#### PROTEST AGAINST REPEAL OF THE ACT

SCRANTON JOINS WITH PHILA-DELPHIA BOARD.

Committee Appointed by the Scranton Organization Has Framed a Resolution Urging the Legislature Not to Remove from the Statute Books the Law Known as the Fellow Employe's Liability Act-Resolution Will Be Forwarded to the Local Members of the Legislature.

At Monday night's meeting of the board of trade a communication was received from the Philadelphia board of trade asking the Scranton board to join in the protest against the passage of the bill repealing the fellow employe's liability act.

The law at present exonerates an employer from responsibility for an injury to his employe that results from the negligence of a fellow employe The bill now before the legislature contemplates the repeal of that law by placing employes on the same footing

with outside parties. The board discussed the bill at length and when it was seen that the unanimous sentiment was against the annulling of the present act a motion prevailed to refer the matter to committee on legislation and taxes with

This committee of which R. H. Patterson is chairman and James H. Torrey secretary, met yesterday and drafted the following resolution, as ex-

pressive of the board's position: Whereas, The attention of this board has been called to a bill before the leg-islature, entitled "An act to give all employes of any person, firm, company or corporation, doing business in this state, the same rights as are now en-joyed by persons not so employed," and Whereas, In the opinion of this board the purpose and effect of the said bill, if enacted, would be to disturb the law, as it has been established upon prin-ciples of equity and justice for a great many years, and would be adverse to an enlightened public policy, and would tend to discourage the extension of in-dustries already established and to prevent the introduction of new industries

and the investment of capital in this state, therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of this board the best interests of the commonwealth require that the said bill should not be passed, and that the law, as now established by the decisions of the courts, should not be disturbed.

Resolved, That the secretary be, and he is hereby instructed to communicate this action of the board to the mem-bers of the legislature from this county, with the request that they do all in their power to prevent the passage of

The resolution will be entered upon the minutes as having been adopted by the board and forwarded to our

legislators in Harrisburg.

#### SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Mrs. Mary E. Price Has Begun Proceedings Against Lehigh Valley.

Mrs. Mary E. Price, of Easton, has begun a suit against the Lehigh Valdeath of her husband, the late Daniel E. Price. The latter was the engineer who was injured in the head-on collision on the "Mountain cut-off" November 10,1898, when a runaway train dashed into Price's engine and he died four days later.

Mrs. Price, who has four young children whose ages range from one to ten years, claims that the engineer of the runaway train was incompetent for several reasons.

#### DATES FOR INSPECTION.

Set by Major W. S. Millar, Inspector of the Third Brigade, N. G. P. Major W. S. Millar, inspector of the

Third brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, announced the dates yesterday upon which he will begin his inspections of the various companies comprising the brigade. On April 10 he will begin the inspection of the Seventh regiment and

on May 1 the inspection of the Eleventh regiment. The inspection is to be completed by June 15.

#### MURDERER HAS CONFESSED.

It Is Alleged That Jacob Neunicz Has Admitted His Guilt.

It is said that Jacob Neunicz, the alleged murderer of John Granowski, has confessed his guilt. Neunicz was arrested last Saturday at Priceburg by several will known detectives and constables on the strength of information



without ever finding the precious metal. Often the most precious things of life are found only after infinite exertion and discouraging search. Many a man and woman looking valuly for health almost drops by the wayside before the golden means of relief is at last discovered.

means of relief is at last discovered.

"About tweive years ago," says O. S. Copenhaver, Esq., of Moupt Union, Huntington Co., Pa., "I was suddenly taken with a pain in the pit of my stomach which was so violent I could not walk straight. It would grow more severe until it caused waterbrash and vemiting of a slimy yellow matter. I consulted a physician and he toid me I had a form of dysprpsis, and treated me for about six months with but little beacht. I still kept getting so weak I could scarcely walk.

