

CONSULTED WITH SECRETARY ALGER

Generals Graham, Butler and Davis Were After Information.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT UNABLE TO TELL THEM WHERE THE CAMP ALGER TROOPS ARE LIKELY TO BE SENT OR WHEN THEY WILL BE ORDERED TO MOVE—GENERAL GOBIN PRESENTED WITH A HANDSOME GOLD MOUNTED SWORD AND BELT.

Special from a Staff Correspondent. Camp Alger, Va., July 10.—Generals Graham, Butler and Davis went to Washington yesterday and had a long consultation with Secretary Alger regarding the likely destination of the troops of the Second corps. General Butler told me this afternoon that Secretary Alger stated to him positively that the war department had no definite plans at present regarding any of the troops now at Camp Alger and he could not even give them an intimation of what would probably be done with them.

Everything depends, he said, on the developments of the next few days. As to the Honolulu assignment, General Butler gave it as his personal opinion that owing to Hawaii being peacefully annexed instead of forcibly seized, as was thought would be necessary owing to the senate's obstinacy, only a few troops will be sent there and these will be taken from the Pacific coast.

General Butler, when questioned directly, admitted after some hesitation that one of the purposes of the visit to the war department was to make known to the war room at the White House that it would be especially pleasing to the officers and men of the Second corps if General Graham and his whole command was sent into Porto Rico or some other field of action.

The question which evoked his admission was prompted by a rumor freely circulated of late that General Graham does not view with pleasure the prospects of being left here in charge of a camp of equipment and instruction while the other corps commanders are gaining glory at the front.

Brigadier General Gobin was this afternoon presented with a handsome gold-mounted sword and belt by the members of his former staff in the National Guard, all of whom were present with the exception of Majors Millar and Oakford, who found it impossible at the last moment to make the trip. The speech of presentation was made by State Librarian Eggle, of Harrisburg.

General Gobin brought his handkerchief to his eyes several times while speaking his gratitude, and when the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne" at the conclusion of his remarks, he had to turn his back to hide his emotions. The ceremony was witnessed by all the officers of the brigade.

Thanksgiving services in compliance with President McKinley's request were conducted by all the chaplains today.

Another session of the First division court martial was held yesterday afternoon (Saturday), but owing to the absence of an important witness for the defense the case against Private McJames, of the Sixty-fifth New York, charged with assaulting an officer, has been once more postponed, this time till Wednesday next. Many petty cases have been disposed of in the two sessions, but in only one of them has the finding been made public. This was in the case of Private James Millar, of Company K, Seventh Ohio, charged with insubordination in refusing to attend to some duty to which he was assigned. His punishment was ten days imprisonment and \$10 fine. The findings in the other cases will be made public as fast as they are approved at division headquarters. T. J. Duffy.

GOSSIP OF THE CAMP.

From a Staff Correspondent. Camp Alger, Va., July 10.—A large delegation of the Scranton school teachers who are in attendance upon the meeting of the National Educators' association visited the camp yesterday afternoon and were entertained throughout the regiment at mess. They watched the dress parade and cheered the boys in a hearty manner as they executed the various manoeuvres. Afterwards they swarmed about the different company streets, visiting in the tents or chatting in groups with relatives, friends, neighbors or in numerous instances—former pupils.

The band gave a concert in their honor. Company C men conducted a "buck dance" for their amusement and Company D gave a boxing carnival for their especial delectation. It was with deep regret the soldier lads saw the fair invaders depart. Miss Margaret Van Camp, of the county recorder's office, who accompanied the teachers, brought along a handsome red and white silk banner for Company E, which was swung in the breeze with enthusiastic hurrahs in front of Captain Fellows' headquarters.

The Third brigade starts on its second practice march to the Potomac tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock, to be gone two days. A new route will be followed and the brigade will be some distance above the point where the former halt was made, Plinnet's Run, in the neighborhood of Cabin John bridge, being the probable location. General Gobin has several different routes and camp sites under consideration and is tonight in consultation with his engineers as to which he will select. The march will not be as interesting as the first one, it is thought, because there is to be no cavalry attacks to repulse. General Graham's orders against throwing out flankers when passing through cultivated country, having spoiled this rare and exciting military diversion. The Third Virginia regiment, which has been temporarily assigned to General Gobin's brigade, will accompany the Pennsylvanians on the march.

