MOVING TOWARD **NEW CAMP SITE**

THIRTEENTH WILL NOT START UNTIL NEXT WEEK.

Latest Move Is a Good Deal of a Speculation-A Better Camping Ground May Be Secured But as Yet There Is Nothing Certain About It-No New Cases of Typhoid Fever Have Developed Among Members of the Thirteenth

Special from a Staff Correspondent,

Camp Alger, Dunn Loring, Aug 3 .-It is not thought that the Thirteenth will get under way for its new camp ground before the middle of next week. The troops are ready to start at any time, but the quartermaster's department can't furnish the mules and wagons necessary to move a division at a time, as was yesterday contemplated, and in consequence the corps will have to move in such sized sections as the baggage teams will accommodate.

All the spare mules and extra wagons that are kept at the government yard and wagon sheds in the St. Asaph driving park were called into service in moving the First division today. Drivers were secured from the regiteenth furnishing four and the Eighth and Twelfth a like number. With all this extra assistance it was only posble to get one brigade under way

The trip to the Manassas region is about twenty miles and it requires two days to cover the distance. By the time the last of the wagons discharge their cargoes and get back to Dunn Loring the first of the week will be here. Allowing a day or two for unexpected delays, it will be Wednesday, it is safe to say, before the Third brigade's turn to start will come.

NOT TOO WELL PLEASED. While the men say "any place in preference to this" it would be mis stating things to say they are wild with rapture over their going to Manassas. The general character of the cannot differ much from this, it is held, because of its being an adjoining county and virtually an extension of the same plateau upon which the camp is now located. While there are some desirable places for regimental and possibly brigade camps there is not enough of them to go around and it is feared that some of the regiments will be about as bad off as they are here. That it is little better than an experiment is evidenced by the official orders governing the movement of the troops, which say practically "move down towards Manassas and if you can find a good place for a camp seize upon it. At all events keep going till you find a camp that you.'

The new site may prove to be satisfactory and then again it may prove to be just the opposite. A camp at some established camp site such as Sea Girt or Mt. Gretna would leave no question of doubt. To go there, however, would mean the expenditure

of a quarter million dollars.

It is a significant fact that the much discussed Chief Surgeon Girard had no hand in the moving of the camp. The whole affair was decided upon and directed from Washington. Girard has just sent out an order-or rather General Graham sent it out, at his recommendation-directing the Second division regiment's move to an adjoining farm on the east, when the order from Washington arrived directing that the whole corps move to Manassas.

NO NEW CASES.

No new cases of typhoid have broken out in the Thirteenth in two days, and there is just a ray of hope entertained that the ten men who developed typhoidal symptons since coming here brought the germs of the disease from the old camp at Falls Church, and that consequently the disease has about been stamped out as far as the regi ment is concerned.

The men at Fort Myer continue to improve. Sergeant Keiper still holds his own, and the doctors now say that he has a good chance of recovery. Lieutenant Huff, it developes, had only a mild attack, and is even now conva'escing. Lieutenant Berry's temperature began to fall Saturday and is gradually decreasing all the time.

Private John Hill, of Company E. resident of White Hills, and Private George Davis, of Company A, were returned from the hospital today with recommendations of discharge from the service. Both are adjudged to be suffering from chronic rheumatism. Private Harry Van Riper, of Com

pany C, who has been acting as orderly at the First division hospital, was today transferred back to the regiment to act as mounted orderly to Lieutenant George C. Merriman, the new assistant surgeon

Private Hall, of Company G, was detailed to corps headquarters yesterday to work at the bread ovens. This is the second baker the Thirteenth nas furnished, Private Fenstler, of Company C, having gone over the day be-

RED TAPE GAUNTLET. Corporal Robert A. Smith, jr., of Company E, is awaiting orders to be transferred to Jefferson barracks, Missouri, as a sergeant in the Third United States Volunteer Engineers, in which Major Edgar Jadwin has command of a battalion and Sergeant Hardenberg is sergeant major. Major Wood who engineered the transfers, has the satisfaction of making the record of putting his man through in one day. In the morning Corporal Smith left here with his application and instructions from Major Wood as to how he should proceed. In the evening he returned with the transfer approved and an appointment as sergeant. He had to take the transfer and application through regimental brigade, division and corps headquarters and then through a veritable labyrinth of offices in the war depart-There were twenty-four approvals endorsements and other like "hands and seals" on his papers when they

had run the red-tape gauntlet. Lieutenant Arthur Foote, Sergeant Vail and Private Snyder, of Company D, returned today from a week's visit

Lieutenant W. W. Inglis, of General Gobin's Staff and Assistant Surgeon George A. Blanchard left for Philadelphia today on a ter days' leave of ab-

Captain A. Wilson Norris, acting assistant adjutant general of the Third brigade, returned last night from a visit to his home in Harrisburg. Private Charles McCracken, of Company B, went home on a furlough to-

Privates Charles Sprandle. Fred Luther, George Sackett and Axil Ar-

nold, of Company C, leave for home tomorrow on a week's furlough.
Corporal Tolemie and Musician
Jones, of Company A, returned today

from their furloughs. Corporals William Dunkerly, Jacob Featherman, George Schmidt and Private Obey A. Michaels return today from their furloughs.