"I then tried another physician and he told me my liver was out of order and that I had indigesion. He gave me a treatment and I got some better but only for a short time. I then tried another one who said I had chronte indigestion, ulceration of the hints of the stomach torpid liver and kidney affection. He treated me for more than a year and I full south better but it did not last.

"I then took to using several widely advertised patent medicines, using several widely advertised patent medicines, using his "Golden Medical Discovery," and the "Pleanant Pellets," and in two menths time I was feeling better than I had for years before. Evan truthfully say Dr. Pierce's medicines old me more good than any I had ever taken.

If you are one of those discouraged

If you are one of those discouraged ones in the long and weary search for health, write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. V. He will send you friendly advice that will not cost you one cent.

For constination, nothing is equal to become because Pelisto.

at the county fall here. Every person connected with the case either directly or indirectly are claiming the honor of having captured the alleged murderer, with the possible exception of Muller and Neunicz, him-The confession is supposed to have been made to 'Squire Gilboy, of Duryea, who gave him a hearing and held him for trial in the Luzerne county courts. The crime was committed at Duryea, Oct. 31, 1896.

#### RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Paris a Strong Advocate of It.

Washington, March 22.-Henry Pear-

ree, president of the American Chainber of Commerce of Paris, has had talks with Ambassador Cambon, of France, and Mr. Kasson, special reciprocity commissioner, regarding the Franco-American reciprocity treaty now in course of negotiation, The American chamber at Paris represents those most directly connected with the trade between the two countries, the extensive producers, dealers, importers and exporters, mainly Americans, with some Frenchmen. To a man, Mr. Peartree says, they hope to see a broad and liberal policy of reciprocity between the two countries, as it is certain to devel-op a large American market in France. He points out that the present time is most opportune for such extension of trade, for the two-fold reason that the United States is reaching out to secure the markets of the world, and that the exposition of 1900 will afford an opportunity to show to France and

to all Europe what great resources the United States has in the way of production. Mr. Peartree expresses himself as hopeful of seeing a treaty realized out of the present negotiations, although

#### SECRETARY ALGER'S TRIP. Leaves for Cuba with a Party of

Friends. Washington, March 22,-Secretary Alger and a party of friends left here tonight for Savannah, Ga., on their way to Cuba. They occupied a special car on the train leaving over the Southern railway at 9.20 o'clock, which is scheduled to reach Savannah about 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. At the latter place the part will take the transport Ingalls, in which the voyage to Havana

will be made. The secretary's trip has two objects in view, first, to familiarize himself with existing conditions in Cuba, and second, to obtain a brief respite from the routine of office duties. Whether the trip will be extended beyond Havana will depend entirely upon circumstances that may hereafter develop. Those who accompany the secretary included the following: M. S. Smith, his business partner at Dertoit; A. M. Henry, his brother-in-law, and H. G. Meredith, of Detroit; Major George H. Hopkins, his military aide; Colonel W. D. Mann and Victor L. Mason, his

#### POLITICS FOR PORTO RICO.

private secretary.

A Republican Party Will Be Organized with American Platform.

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 22.-The leaders of the Radical party have deley railroad in the Northampton county courts for \$10,000 damages for the can platform. They will endeavor to unite all enemies. The platform will be submitted at a meeting to be held tomorrow and it will endorse the policy of President McKinley, will pledge fidelity to the American flag, hail the prospect of annexation to the United States, will express the belief that the Porto Rico courts can be trusted with the civil government of the island, but will express willingness to await the action of congress.

The platform will also favor free sufrage, public schools, reform in taxation, free trade with the United States, the establishment of a gold basis for the currency, the American system for the Judiciary and will pledge party to lend every effort towards civilization and to teach the inhabitants to become loyal to the United States,

## HAVANA QUIET TODAY.

Citizens Nervous, However-Gen. Brooke Reports No Trouble.

Havana, March 22.-Havana is quiet this morning. An example of the suppressed state of excitement prevailing occurred last night in the cafe of the Hotel Inglaterra. A thief stole two hats and ran away. The commotion which followed alarmed the crowd present, and many men immediately drew revolvers and started for the doors. The police, however, succeeded in quietly dispersing the assemblage.