It would appear from the evidence adduced in police court yesterday morning that an injustice was done Private Flannery, of Company B, by the article in the Washington Post, which stated that he was arrested for felonious assault upon a 4-year-old girl in Washington the evening previous. Flannery claimed he was drugged and could not remember what he did. Eye witnesses testified that while he picked the little girl up in his arms he did not abuse her in any way other than to frighten her almost to hysterics. That no outrage was attempted, as attested by the fact that the whole incident transpired in a public place and with a number of people in close proximity. He was allowed to go upon payment of a fine of \$10.

Major F. W. Stillwell is entertaining his brother, Louis Stillwell, the well-known electrical engineer who has charge of the Niagara Power company's works and is a consulting engineer of the Westinghouse company, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Stillwell, it will be remembered, lectured at the Albright library a year ago last winter under the auspices of the Scranton Engineers' club on "The Harnessing of Niagara."

Colonel Courten yesterday donated \$10 for the purchase of band music, and Sergeant Miles forthwith betook himself to Washington to secure some of the new pieces.

Private Richard Smith, of Company D, Twelfth Pennsylvania, died at his home in Williamsport Friday from typhoid fever. He was on furlough when the dread disease laid him low.

Colonel W. A. Stone, Republican candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, is visiting his running mate Brigadier General Gobin. He is accompanied by Mrs. Stone, C. W. Goring, of Pittsburgh, and William M. Graham, who is the candidate for Colonel Stone's place in congress. General Gobin is also entertaining his wife and Professor Williams, of Brown university, who is inspector general of General Gobin's staff in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Sergeant Ray Smith, Corporal Carl Gunster and Jacob Cook and Privates Creeter and Edward Kelly, of Company C, are home on furloughs.

Lieutenant J. C. Harrington, of Company G, is back from a seven day leave of absence. T. J. Duffy.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

Benjamin Sheerer, of Parsons, has received a letter from his brother, W. E. Sheerer, a member of Company D, Second New York Volunteers, Fifth Army corps. The letter is descriptive of how the fare in front of Santiago and is as follows:

Siboney, Cuba, June 25, 1898. Brother Ben: Well, I am here and alive yet. We landed Thursday night about 10 p. m. I wrote you that night, but got the date wrong on the letter head. There was a hot light on the mountain about five miles east of here. The next morning early Roosevelt's Rough Riders ran into an ambush and lost quite a number of their men, several wounded also. The Tenth cavalry, the First cavalry and the Rough Riders were the ones who suffered their lives when the Spanish fleet was destroyed. All the civil and military authorities were present at the services, as was also an immense course of people representing all classes of society.

The Alfonso XII. The French cruiser D'Estaing arrived this afternoon from Fort de France, Island of Martinique. Some of the members of the Spanish mail steamer Alfonso XII, which ran ashore and burned at the entrance of Mariel harbor in preference to letting the American ships capture her, have reached here.

A considerable number of gifts to the Red Cross society to be used in the establishment of free kitchens and in helping the poor have been received. Many aristocratic ladies are assisting in the relief work. La Lucha in its editorial column today says: "The actual problem confronting Spain is the easiest the nation has had in all her history, although at first sight it appears most difficult and complex. It is not necessary to employ in its solution either stiness or the expenditure of any millions for a great effort. It is only a question of resistance which can be sustained if the Spaniards have only provisions and ammunition in Cuba. Needs only three or four hundred men for a period of two or three years. The cost which that signifies to our neighbors is greater than a hundred thousand of Cuba is worth to them."

While a party of Altaguaz guerrillas were reconnoitering along the railroad and examining a drain between Altaguaz and Canas, a dynamite bomb exploded, killing fifteen members of the party.

All the officers of the Santiago garrison, in spite of the bloody engagements which they fought and the prospect of today's encounter, are animated with the determination to fight to the end and declare their willingness to seal with their blood another of the glorious pages in their country's history. They have a quantity of provisions and ammunition.

THE INSURGENTS. Private advices received here affirm that the insurgent forces which took part with the American troops in the attack upon and the taking of San Juan Hill and Caney, sustained heavy losses, their killing numbering 40. It is asserted that they are disgusted because the Americans used them as guides and obliged them to march in the first line of the vanquished.

