

PREPARED FOR THE VISITORS

EXCURSIONISTS WILL BE WELL CARED FOR.

Conveyances Arranged for to Carry the Visitors from the Railroad to the Camp—Another Straw Which Indicates That the Regiment Will Not Soon Be Mustered Out of the Service—Some Don'ts for Today's Visitors to the Camp to Keep in Mind.

Special to the Scranton Tribune. Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., Oct. 7.—Acting Regimental Adjutant David J. Davis is a busy man these days, because, besides his regular duties, he has been looking after the details of the Saturday excursion on this camp line. He has just received a letter from Colonel H. M. Botes notifying him of the time the excursion train will leave Scranton and when it will reach the sidings midway between Middletown and Highspire.

Colonel Botes also wanted the newspaper correspondents here to let it be known that the boys want most, Adjutant Davis suggests that no delicacies be brought. Anything else in the line of eatables will be welcome, and incidentally some tobacco.

Adjutant Davis is arranging it so that there will be an ample number of vehicles on hand to bring the visitors to camp, and a brigade dress parade may be held—if not, a regiment dress parade.

Sergeant T. H. Miles has prepared a fine musical programme. After the disagreeable weather and the equinoctial storms which have prevailed for the past few days, a change, sudden as it is desirable, set in Wednesday night after rains and yesterday morning, when the boys rolled out of their bunks, the sky was cloudless and a strong fresh breeze was blowing straight from the Polar star.

Blankets and all articles of clothing have been put outside to be thoroughly aired and dried, and not two per cent of the men could be found in their tents. Everybody wants the sunshine and the fresh air. Company drills were held this morning, and immediately afterwards the companies fell in to erect their wooden kitchens.

PREPARING FOR VISITORS.

Captains, lieutenants, sergeants, corporals, privates, you cannot tell one from the other. They are all at work and we cannot hear anything save the blows of the hammer, the axe, and the adz, and the steady grind of the saw. The Thirteenth's camp is a hive of industry, and not an idle man can be seen in any direction. The cause of this is two-fold—an anxiety to get the covered kitchens in readiness as soon as possible, and a desire to show the friends from home a camp ideal for its neatness and its general good order.

As another reliable indication that the Thirteenth will be held in service for some time, a three months' issue of stationery for the line and the staff officers was received yesterday evening and given out today by Commissary Sergeant Alfred Normser. The amount issued to the quarters up to and including Dec. 31. This, of course, simply means that the boys stand a very slim chance of eating their Christmas dinners at home.

Applications for discharge are now being made out, and presented for approval, by many members of the regiment who have wives, children or parents at home dependent on their earnings. It is expected that it will be known before the regiment leaves here whether such applications will be favorably acted upon by the war department.

THEY LOOK LIKE GHOSTS.

It is inexplicable to most of the men here why many patients who have been away on sick furloughs are returned here even while they are still seriously ill. Several cases have come under your correspondent's attention in which men were discharged from the hospitals and returned to their companies as fit for duty against all the laws of common sense and decency. They were but the ghosts of men, the shadows of their former selves, and still they were pronounced all right and placed back to their regular duty. Next to this gross (or refined) species of cruelty is to be reckoned that of compelling sick men to return to camp before they are one-fifth cured.

A glaring example of this kind has been noticed in the Thirteenth this week—that of Private Benjamin Franklin Smith, of F. He was taken sick at Camp Alger several months ago, and was taken to the division hospital. He was discharged later on, but when the regiment moved to Dunham Loring, he had to be taken once more to the division hospital. Then, when he had slightly recovered, a thirty-day sick furlough was given him. At the end of that time he returned, and presented an appearance which certainly would have warranted his detention in a good hospital for two more months. He remained here for a few days trying to walk as best he could through the company streets. The rest of this pitiful tale is short and simple—a relapse set in. He was taken to division hospital once more.

GOSSIP OF CAMP.