Washington, March 22.-The war department has no information concerning the disturbances in Havana. It is said that General Brooke has not believed them to be of sufficient importance to report to the department. For that reason the troubles are not regarded as serious, and are not taken to mean that there is any revolt against the American government in the island, but simply disorders that might occur anywhere.

#### HOW CUBANS WERE COUNTED.

Gen. Brooke and Gen. Gomez Appointed a Joint Commission.

Washington, March 22,-The manner n which the number of troops in the Juban army was ascertained was ing in value from \$5 to \$20 are found through a joint commission appointed by General Brooke and General Gomez. The whole matter has been in charge of General Brooke, as are all affairs of the island, and he has not made any report to the war department regarding the payment to the Cuban troops. He will arrange all matters with Gen eral Carey, who went to Cuba for the purpose of making the payments.

Twenty-First Cavalry Under Orders. Philadelphia, March 22.—All the men needed for the Twenty-first Infantry and Third cavalry have been recruited by Major David Craigie, commanding the regular army recruiting barracks in this city. The Twenty-first, located at Piatts-burg, N. Y., is under order for the Phil-ippines and the Third cavalry now at Fort

Ethan Allan, Vermont, will probably depatrol duty in Cuba. Will Employ Additional Men. Lebanon, Pa., March 22.-Sheridan fur nace No. 1, for many years out of blast, went into operation today, giving employment to about 100 men, more than now

INSURE YOURSELF against the attacks of fevers, pneumonia and other serious and prostrating diseases by taking a few bottles of Hood's Sar-

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, cany 307 Lackawanna Ave., Scranton.

#### furnished by Joseph Muller, a prisoner | THIS SHELL GAME HAS MONEY IN IT

GOOD PROFIT IN DREDGING FOR CLAMS.

The Raw Material from Which Pearl Buttons Are Made-An Industry Which Has Increased Greatly of Recent Years Along the Mississippi River.

In the last few sessons along the Mississippi river a peculiar industry has assumed large proportions. In a number of towns between La Grange, Mo., and Lansing, Iowa, hundreds of men have been employed in the dredging and the preparing for market of what is commonly known as the mussel or clam shell. Heretofore they have been looked upon by all observers as practically useless, except as bric-abrac, but their use as material for buton making has made them a commod-

ty in commercial circles. Buttons, pins and other ornaments nade out of the shell of the Mississippi mussel are found in all parts of the world. The pearls which are found in these mussels are popular among jewelers, and some command handsome

The man dredging for shells has a large boat built especially for the purpose, which he allows to float down stream gently, while he rakes the bed of the river for the shells, all of which out of the water, tossing back those of no value and throwing the remainder n a basket. The shells are afterward boiled in large vessels on the banks of the river, then re-sorted and shipped there are many differences to be adto the markets, oftentimes by tons and

car loads. THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES. Of the thirty different varieties found in the Mississippi, there are two colors, white and pink. The white shells are the only ones used for buttonmaking, the pink having too many different shades, which could never be matched in color. The most numerous sort is known in the clam digger's parlance as "the nigger head." These are the best for the making of buttons; the shell is of only one shade of white and is very easily sorted. Another kind very similar to the 'nigger heads' known as "muckets." These are thick and opaque, and do not sustain a very high polish. In shape both resemble the salt water clam; the weight is about one-third of a pound. Out of a shell of this size can be made one dozen sixteen-line buttons, which ordi-narily sell for from 15 to 20 cents per dozen, so the value of the large-size mussel, after it has undergone the re-

fining process and the saws have made The highest price which the dredger eccives for the variety known as the 'nigger head" in the winter months is about 80 cents per hundredweight. The to procure on account of the ice. In all the dredgers along the river are at work, the price is often as low as 25

ents per hundredweight. The first varieties named grow in beds, which sometimes cover 400 to 500 acres and are from four to eight feet deep. They have no way of locomotion cided to organize a Republican party in and are compelled to stay in a place of creation. They multiply, one on top of feet of the surface of the water, at low water mark. The beds is always in deep water and in protected places such as the mouth of a bay or slough

THE SAND SHELL.