An attack was made upon Rio Socorro, Matanzas province, by a party of insurgents, but their assault was repelled and two of them were killed and several wounded. An engagement has taken place in Esmeraldas, province of Matanzas, between a detachment of Spaniards and a party of insurgents under the leader Pevoral. Several of the insurgents were killed or wounded and the Spaniards captured a number of firearms. The Spanish loss was one officer and nine privates wounded.

The Spanish mail steamer Alfonso XII was pursued off Cienfuegos by three American cruisers. The Alfonso XII fled toward the Isle of Pines, where she lay in sight of her pursuers. When eight miles from Havana she was intercepted by three American warships and was run ashore at the entrance to Mariel, with the object of saving her cargo. After grounding the steamer was fired upon by the American ships and a number of projectiles from their guns fell on board of her. While the work of removing her cargo was going on an American boat, evidently with the intention of blowing her up by means of torpedoes. The boat, however, was driven away by a revolver shot from aboard the steamer, and the fire from the shore by Spanish soldiers. The ship was subsequently destroyed by fire caused by explosive bombs from the American vessels.

as steel, editorially says the South Bethlehem Star. He won by hard service in the field all the honors that came to him in his chosen profession of arms. When he fell he was in command of a brigade with the silver eagle of the colonel instead of the star of the brigadier on his shoulder straps.

OTIS AWAITS DEVELOPMENTS.

Ready to Go to Honolulu as Soon as Plans are Made. San Francisco, July 10.—Until the Honolulu programme is definitely settled, Major General Otis can make no headway either in this matter or in regard to getting off the transports Peru and City of Puenho to Manila. It was intended that these transports should sail on Monday afternoon, but it will probably be later in the week before they depart.

Major General Otis has stated that the First New York volunteers, en route here on Tuesday, will probably proceed to Honolulu for permanent station there and that it is possible that the Eighth California regiment will also be located on the Hawaiian islands. It was originally intended to send it to Cuba. Affairs may be so shaped that General Otis will accompany Rear Admiral Miller on the Philadelphia to Honolulu, and after the Stars and Stripes have been hoisted, proceed to Manila in another vessel.

Admiral Miller states that he expected to sail for Honolulu on the Philadelphia about July 20. He characterizes as improbable the report that the Bennington is going to the Ladrones island.

EVENTS AS SEEN IN HAVANA

Sorrow Over Cervera's Defeat—Loss of the Alfonso XII Confirmed—La Lucha Has a Way to Defeat U. S. Other Details from a Spanish Point of View.

Havana, July 9 (10 p. m.)—On July 6 the produce, money and stock exchanges suspended operations, observing the day as one of mourning for the loss of Admiral Cervera's fleet.

Captain General Blanco has rewarded the corporal and privates who landed on June 19 at Cayo Piedra, province of Matanzas, in sight of the American warships and captured a quantity of American effects. Colonel Escario, who recently arrived at Santiago with reinforcements after a heroic march from Manzanillo, during which he had several engagements, has been promoted to the rank of a brigadier general.

The civil governor of Havana has decided that the festival which was fixed for July 10 for the purpose of collecting money to establish free kitchens for the poor of the city, shall not be held because of the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago.

At Union de Reyes, province of Matanzas, mercurial services have been held for the officers who suffered their lives when the Spanish fleet was destroyed. All the civil and military authorities were present at the services, as was also an immense course of people representing all classes of society.

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FIRST INSTALMENT OF WAR PRISONERS

Captured Spanish Sailors Come into Port on St. Louis.

AMONG THEM IS ADMIRAL CERVERA, WHO EXPRESSES HIS GRATITUDE FOR KIND TREATMENT BUT IS VERY MUCH DOWNCAST OVER HIS DEFEAT—PLANS FOR TAKING CARE OF THESE NEW CHARGES OF THE WAR.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 10.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis with 746 Spanish prisoners, including 54 officers, arrived in Portsmouth harbor at 8:30 o'clock this morning, and a few minutes later dropped anchor just above Fishing Island. The big liner left Guantanamo at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, July 5, and did not make a stop until she dropped anchor in Portsmouth harbor, including the prisoners there were 1,638 people on board the boat; out of this number there are 91 sick and wounded Spaniards under the care of surgeons. Admiral Cervera is confined to his cabin, having been quite ill for the past three days, although he was able to be dressed this morning. Captain Eulate, who was commander of the Vizcaya and is among the prisoners, is also quite ill, having been wounded in the head during the battle off Santiago.