Privates Harry A. Fotter, Charles B. Clark, Llewellyn Morgans and David Evans, of Company H, went home on furloughs last night. T. J. Duffy.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

Frank B. Davenport, of Wilkes-Barre, received the following letter from his cousin, who is a gunner on board the Badger:

On Board U. S. S. Badger, on the Block-ade off Neuvitas, Cuba. Neuvitas, Cuba, July 15, 1898.

Dear Cousin: I den't know when this will reach you, as we are thoroughly cut off from the rest of the world. We have seen only one of our own boats for over a week, but can see land all the time. This place we are at (Neuvitas) is on the northeast end of the island. It is a large seaport. We are the only vessel on the blockade here.

You will have to excuse this writing : 8 there is a big sea or and the waves are oming up over the bow of our ship whose deck stands thirty-six feet above water.
We are plowing our way back and forth
through it at lifteen knots an hour, so we
get full benefit. We have to stand gun
watch now every night. Last, night I stood by a gun eight hours and tonight six hours. I tell you it is not much fun; it is hard to keep awake. We have six sea sick men on the ship cut of %52 and considering the sea that is on it is a very small number, but more will catch it to night. I expect every time we roll the muzzle of our big guns will dip in the water. It has rained here from 10 to 29 times every day and very hard, too, but the sun dries it up in about ten min-utes. It was only 132 in the shade here the other day. Yours, W. E. Davenport.

Dispatches from Key West to Monday's papers bring the intelligence of the bombardment and evacuation of Neuvitas. The capture is, according to the dispatches, due to the work of the Badger and Prairie. The Badger has been particularly active lately, having captured three prize ships coming out of the Spanish harbor and took them to Dry Tortugas.

"The body of J. Augustus Schmidt. the young soldier who died of typhoid fever at Chickamauga on Wednesday, was laid at rest in Hazle cemetery yesterday afternoon, covered with the beautiful starry banner under which he was ready to fight, with the roll of muffled drum and subdued note of the funeral dirge, followed by thousands of friends and fellow citizens, the emains were borne to the silent city of the dead, and tenderly laid to rest in the narrow earthly home," says yesterday's Hazleton Sentinel. "It was one of the saddest and at the same time grandest funeral pageants ever witnessed in this city, a fitting tribute to a brave young patriot, whose life had been cut short by disease just as he had offered it on the altar of his country. He had not expected this end to his career when he shouldered his gun and went with the Ninth regiment from Wilkes-Barre to Mt. Gretna and later to Chickamauga. He was ready to risk death on the battlefield for his country's sake, but it came sooner and in another form and cut him down in the line of duty. His funeral was attended by thousands of people from all towns in this end of the country, who gathered to pay a tribute of respect to the young soldier. It has been many years since Hazleton was the scene of such an outpouring of people at a funeral and perhaps never before did the town display such a general aspect of ourning for one of its residents. As a military funeral it was a splendid spectacle, showing the feeling of sorrow at the death of a soldier, and the pride in his patriotism, which led him to respond to his country's call in the time of danger."

Ninth regiment have died at Chickamauga from typhoid fever. For the past few days the division hospital there has been crowded and it was impossible to send any patients from the Ninth, thus compelling the sick men o remain in their tents. Colonel Dougherty tried to get another tent for the use of the hospital, but was in formed that the Ninth had its full quota of canvas. To overcome this difficulty Colonel Dougherty ordered the headquarters mess tent to be taken down and added to the hospital. This will give the Ninth considerable more space. Surgeon Weaver says that efforts are being made to get one of the big mess tents owned by Company B or D stored at Chattanooga and Wilkes-Barre, and use it for the dispensary, the present tents being used exclusively for cots. This will give room for thirty-two patients and will be the means of keeping the Ninth's sick near their own quarters. The total number reported sick in the Ninth is as follows: In division hospital, 25; in quarters, 90; total, 115.

Up to date eight members of the

MORE TROOPS FOR MILES.

The First Ohio Cavalry to Je Sent to Porto Rico.