Another variety, known among clam diggers as the elite of the clam family is the "sand shell," which is not found in beds, but travels around on sandy beaches and sloping mud banks, and in the spawning season, which is May, it has the power to make itself buoyant and float off with the current. In shape it resmbles the ordinary long pocket book; in color it is on the outside yellow and ten different shades on the inner side. This varied color makes it difficult to sort the buttons made from the shell. Its shape and thickness is what makes it valuable. for there is little waste to it after the buttons have been sawed from it. This sort commands an average price of \$1.25 per hundredweight. Another sort is the "buckhorn," in shape very similar to the oyster, and of a dark brown color on the inside. The inside of this shell cannot be surpassed by any sea shell in beauty of colors. This shell is not found in beds, but lies scattered among other varities. The last sort used for button making is called the "butterfly," becaus of its shape, which is like the wing of a butterfly. It is very prettily marked on the outside. Over a background of dark yellow run black stripes to the outer edge of the shell, with dark dots between stripes. This shell is generally small, but thick and found, like the sand shell and busknorn, in small quantities.

FINE PEARLS SOMETIMES FOUND. The pearl buttons made from river clams surpass those made from sea shells, because they will not split, being of a solid formation. The prospects for the development of a great industry along the Mississippi are good. The supply for a constantly increasing market is almost inexhaustible, and already hundreds of men in the river towns have found easy employment in dredging for the shells.

Not only is there profit in gathering the shells, but occasionally pearls rang-

The "nigger head" in the mussels. variety is the one in which pearls are often found of rare beauty and shape.

The shape is either round, oval or saucer form, and in size they run from that of the head of a pin to a buckshot. The growth of the shell is very slow. At nine years it has the diameter of a dollar, which is the smallest sized shell marketed, and when matured it is the size of a man's hand. Those found in slack water, small streams of head water, are generally limy and brittle and cannot be used, having too much lime in the shell.

IN LARGE QUANTITIES.

The vast beds of mussel shells, from which the marketable ones are taken, abound from La Grange, Mo., north to Lansing, Iowa, the most noted bed being at New Boston, Iowa, from which more than 10,000 tons of shells were taken in the last three seasons. Large quantities of the shells are exported to Berlin, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Paris and Vienna. From Mississippi river towns about forty car loads were shipped to the European market last

After the shells have been sorted they are thrown into large hot-water tanks and allowed to boil for five minutes, when the shells open and the meat is loosened from the shell. One man can clean 3,000 pounds per day. As soon as the shells are cleaned they are ready for the market and the button saw. The process of sawing out buttons is intricate. There are only what are known as "blank-button factories" in the west, and, after being sawed in the rough, the shells are shipped east and are finished. On the Mississippi are located about fifty button factories, Muscatine, Iowa, boasting of thirty he sorts immediately after taking them button factories, employing mostly boys and girls. Some of the largest factories employ 300 hands and are valuable

industries. SOVEREIGNTY OF THE SEAS.

An English Argument That Our Merchant Navy Is About to Have

a New Birth.

From the London Fernightly Review. The mercantile marine of the United States was destroyed by one war; it will be recreated by another. It has been practically dead for a generation, crushed by the burdens laid upon shipping after the close of the civil war. is being revived by the demands now made on the nation as the result of the conflict with Spain. To Spain it was given, in the first instance, to take Europe to America. To Spain it has been reserved, in the last instance, to being back America to Europe, as an eager competitor for the commercial sovereignty of the seas.

