive range of high-power guns, | quietism and superstition, says a writ-

of a fleet be properly trained on the fort, and a couple of good shots made, and it will take a most powerful set of fortifications to resist annihilation, for ce the range is definitely obtained, the pitching and tossing of the ship, as well as its capability of constant me tion, altering both speed and direction combine to form a great element of security, whereas the fort is now fixed and immovable target. It is bit of history worth recalling that Ha vana itself was once successfully in ested and cannonaded, and that, more ever, the troops to whose courage and nettle the capture of the city was alnost wholly due were of American, or as it was then called, provincial extraction. On June 6, 1762, a British fleet landed some 12,000 troops on the coast a few miles east of Havana. The vork of investment was quickly begun and notwithstanding the gallant de fence made by the garrison and the mortality caused among the British troops by disease and famine, the 30th day of June saw the opening of a flerce and destructive fire on the forts of Morro Castle. Seventeen days later the Spanish guns had been all but silenced, and a footing was gained by the be-slegers with the ditch itself that forms the outer work of the castle One month after the opening of the bombardment a breach of sufficient dimensions had been made, and storming party composed of provincial troops, known as the Royal Americans. carried the fortress by surprise. The city of Havana was subsequently re duced to surrender, and became Brit ish property. Had its subsequent change for the Floridas not been effected, how differently would have read the story of the 'pearl of the Antilles." It may be incidentally mentioned that the fleet of ships of the ine were compelled early in the bom bardment to retreat Ignominiously when the admiral in command thought supplement the land attack by a fire

MOUSTAIN OF THE MONES. There Are Twenty Magnificent Monasteries in the Vicinity.

from the sea.

There is a region in Macedonia know: as "The Mountain of the Monks," bo ause there are no fewer than 20 mag difficent monasteries scattered in th sheltered recesses, or on the tops of the lofty crags. There dwell in this secluded spot, cut off from all the pomps and vanities of the world, the devotees of an extraordinary system of asceticism

r in the New York Tribune.

High Art and Misfit Clothing Parlors

427 Lackawanna Avenue.

The town proper is calld Caryes where are to be found all the essentia features of civilized life-streets of shops and bazars filed with bustling and eager customers, coppersmiths ply ing their trade, and fruiterers piling up their wares. But never is seen th form or face of mother, wife, sister daughter, lover or infant. The Turkish garrison is a collection of bachelo quarters for men and officers. Strangto say, the superstition runs that was the virgin herself who banish her sex from this spot.

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Ho rs. 8 to 8.