Washington, Aug. 3,-The First Ohio cavalry, now at Tampa, will form part of the next expedition to be sent to the assistance of General Miles in Porto Rico.

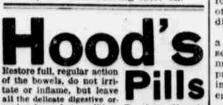
Secretary Alger and Adjutant Genral Corbin accompanied Major General Wade to the White House during the day. While it is reported that the call was merely a personal one, it is understood there was some consultation as to the expedition, which General Wade is to command, for Porto

Secretary Long and Atorney General Griggs also spent some time with the president on department details, but stopped long enough to refer to the prospective Spanish reply.

AN INJUNCTION GRANTED.

An injunction was granted yesterday by Judge Archbald to restrain Becker Bros., the West Side cigarmakers, or the agents or servants from using the label of the Cigarmakers' International union of America or any counterfeit or imitation thereof, until further or-

der of court. The equity suit praying for the in junction was begun last week by Atorney E. C. Newcomb, representing A. C. Houch, president of the Scranton branch of the union. The case will ome up for final hearing later on.



The Royal in the highest grade baking powd hown. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other bread.



STORIES OF THE DAY.

How Ex-Senator Ransom Was Extricated From Abstraction.

Former Minister to Mexico Ranson was at the house a few days ago talk-ing about his experiences in Mexico, says the Washington Times. After the minister left the cloakroom one of the members said:

"Did you ever talk to the minister when his mind has been occupied with business?" and without waiting for a reply the member continued: "I did. I met him soon after his return from Mexico, and after we shook hands he said:

'How is your sister, Frank?" " 'She is well,' I replied.

"The minister's mind then returned to some business for five minutes and then he said:

'How is your sister, Frank?' as before, I replied that she was well. Five minutes later he raised his eyes from some papers and remarked "'Ch. Frank, how is your sister?' thought the conversation was becoming rather monotonous, and to change it I answered that she was very ill. "'Bless me, you don't say so, am sorry to hear it, Frank."

"He returned to his papers again for another five minutes, and, hang me if he didn't turn around and say: 'Frank, how is your sister?' first I thought he was guying me, but, looking at him sharply, I realized he had forgotten the conversation and I

answered sadly, 'She is dead.' "'Why, man, you don't mean it!' he exclaimed, jumping from his seat and extending his hand in a most sympathetic manner, adding, 'This is dreadful. When did it happen? Tell me all about it.'

"'Why,' I replied, 'I killed her just now. When I came in your office I told you she was well twice; then I told you she was very ill, and that didn't impress you. So, for your benefit I have just killed her." The old man looked at me for a mo

ment and then replied: "'You must pardon me, Frank, 1 was thinking about these papers."

MUST DIVIDE AGAIN.

A correspondent of the London Spectator tells this story to illustrate the biting humor of the late Charles Pel-Villiers: "The anecdote," he ham says, "must be reproduced with unorthographic exactness. Half its point would be lost if it were translated into the Queen's English. Mr. Villiers had been asking a Radical elector to support him. 'Yes, I'll support you. But, Willars, we must have a diwision of property" 'Certainly,' replied the diplomatic candidate. 'I should be diplomatic candidate. I should be quite in favor of such a measure. But I am afraid that if property is divided there will not be enough or you and me and the rest of us.' After a momentary embarrassnent the cheerful and resourceful Socialist hit on a rem-'Why, then, Willars, we must divide again!

AN OFFICIAL MISTAKE.

Several congressmen are poking fur at Representative Richardson, of Tenesee, over a discovery made in the first volume of his work on "The Mes-sages of the Presidents." In his sketch of President Washington Mr Richardson, referring to his marriage says he married a "widow lady." As a specimen of tautology this is about as striking an example as can be found. If the government ever gives the plates of this work to Mr. Richardson so he can issue is privately he will probably have this particular tage revised.

LIBRETTO BY SHAKESPEARE. They used to tell this awful story of Ard' i, the famous e nauctor who came over to America some years be-

fore his death in the big Mapleson opera company: He joined a coaching party and visited Stratford-on-Avon. They showed him where Shakespeare had lived. He asked who Shakespeare "Why," exclaimed one of his friends, "Shakespeare wrote 'Hamlet, 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'Othello,' 'Macbeth, A Midsummer Night's Dream' and-"Ah, yes!" broke in Arditi, "I know Ze libr-r-ettist!"

PUZZLED THE PASTOR.