This is not a mere rhotorical expresdon. It is the plain record of a truth to be recognized by all who have eyes to see. There is no halting place for a modern nation. It must either progbuttons out of it, can be approximated. ress or recede-whether in political organization, in social accomplishment, in industrial achievement, or in commercial capacity. Among the progressive of the nations is the Amershells bring the highest prices in the lean republic-progressive almost to winter months, because they are hard feverishness-so progressive that it will always remain a subject of wonder the height of the summer season, when that such a nation ever allowed its old maritime supremacy to pass away. This progressive nation did allow its sea power to vanish, but will now nev-

er rest until it is restored. The new birth of the American merchant navy is the inevitable consequence of the industrial development of the country, as we propose to show. And it is precipitated by the entry of the United States among the maritim

#### BLEEDING PILES

And all other forms of this common and often dangerous disease readily ured without pain or inconvenience. Thousands of men and wemen ar fflicted with some sort of piles, without either knowing the exact nature of the trouble, or knowing it, are careless enough to allow it to run without tak ing the simple means offered for a radical cure. The failure of salves and ointments

to permanently cure piles has led many to believe the only cure to be a surgic al operation. Surgical operations are dangerous t

life and moreover not often entirely successful and at this time are no long er used by the best physicians av recommended by them.

The safest and surest way to ecr: any case of plies, whether blind, bleed ing or protruding, is to use the Pyramid Pile cure, composed of healing vegetable oils, and absolutely free from mineral poisons and oplates. The fol lowing letter from a Pittsburg gentleman, a severe sufferer from bleeding piles, gives some idea of the prompt effectual character of this pile cure.

I take pleasure writing these for lines to let you know that I did not sleep for three months except for short time each night because of a bad case of bleeding piles. I was down in bed and the doctors did me no good. A good brother told me of the Pyramid Pile Cure and I bought from my druggist three fifty-cent boxes. They cured me and I will soon be able to go to ny work again. William Handschu, 46 St., Cotton Alley, below Butter St.

Pittsburg, Pa. The Pyramid Pile Cure is not only the safest and surest remedy for piles but is the best known and most popular. Every physician and druggist in the country knows it and what it will

Send to Pyramid Co., Marshall, Mich. for little book on cause of piles and the proper treatment,

The Pyramid can be found at all drug stores at 50 cents per package.

Hawaii and the Philippines and in assuming a protectorate over Cuba Neither on the Atlantic nor on the Pacific will the American people be satisfied until they have recovered a fair portion of their own sea carriageand perhaps more also. The leeway to be made up is great—the area for after expansion illimitable. We are, in fact, about to enter on a new era Anglo-American competition.

In the fiscal year ending June last iron and steel goods were exported from the United States to the value of \$70,367,000, as compared with \$57,497,-000 in the previous year, Among the exports of last year were 25,868 tons of pig iron, 22,552 tons of railway iron, 64.745 tons of iron wire, 30,585 tons of structural iron and 16,100 tons of steel ingots and billets. Most of this was sent to the continent of Europe and to the East, but about 150,000 tons of pig fron, steel billets and manufactured iron were sent to Great Britain. The tables have turned. America no longer wants iron and steel from us, but needs our market for her surplus production. She does not require to import plates in order to build iron and steel ships-she can, in fact, supply these plates to anybody who wants them. Why, then, should she not build iron and steel ships herself, to utilize her own material and carry her own sea traffle? There is no reason in the world-only a good deal of prejudice and "vested interest" to be got rid of. The tremendous increase in iron and steel production has caused such keen competition, and has so stimulated conomy in manufacture, that never has America been in a position to obtain the material for modern ship building at so low a cost as now. s, indeed, doubtful whether, when the longer working hours and larger use f machinery are taken into account, America cannot now build iron and steel ships cheaper than we can,

Whether cheaper or not, the ships vill certainly be built-are already being built. It is not the needs of the navy alone that are crowding Amerian shipyards with work. Now that the carrying business has been formed America is able to support the carriers. It is all the development of a very few years.