A leave of absence for seven days has been granted to Captain E. D. Fellows, of F. A late order directs that a man shall have five full nights in bed between tours of guard duty. Sergeant James Lovelace, of H, is detailed for special duty at the general commissary. Homer Warner, of Scranton, is visiting his brother, Private Charles Warner, of D. Mrs. W. O. Lathrop, who for the past week has been here visiting her husband, Corporal Lathrop, of A Company, left for her home in Scranton last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Rihardt, of Great Bend, are in camp visiting their son, Musician William Rihardt. First Sergeant James Rafter, of C Company, was called home on account of the serious illness of his mother, who is suffering from an attack of diphtheria. The boys of C bade him a warm good-bye, and hoped that the speedy recovery of his mother would enable him to return soon. Dr. Plum and wife and R. F. Wang, of Hawley, paid a visit to the members of E Company this morning. First Sergeant Parry and Wagoner Martin Godwin, of H, returned last night from a seven-day furlough. J. Harrington, of Montrose, is visiting his son, Lieutenant J. C. Harrington, of G Company. Sergeant Paul de Paschalis, of C, returned to brigade commissary, returned to camp yesterday evening. He

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar. Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

went home on account of the illness of his son, Paul, who had to undergo an operation for an abscess which had formed on the side of the neck.

George Stuckart, of F, formerly an efficient and popular member of the hospital corps before regimental hospitals were abolished some months ago, is receiving congratulations from his many friends in the regiment. He has just put on the corporal's stripes.

Private Bert Evans, of F, who was slightly indisposed for a few days, was today discharged from the regimental dispensary.

Rev. Dr. Robinson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Jefferson avenue, and Attorney Thomas F. Wells called to see their friends and acquaintances in the regiment Wednesday afternoon.

Private Camp, of G, returned to his company last night after an absence of seventeen days. He had a seven-day furlough, which had to be extended ten days more on account of illness.

Corporal William R. Newman, of F, returned from sick furlough last evening.

Quartermaster Sergeant Culver, Company Clerk Carr and Privates J. J. Clark, Irving White, William Griffiths, Colvin Mauer, Llewellyn Parry, Albert Hecker, Emil Mason and Henry Kellerman, of A, left for home today on a week's furlough.

Corporal Lewis Carter and Privates Cummings, Carpenter, Webster, Keith, Bolton, Pittock, Wilson and Shamp, of the same company, returned from furlough Wednesday night.

Jacob Schaeffer, of Scranton, was called to camp yesterday for the purpose of bringing home his son, Color Guard John J. Schaeffer, of D, who has been sick for the past two weeks. Both left camp last night.

Quartermaster Sergeant G. C. Rodgers, of H, has received from home a consignment of Clark & Snover tobacco.

Private Baxter, of G, has left for his home at East Branch, Susquehanna county, in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of his wife.

Mrs. William Maynard, of Haledale, is visiting his nephew, Private William Kinney, of G.

Private Walter Gough and James O'Boyle, of A Company, returned last night from a thirty-day sick furlough.

DON'T FOR VISITORS.

Owing to the fact that there will be in camp Saturday many Scranton visitors who have never been in such a place before, or having been, have forgotten that ought and ought not to be done. The Tribune correspondent would like to address to intending visitors the following resume of camp etiquette in the form of a few don'ts:

Don't bring any pies—the boys have forgotten how to eat them.

Don't ask the boys to give you their old clothes as souvenirs—they have none other.

Don't ask the boys for the grounds here—they do not belong to them.

Don't request the presence of an army mule pack—the mule might "kick."

Don't ask the boys "is it cold enough for you nights?"—you might get killed.

Don't bring any looking glasses along—you might scare some of the boys.

Don't present anybody with a cake of soap—it might be taken as an insult.

Don't bring any pork or beans with you for your friends—unless you are reckless and your life insured.

Don't look into the tents at meal time as though you were saying "I want to see the animals feed"—the boys hate personalities and are bashful.

Don't say that you wish you were going to Cuba—somebody might not believe you. Richard J. Bourke.

WILL GO TO PHILADELPHIA

Pennsylvania Troops to Take Part in Peace Jubilee Demonstration at Philadelphia—Will Be Part of Provisional Brigade.