Many years ago, when Hon. Joseph Marsden lived in Hawaii, he attended church on Sunday morning in Hilo. Mr. Marsden was then noted for his skill in legerdemain, says the Pacific Commercial Advertiser. When Dr. — ed as passed around the contribution bag miles. at a Sunday service Mr. Marsden held up a ten-dollar gold piece between his thumb and forefinger and so that Dr. could plainly see it. He then placed his hand over the bag, palmed the gold piece, and dropped in a silver -- returned to the table with his collection

After the service he emptied the bag table, but could not find the ten-dollar gold piece. He shook th bag repeatedly, turned over the small pile of contributions, got down on the floor and looked under the table, walked down the aisle, looking closely at the cracks in the floor, felt in his own pockets fearing that he had made som mistake and went home wondering at the strange loss of the gold piece. Some time afterward the deceiver quietly sent the gold piece to the

AN OBJECT LESSON.

As a child Queen Victoria was noted for her independent spirit and for her frankness in confessing an error. The following anecdote, told by the author "The Private Life of the Queen," displays both of these traits:

When a little girl she was taken on visit to Earl Fitzwilliam's family seat in Yorkshire. Wet weather had made the paths very slippery, and the princess, who was ahead of the walking party was warned by the garden-er that the paths were "very slape." ganism in perfect condition. Try them. 21 cents "Slape! slape! What's slape?" ex-Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass claimed the princess, not understand-"Slape! slape! What's slape?" ex-

ing the local dialect, and imitating the abrupt speech of her grandfather, George III.

The gardener explained, but the selfreliant princess started again on her walk, and fell down in the mud. "Now your royal highness," said the earl, 'understands what 'slape' means." "Yes," answered the princess, as she picked herself up, "and I shall never forget it again."

HE KNEW IT ALL. Professor William James, of Harvard, says the Boston Herald, has been telling how he passed an exami-

nation in anatomy before the late Dr. Holmes. The first question put to him "Oh, well, if you know that you know everything," said Dr. Holmes, cheer-fully. "Let's talk about something clse. How are all your people at

HE DIDN'T MIND.

The fact that Dr. Creighton, the lord bighop of London, rolled and smoked 19 cigarettes the other day while talking with a newspaper man, recalls the story of the big burly bishop and the little curate in the compartment of a railway car. "You will not mind my smoking, will you?" said his lordship. 'Not if your lordship doesn't mind by being sick," submissively replied the little curate."

FLIES' FAVORITE TIPPLE.

Investigations of a Bartender Indicate That It Is Good Fresh Beer. From the Hartford Courant.

A bartender of this city has spent many of his spare moments lately in studying the tastes of flies, and he has ome to the conclusion that they love intoxicants and delight in becoming intoxicated. He says that he has seen whole armies of flies intoxicated in his All flies that are found in the sa-

loon, the bartender said, are usually about the bar or on the ceiling over the bar, and usually all other parts of a saloon are without the pests. This caused the bartender who tells the story to investigate why the flies preferred the vicinity of the bar to other parts of the room. He claims to have put a quantity of different kinds of liquors and beer on the bar for the benefit of the flies in the room. Pretty soon the bar was all covered with flies, and from the observations of the bartender beer was their favorite drink. They seemed to have a prefdrink. erence for the foamy beer, too, for they partook of it more liberally than they did of any of the other samples that were placed on the bar. The gin. whiskey and wine and other spirituous liquors which were put out for their henefit were not patronized very liberally, and as soon as the form had disappeared from the beer it was noticed that the flies would leave and go to other beer that contained foam. After the Cles had partaken of the

liquors for some time without being disturbed they flew from the bar to the ceiling over the bar and the bartender thought he noticed evidences of intoxication about them. peared less active than before they drark the liquor, and there were more of them on the ceiling. To distinguish the flies which had drank of the beer from the other flies he threw white powder over many of them as they lay on the ceiling asleep. They were disturbed by this action and left the ceiling, but soon returned to it, and for several hours they remained in the same place on the celling sleeping off

the jags. After the flies had slept off the effects of the liquor they again returned to the bar, and the celling soon becam: clear of the white backs and the bar was covered with them. The bartender gave them another treat, but this time he only put out beer, stale beer without a 'head' and some fresh drawn beer. The fresh drawn beer was given the preference, and it was covered with powdered-back flies in a short time. After the flies had filled up a second time they again went to the ceiling, where they remained. At the time they were watched by the bartender, and his experiments led him to believe that flies are users of intoxicants to excess and that they delight in getting drunk.

MEDICAL HEROES UNDER FIRE Daring Adventure in the Field Dur-

ing the Late War in India. From the Lancet.