At 9:15 this morning the tug A. W. Chesterton went alongside the St. Louis with Health Officer F. S. Towle, who with several other officers, after a thorough examination of the vessel, visited all of the sick and found that most of the sickness was due to wounds received during the battle or from exposure. He says there is no evidence of yellow fever or other contagious diseases and people in the vicinity of where the prisoners are to be confined need feel no alarm about any pestilence breaking out.

ONE OBSTREPEROUS MAN. All of the Spanish commissioned officers have been on parole and had the freedom of the ship with one exception, and he was the governor of Santiago de Cuba, who was trying to escape from the city on Admiral Cervera's flagship when she was destroyed on that memorable morning of July 3. He refused to sign the parole papers and was consequently confined in one of the cabins under guard. The remainder of the prisoners were confined between decks and closely guarded. A detachment of twenty-eight marines from the U. S. S. Brooklyn, under Lieutenant Borden, and twenty-one marines from the U. S. S. Marblehead were put aboard the St. Louis when she left Guantanamo for the north, to guard the prisoners, but they had little or no trouble with the men.

The prisoners as well as nearly all the Spanish officers are dressed in clothes of every description, as most of them had received nothing but very little clothing and what they are wearing was given them by the officers and men from the American fleet. Admiral Cervera has remained in his cabin during the trip. Health Officer Towle visited him and was warmly greeted. He shook hands with the health officer and in good English said he was situated very pleasantly on the boat and had received nothing but the kindest and most considerate treatment from both officers and men ever since he had been taken prisoner. He has not been feeling well for the past three or four days but expected to be all right in a short time. He presents the appearance of a broken hearted man and keenly feels the loss of his fleet, containing the pick of the Spanish navy. The crew of the St. Louis have had nothing whatever to do with the prisoners since they came aboard and have been kept as far away from them as possible. There are a number of Spanish surgeons on board who have taken good care of the sick and wounded prisoners. There are about forty of the latter the remainder being ill from the effects of the exposure and strain during the battle. No one is allowed on board the prison ship and none of the officers or crew are allowed on shore. On the way up from Santiago a number of the Spanish seamen said they had enough of fighting, at least with the Spaniards.

Admiral Sampson's report to the navy department of the destruction of Cervera's fleet comprises about 12,000 words. It was transmitted by Ensign Palmer. PRISONERS' QUARTERS. Annapolis, Md., July 10.—Captain P. H. Cooper, superintendent of the naval academy, has completed his preparations for the care of the eighty Spanish officers, including Admiral Cervera, recently captured off Santiago de Cuba. Just how much liberty will be accorded them while here has not been definitely settled, but the disposition of the authorities is to treat them with all possible leniency and to make their enforced stay in Annapolis as pleasant as possible under the circumstances. It is probable that all will be put on their parole and allowed the fullest use of the beautiful grounds for promenade and other purposes. The buildings to be occupied by them are known as the old cadet row, and are on the southeastern section of the academy, between the old mess hall and the gymnasium. The row consists of nine buildings, but only numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 will be occupied by the prisoners. Numbers 2, 3, and 4 are two-story buildings, with basements; the others are three stories. Seven and eight will be occupied by officers of high rank, and the junior officers will have the other buildings. These quarters are used by the cadets

and bachelor officers and professors when the academy is in session. Each room will quarter two officers, and each officer will have a bed to himself. There are wardrobes and closets for their clothes, chairs and a large square table in the center of the room, with a hanging gas lamp over it, with an improved burner. Waiters will attend to the rooms and take care of the apartments. In the bachelors' apartments there will be special accommodation for the officers of highest rank. The rooms are fifteen feet by fifteen, and have ceilings of ten feet. They overlook the parade grounds and from the porticoes that front them, the superintendent's house, the work of preparation for the new army, the harbor of Annapolis, and the broad stretch of the majestic Chesapeake can be seen. From the rear windows there is a view of the Severn river. In front of the quarters is a fine row of maples and into the windows blow the southern breezes, the regular summer winds of this section. It is a cool and inviting spot. The prisoners will be under the patrol of a marine guard of forty.