By Associated Press. Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., Oct. 7.—The event today at Camp Meade was the review of the Second army corps in honor of Governor Hastings.

The executive with a party of friends, which included members of his staff and other state officers, reached here by special train at 2 o'clock and were met by General Graham and staff and escorted to corps headquarters. After greetings, General Graham with his distinguished visitors went to the parade ground, one mile north of headquarters, where the review was held.

The review lasted until after 5 o'clock. This event was also witnessed by a large party of Philadelphia officials, who came here to see General Graham about taking the corps to the Quaker city on the occasion of the peace jubilee. It is likely General Graham and staff and the First division, under General Young, will attend. This division includes all the Pennsylvania regiments.

Chief Surgeon Girard reports typhoid fever rapidly disappearing and that he found it rather difficult to find any new cases of typhoid suspects for the past few days. He sent 120 patients to Philadelphia this afternoon on two trains, which were run one hour apart. The first carried forty-eight and the second seventy-two. Only such cases were sent as could not be cured during the next two weeks.

Private Fly, Company D, First Rhode Island, was struck by a trolley car and injured. Corporal Langworthy, Company C, Thirty-fifth Michigan, who was too sick to be moved to Philadelphia, was taken to the St. Clair infirmary, Harrisburg, this afternoon.

General Graham will send 10,500 troops to Philadelphia to attend the peace jubilee. Instead of sending the First division he will make up a provisional division composed of the four Pennsylvania regiments.

The Third Connecticut, Two Hundred and Second New York, Thirty-fifth Michigan, First Maryland, Ninth Ohio, colored battalion, First Massachusetts, Second Tennessee and First Missouri. The troops will be in command of General Graham, who will be accompanied by his entire staff.

The soldiers will start from Camp Meade on the evening of the 26th and leave Philadelphia the day following the parade. It is thought the movement of the troops should will begin before the jubilee, but this will hardly interfere with General Graham's plans.

The brigading of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania, Twenty-first New York, New York and First Rhode Island was completed today and the brigade ordered to move to below Middletown. The officers at headquarters received their pay this morning and the Ninth Ohio this afternoon. This completes the pay for the corps for August and September.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered. Eggs are sold by the natives at a cost of 3 cents each; milk, 10 cents for a twelve-ounce bottle.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

LIFE OF SOLDIERS AT PORTO RICO

DESCRIBED IN A LETTER FROM VICTOR H. PINKNEY.

They Fare Well Now in the Matter of Rations—Manner in Which the Soldiers Were Received When They Entered the Porto Rican Villages—Sickness Seems to Be Slightly on the Increase—Country Is Very Beautiful, Inviting and Productive.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Las Marias, Porto Rico, Oct. 16.—"Pray now for nothing, since there is no escape to mortals from predestined calamity," so wrote the Greek Aristocrat Sophocles. In these words he expressed the sentiment of the men of Company G, Eleventh infantry, of the other companies, but little can be said, inasmuch as some twenty miles separates us, and the only news we hear from them is when the teams arrive with rations from Mayaguez. Then the stories are so conflicting that we generally arrive at the conclusion that the teamsters are all tremendous.

Our vocabulary fails us, so we'll leave the space blank. During the past three days we've had issues of rice, mashing potatoes (real ones), genuine bacon, Hamburg steak with fried onions and potatoes, pork and beans, fish hash and bread. Thus we've decided that we'll no more pray or grumble, because to him who waits well the things surely come. When a person lives on hard-tack and scant rations for an indefinite period, gets wet through to the skin daily, marches up steep mountain paths under the scorching rays of a tropical sun, etc., he is somewhat agreeable with that ancient writer who says: "For when a person loses the pleasures of life I do not consider him to live, but look upon him as the living dead."

Now, however, we have dry quarters, get good food, good water, only drill one hour daily and have no marches, therefore, to longer feel that we have lost the pleasures of life. Why, we've even had one pound of tobacco issued to us on credit! It's queer what marvellous powers this famous weed possesses. It acts like a hypnotic on a soldier to realize that his heart has again commenced beating.