When the medical history of the last var in India is written it will prove interesting reading. There were many difficulties overcome and hardships endured with the usual element of danger. A good instance of this was when General Woodhouse was wounded early in the war. A bullet struck him in the thigh, passed down below the knee, broke into pieces, and lodged. The Roentgen ray apparatus revealed the exact conditions and it was determined to extract the pieces. In the middle of the operation, artificial light being used, the Afridis crawled up and suddenly blazed into the tent, sending thirteen shots through the canvas. Now that might have been a very disturbing circumstance and apt to interfere with the perfect application of the antiseptic form of surgery. And what happened? Nothing. The operation went on and was successfully completed as if there was no Afridi within 100

As usual we had many examples of great personal bravery and devotion to duty in the midst of danger. Surgeon Captain Beyts arrested hemorrhage under a hot fire, and Sir William Lockhart, speaking of the incident, said that no one ever better merited the reward of the Victoria Cross than he. He got nothing; but this is another story. Another medical officer

TWO REMARKABLE CASES. I have been an intense sufferer from Eczema for five years. I tried medicines, four doctors, one a specialist in skin diseases, with no improvement, and setting me almost frantic with dreadful itching. After using three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and one box of CUTICURA SALVE, I was completely cured.

GEO. A. LOWE, 207 Market St., Phil., Pa.

GEO, A. LOWE, 907 Market St., FRII., Fa.

I had Eczema for seven years, and my scalp
was in a bad state. Three inches of my back
was covered with a dry scab. The itching was
so bad I thought it would drive me mad. I
tried all remedies, but could not getcured. I
used five bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, five
cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and five boxes of
CUTICURA SALVE, and I was completely cured.
C. LONG, 325 Wilton Ave., Toronto, Can.

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Holmes. The first question put to him was as to the nerves at the base of the brain. It so happened that Professor James was well up in that subject, and he promptly gave an exhaustive reply. Tailor-Made Blouse Suits

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greatly distinguished himself, Surgeon Lieutenant Hugo. Lieutenant Ford was dangerously

ounded in the shoulder. The bullet cut the artery and he was bleeding to death when Surgeon-Lieutenant V Hugo came to his aid. The fire was too hot to permit of lights being used. There was no cover of any sort. It was at the bottom of the cup. Nevertheless, the surgeon struck a match at the peril of his life and examined the yound. The match went out amid a splutter of bullets which kicked up the dust all around, but by its uncertain light he saw the nature of the injury The officer had already fainted from loss of blood. The doctor seized the artery and, as no other ligature was forthcoming he remained under fire for three hours, holding a man's life between his finger and tnumb. When at length it seemed that the enemy had broken into the camp he picked up the still unconscious officer in his arms, and without relaxing his hold bore him to a place of safety. His arm was for many hours paralyzed from cramp with the effects of the exertion of compressing the artery.

RUBBER WARSHIPS.

They Have Great Advantages Over Vessels of Iron.

From the Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

An Ohio man has come to the front vith a singular request. He wants Uncle Sam to build his warships of rubber. The Ohio man thinks it would be a good thing, and there are reasons for believing that his sanguine views have some substantial backing. Suppose the new battle ship Catoutchous, for instance, stumbles on the enemy in mid-ocean or in midsummer. The dastardly foe at once opens fire on her at short range. The first shot misses her The second strikes her squarely amidships and bounding back carries away the dastardly enemy's high smoke stack, his cook's galley and all the captain's official bric-a-brac. If there is third shot it may not strike the Cauotchous so squarery. If it takes a glancing blow it is likely to fly into the air to such a tremendous height that when it returns its momentum will be sufficient to carry it down the enemy's open hatchway and straight through his copper sheathed bilge cellar. If he survives these set-backs-rebound backs-he may foolishly attempt to ram our rubber pride of the seas. What will be the consequence? The more forcible the blow the more shocking the rebound. A sixteen knot collision of this character would undoubtedly fling the enemy back with such force that it would be quite characteristic of him to land-if there can be any landing in mid-ocean-wrong side up, a position which may be classed among the most embarrassing of marine situations. And all this without a shot being fired by the defenders of our

Then take the case of the elasticated ram, Rubberneck. An ingenious ontrivance could enable her to suddenly stretch out her ramming department and strike the enemy a solar plexus when he least expected it. And the very impact of her blow would at once cause her to rebound to a point of perfect safety.

Then think of the extra number of troops the rubber warship could carry by a little judicious stretching. If she struck a rock she would simply bound away. If she grounded herself all that would be necessary would be too loosen few of the internal joints and girders that hold her elastic sides apart, when she would at once partially collapse herself free.

Oh ,that Ohio man isn't such a wildeyed dreamer as certain envious east-ern editors profess to believe him, A rubber warship is something tangible than a mere stretch of imag-

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