It is probable, therefore, that the twentieth century will witness an unparalleled contest between Great Britain and America for the commercial sovereignty of the seas.

A Great Tonic. Horsford's Acid Phosphate Ranks as the best remedy for debili

Take no Substitute.

### NEW YORK HOTELS. The St. Denis

Broadway and Eleventh St., New York, Opp. Grace Church.-European Plan. Rooms \$1.00 a Day and Upwards.

In a modest and unobtrusive way there are few better conducted notels in the metropolis than the St. Denis.

The great popularity it has acquired can readily be traced to its unique location, its homelike atmosphere, the peculiar excellence of its quisine and service, and its very moder-ate prices. ate prices.

WILLIAM TAYLOR AND SON

Cor. Sixteenth St. and Irving Place, NEW YORK.

AMERICAN PLAN, \$3.50 Per Day and Upwards. EUROPEAN PLAN, \$1.50 Per Day and Upwards.

I. D. CRAWFORD,

#### 00<del>0000000000000000000</del> For Business Men

For Shoppers

3 minutes walk to Wanamakers: 8 minutes to Siegel Cooper's Big Store, Easy of access to the great Dry Goods stores.

For Sightseers.

NEW YORK.

Rooms, S 1 Up. RESTAURANT



# Buy Your Shoes of



Myer Davidow

The Cheapest And Busiest Shoe Stores.

14 South Main Street, Pittston

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

BOND DEPARTMENT.

# March Investment List of Selected Securities

# CARRINGTON & CUSACK

Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,

# BANKERS AND BROKERS

52 Broadway, New York.

WE OFFER, SUBJECT TO SALE:

\$25,000 Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company First Mortgag Four per Cent, Gold Bonds.

DATED JUNE 20, 1838.

COUPON, WITH PRIVILEGE OF REGISTRATION. DENOMINATION, \$1,000, DUE JUNE 1, 1948, FREE OF ALL TAXES.

Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

Total Issue, \$2,500,000.

These bonds are a first mortgage on the reorganized Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company between Atchison and Waterville in the State of Kaasas, about 100 miles, together with all the lands, buildings, equipments, rolling stock, appurtenances, income, franchises and other property of the Railway Company. The interest charges under this mortgage are \$100,000.

In 1876 the read carned net \$233,000. In ten months of 1893 the surplus carnings were \$128,000 over the interest charges for the full year, with the earnings of two months to come in. The bonds have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Frice, 55 and interest, netting full 4.20 per cent.

WE OFFER, SUBJECT TO SALE: \$18,000 Gila Valley, Globe & Northern Railway Company First Morts gage Five per Cent. Gold Bonds.

DATED NOVEMBER 1st, 1894. INTEREST MAY AND NOVEMBER, PAYABLE IN NEW YORK CITY.

COUPON. DENOMINATION, \$1,000. DUE NOVEMBER 1st, 1924.

GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BY THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

These bonds are a first mortgage, at the rate of about \$17,000 per mile, upon a most important branch of the Southern Pacific system. We are advised that this branch is earning three times its fixed charges. In addition to this it has the Southern Pacific guarantee, which is a good one. Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Price, 100 and interest.

WE OFFER, SUBJECT TO SALE: \$9,000 Utah Central Railway First Mortgage Four per Cent. Gold Bond

INTEREST APRIL AND OCTOBER. COUPON. DENOMINATION, \$1,000. DUE JANUARY 1st, 1917.

GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BY THE RIO GRANDE WEST-ERN RAILWAY.

The mortgage securing these bonds covers, at the rate of \$15,000 per mile, a short but strategically very important line running from Sait Lake City east through Park City, occuping Provo Canon. The mortgages also covers very valuable franchises in Sait Lake City, granted some years ago to a son of Brigham Young, which we are advised could not be duplicated. This road is a most important feeder of the Rio Grande Western. Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Price, 30 and interest, netting full 4.80 per cent.

Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and others holding trust funds are authorized by Act of Assembly of May 8th, 1876, to invest in the following bonds. VE OFFER SUBJECT TO SALE:

\$23,000 New Kensington, Pa., Four per Cent. Paving and Sewer Bonds. BALANCE OF ISSUE OF \$60,600.

INTEREST APRIL AND OCTOBER,
COUPON.

DENOMINATION, \$1,000

FREE OF STATE TAXES.

MATURING:

3.000 each year-October 1, 1912, to October 1, 1916, inclusive, 3.000 each year-October 1, 1922, to October 1, 1927, inclusive STATISTICS:

and substantially.

The legality of this issue has been passed upon by Messrs. George Tucker Bisp-ham and John Hampton Barnes.

Prices according to maturity, netting full 5.50 per cent.

WE OFFER, SUBJECT TO SALE: \$80,000 City of Chester, Pa., Four per Cent. Refunding and Improvement

BALANCE OF ISSUE OR \$80,000.

DATED JANUARY 2d, 1898. INTEREST JANUARY AND JULY. COUPON, DENOMINATION. \$500. OPTIONAL, JANUARY 1st, 1906.

DUE AND PAYABLE JANUARY 1st, 1929.

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

Price to net on optional date, 3 per cent,; on due date 2.50 per cent.

WE OFFER, SUBJECT TO SALE:

\$5,000 Carnegie Pa., Four and One-half per Cent. Improvement Bonds. BALANCE OF ISSUE OF \$75,000.

ATED JUNE 1st, 1898. INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER, DENOMINATION, \$1,000.

FREE OF STATE TAX.

MATURING—\$2,000 June 1st, 1913; \$3,000, June 1st, 1915; \$5,000. June 1st, 1916.

Price, averaging maturity 15 years, 111.59 and interest, netting full 3.50 period.

WE OFFER, SUBJECT TO SALE:

\$30,000 Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company First Mortgage Six per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

DATED OCTOBER 27th, 1807.

COUPON, WITH PRIVILEGE OF REGISTRATION AS TO PRINCIPAL DENOMINATION, \$1,000.

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST APRIL AND OCTOBER, REGISTRATION AS TO PRINCIPAL.

DUE OCTOBER 18t, 1927.

Total Issue, \$2,800,000.

Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, Trustee.

A Sinking Fund at the rate of \$30,000 per annum is provided for the purchase of the bonds in the open market, or, in default of such purchase, for their redemption at 168 and accrued interest.

The net earnings of this Company for the year ending October, 1898, were \$400, 600, or over two and one-half times the interest on these first morigage bonds.

The Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania for the purpose of carrying on the business of the manufacture and sate of lager beer and ales. The authorized and issued capital of the Company is \$5,600,000, of which \$2,800,000 is eight per cent. Preferred Stock and the remainder in common stock.

It owns in fee in the Wyoming Valley in the Cities of Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Hazleton, Pittston and Honesdale the well known properties of the Scranton Brewing Company, Hughes Ale Brewery, then & Kelly, M. Robinson, Hughes and Glennon, Peter Krants, August Hartung, Reichard & Weaver, E. Robinson's Sons, J. Arnold, Dickson Brewing Company, and Lackawanna Brewing Company.

These properties include, with one exception, all the leading broweries in the Wyoming Valley.

The business is now being managed by parties who are interested in the several properties before consolidation and who retain a very large portion of the preferred and common stock of the company.

The legality of this issue was passed upon by Mr. Samuel Dickson, Price, 100 and interest.

# CARRINGT & CUSACK,

Bankers and Brokers, 52 Broadway, New York.

410 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa. Hotel Sterling, Wilkes-Barre.

#### THE DICKSON M'F'G CO.

Scranton and Witkes-Barra "A Manufacturers of

LOCOMOTIVES, STATIONARY EN Buiters, Holsting and Pumping Mara, and y.



Sold in Scranton, Pa., by Matthew, Bros. and McGarrah & Thomas, druggists General Office, Scranton, Pa.