SORELY TEMPTED. There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

There are times, however, when one wishes that it were possible to be as successful as England in her policy of "grab." For instance, when you gaze upon a basket of fresh eggs, or some bottles of new milk, and at the same time three hands are in the air, pockets, feel nothing, and then think of the two months' pay due you for services rendered.

Connolly and Wallace 127 and 129 WASHINGTON AVENUE.

Kid Gloves

The new fall importations are all in. We have the largest and best line we have ever shown. We sell only good gloves that will give you the wear and service you have a right to expect.

- At \$1.00—Two and three clasp real lamb skin gloves, with neat embroidered backs. Positively the very best one dollar glove ever placed on a counter.
At \$1.00—Real Lamb Pique Gloves, with two-clasp fastener, in gold, browns, tans and English reds, especially suitable for street, driving or cycling wear.
At \$1.00—Real Undressed Mocha Gloves that fit the hand properly and will wear well, in black, tau, grey and red shades.
At \$1.25—Our "Sovereign" and "Savoy" Gloves, with ideal fastener, real kid gloves, with pique finish; in fact our regular \$1.50 grades at a special price.
At \$1.50—"H. T. E. Jouvin." The name is enough to recommend this glove, of which we are sole agents for Scranton. They are made of real kid skins, with three-clasp fastener and come in all the known colors. The best fitting and best wearing kid glove ever placed before a customer.
At \$1.75—Fancy shades of "H. T. E. Jouvin," with a more expensive embroidery on back, such colors as olive, blue, green, bluet, etc., to match the fall gowns.
At \$2.00—"H. T. E. Jouvin" in especially fine and light weight selected skins, in black, tans, modes and browns, with fancy embroidery. The very highest grade glove produced.

Special sale and exhibition at Glove Dept. during the present week.

Connolly & Wallace, 127 and 129 Washington Avenue.

MERCHANT TAILORING. Fall Draperies. Our line of Drapery Fabrics is now complete and embraces the choicest designs in Foreign and Domestic stuffs ever shown in Scranton. Oriental colors are predominant. We have some rare color effects in Bagdad Portiers, Kelim Curtains and Domestic Tapestries To be used either as a Curtain or Couch Cover.



Compare our garments with others. Look at the workmanship and fit. When you have done this you will realize that our low prices are REALLY low.

W. J. DAVIS, 213 Wyoming Ave., Arcade Building.

WILLIAMS & McANULTY, CARPETS, WALL PAPER, LACE CURTAINS. See Our New Dresden Point de Callais Brussels and Irish Point Lace Curtains.

LACKAWANNA LUMBER CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GANG SAWED PENNA. WHITE HEMLOCK AND HARDWOOD LUMBER. Bill Timber cut to order on short notice. Hardware Mine Rails sawed to uniform lengths constantly on hand. Peeled Hemlock Prop Timber promptly furnished.

BROWN or BLACK THREE DIMENSIONS. The kind that is fully guaranteed. By that we mean you can have another, but without cost if it does not give entire satisfaction. CONRAD, 305 Lacka, Avenue SELLS THEM AT \$3.00. Prepare for a rainy day by buying a MACKINTOSH. GILLETTE BROS., 227 Washington Avenue. Just received a stock of LADIES' AND MEN'S MACKINTOSH COATS that we can sell at one-half their value. All first quality goods.

After the Fever

Little Girl Was Weak and Could Not Eat—Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Her Appetite and Strength—Eczema Disappearing.

"My little girl was sick for several months with typhoid fever, and after she got over it she was weak and did not eat. My husband got her a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, saying it would make her eat and give her strength—and it did. She had taken it only a short time when she was well and strong. Eczema, which she has been suffering with for some time because she was so weak and thin, but now is fat and healthy. I am giving her Hood's Sarsaparilla now for eczema and the trouble is fast disappearing. My husband has taken it for rheumatism and it has done him good." Mrs. CLINTON B. COPE, Buckingham Valley, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Price, \$1; six for \$5.