A COINCIDENCE. It is a singular coincidence that the Spanish naval officers should be quartered in the very alma mater of the men who gave them no signal a defeat and made them prisoners. Amongst those who recently occupied these quarters are Lieutenants Hobson and Blue, and Cadets Powell and Hart. Hobson's apartments adjoin the Spanish quarters, and as the head of the department of naval construction, he has much valuable naval data there.

BOMB FOR THE INDIANA. One Spanish Shot Which Was Aimed With Some Skill. (Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) Off Santiago, July 8, per the Associated Press dispatch boat Cynthia, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, and Kingston, July 9 (Spoon)—The shore batteries about Santiago have not capitulated as is evidenced by the Indiana's receiving a Spanish compliment in the shape of a bomb from a mortar on the night of July 4. The missile went through the deck of the warship into the ward room, where it exploded with terrific force. Luckily nobody was in the room at the time and the explosion caused no loss of life.

There was no panic and the officers and crew quickly extinguished the fire which resulted.

My little six-months old girl had Eczema. I used all kinds of remedies, but she kept getting worse. I used to wrap her hands up, and to dress her, had to put her on the table. I could not hold her, she would kick and scream, and, when she stood, she would tear her face and arms all to pieces. Four boxes of CUTICURA (ointment), two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT cured her, and no traces are left. Feb. 7, '98. Mrs. G. A. CONRAD, Lisbon, N. H.

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The Internal Revenue Tax Law Will become operative on July 1st, 1898, and the use of Revenue Stamps will be compulsory where prescribed by law. There will be two classes of stamps, "special" and "general." The "special" stamps will be those printed from private designs for special purposes in lots of not less than \$2,000 worth of a kind, and cancellation is not obligatory. The "general" stamps which will be supplied in various denominations (in any quantity) and will be those used generally, must by law be cancelled when affixed. The law requires that they be cancelled by writing the initials and date of the year with ink on the face of the Revenue Stamp, or they can be cancelled with a stamp, the date of cancellation so conforms to the date of the document. We can furnish the stamps for cancellation in different designs, ranging from \$1.00 to \$5.00. Place your order at once to have them when needed.

FLOREY & BROOKS, 211 Washington Ave., Opp. Court House, Scranton. LACKAWANNA LUMBER CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GANG SAWED PENNA. WHITE HEMLOCK AND HARDWOOD LUMBER. Bill Timber cut to order on short notice. Hardwood Mine Rails sawed to uniform lengths constantly on hand. Pealed Hemlock Prop Timber promptly furnished. MILLS—At Cross Fork, Potter Co., on the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad. At Mina, Potter County, Pa., on Coudersport, and Port Allegany Railroad. Capacity—400,000 feet per day. GENERAL OFFICE—Board of Trade Building, Scranton, Pa. Telephone No. 3013.

Seeds AND Fertilizers THE HUNT & CONNELL CO. Refrigerators AND Ice Chests. THE HUNT & CONNELL CO., 434 Lackawanna Ave. THE DICKSON MFG CO., Manufacturers of LOCOMOTIVES, STATIONARY ENGINES. Boilers, Hoisting and Pumping Machinery. General Office, Scranton, Pa. MAX WEBER, Boot and Shoe Maker. Best shoes to order from \$1.75 up. Men's sizes and boys, 5 to 12. Ladies' sizes and heels, 5 to 6. All work guaranteed. 127 Penn Avenue. SCRANTON, PA.

Railroad Man Receives Good Advice from Fellow Workmen. The Whole Story Told by His Wife. It May Help You. "When my little boy was six years old he had an attack of the measles, and after recovering he was restless at night, had no appetite, and was cross and fretful. Later on, large blotches and sores broke out on his face and limbs. We were told they would heal in a few days; but these few days grew into months. One day my husband, who is a well-known railroad man, was advised by some of his fellow workmen to give the boy Hood's Sarsaparilla. We concluded to do so, and after he had taken the first bottle we noticed some improvement. We kept on giving him this medicine until he had taken three bottles, when he was completely cured, and he has been well ever since." Mrs. E. J. MILLER, Bennett, Va.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists sell.

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY A lot of laundry machinery, a new laundry wagon, two turbine water wheels, boilers, engines, dynamos, etc., one Morgan traveling crane, 10 ton capacity, span 45 ft. 6 in., lot of good second-hand hoisting rope, air compressors, pumps, steam drills, derrick fittings, mine cars, etc. NATIONAL SUPPLY AND METAL CO. 309 West Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa. Telephone, 3954