

The Scranton Tribune
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SCRANTON, JUNE 6, 1899.

The Scranton Times' octopus editor
may now fairly ask for a vacation with
full pay.

Now for Decent Streets.

Nothing is now lacking but the city
controller's counter-signature to enable
the Barber Asphalt company to proceed
at once, according to contract, to
repair the asphalt streets.

It is proper therefore, to regard this
battle for street repairs as closed, and
closed in the only business-like and
sensible manner possible under the cir-
cumstances. We have not contended
for the fulfillment of this contract be-
cause of any undue love for the so-
called Barber "octopus;" we need
hardly say that our position would
have been identical had any other re-
sponsible asphalt company stood in
the Barber company's shoes as the low
bidder. The Barber people deserved
this contract because they offered to
do a necessary public work at a lower
figure than any competing enterprise.
They must live up to the contract in
good faith, fulfilling every requirement
exactly as specified, else substantial
public opinion which came to their re-
scue while they were under the recent
demagogic attacks will in turn train
its batteries upon them and drive them
forever out of this town.

The principle of the ten-year con-
tract in sound and will be vindicated
in practice. It means continuous re-
pairs—a pavement always usable—and
not a pavement one year good and the
next year full of yawning chasms. If
the contractor benefits, so does the
city; what one saves by promptness in
the economy of materials for repair,
the other gains by the preservation of
the surface of its streets—it is as broad
as it is long. Scranton must never
again let its streets run down into the
ugly things of shame and disrepute
which they are today and which they
would long continue to be if the men
of backbone in councils and elsewhere
had not fought the procrastinators, the
political speculators and the gallery
players to a standstill and whipped a
decision out of them.

General Henderson's speakership
campaign is of the cyclone type, and
no mistake. We publish elsewhere an
interesting pen portrait of this gifted
and fortunate Westerner.

The Second Class City Problem.

The various facts and opinions which
have been presented in The Tribune
from time to time upon the subject of
Scranton's coming transition into a
second class city clearly indicate that
this is a topic of more than ordinary
importance. The legal complications with
which it bristles; the changes which it
would necessarily involve in the city
government, with their influence on
local politics; the problem's bearing
from the standpoint of taxation and
revenue and, more broadly, the ques-
tion whether the transition will pro-
mote the general welfare and enable the
taxpayers of Scranton in some degree
to "clean house" and install a better
system of municipal administration—all
these things merit careful and intel-
ligent study, and the sooner they
set it, the better.

In the nature of the case a change
to the second-class form of city govern-
ment appears inevitable soon after the
completion of the Twelfth national cen-
sus, for under the law there will re-
main no alternative after the governor
shall have sent his mandatory notice
to councils of the city's ascent above
the 100,000 population line. What is
the leading public opinion of the city doing
and what is it willing to do to pre-
pare for this very considerable change?
Upon invitation a number of our rep-
resentative attorneys who have made
special study of municipal acts and
charters have favored The Tribune
with brief opinions concerning particu-
lar phases of this problem and the dis-
cussion thus carried on, although nec-
essarily somewhat restricted, has been
of manifest public value. It seems
to us, however, that the widespread
significance of this impending change
is not yet apparent to the people, and
for this reason we shall be glad to put
our columns at the disposal of any con-
tributor who may have additional
light to shed on this timely subject.

Wheelmen and drivers are probably
willing to take their chances on the
octopus question if they can once get
rid of the cave holes in the asphalt.

Good Summer Reading.

Some details of the experiences of
the Royal Belgian Geographical so-
ciety's Antarctic exploring expedition
on board the steamship Belgica are now
available and they make appropriate
summer reading.

The Belgica left the South American
mainland at its extreme southern point
on Jan. 14, 1898, and after three months
of steaming, sailing and drifting in a
southeasterly direction, discovered, on
March 16, at about 71 degrees 24 minutes
south and 86 degrees 16 minutes
west, that she could go no further, hav-
ing become ice-locked. Preparations
were at once made for the first winter
spent by human beings in the Antarctic
regions. Snow was heaped up around
the vessel to the height of the bridge,
and the bridge was roofed over. Frozen
in on March 10, 1898, the party spent a
year in the ice, as it took all the sum-
mer following the winter season to
break out of the ice prison, from which
they finally escaped on March 14, 1899.
During this long, hopeless drift in the
Antarctic sea the little party was 1,100
to 1,200 miles from the nearest human

beings, on the south shores of Terra
del Fuego. The ice during this period
of imprisonment averaged about 6 feet
in thickness and extended in every di-
rection as far as the explorers dared
to venture. On May 17 the sun disap-
peared and was not seen again until
July 21, sixty-five days later. High
gales and heavy snow falls helped to
vary the tedium of the detention.

The opinion of the commander of the
party, Lieutenant de Gerlache, based on
soundings and observations of the drift
of the water currents, is that there is
no undiscovered Antarctic continent.

The report that the Comtesse de Cas-
tellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould,
took a prominent part in the demon-
stration of the anti-Semitic rabble
against President Loubet of France,
showing "Vive l'armee," if true, would
indicate that the United States of
America suffered no irreparable loss
when that young lady chose a titled
foreigner for a husband. We prefer
the Helen Gould type of American
young woman.

The Right Disposition of Wealth.

They held at Yale the other day a
debate upon the question, "What would
be the best disposition of Andrew Car-
negie's great wealth?" and the most
sensible opinion offered came from Pro-
fessor J. C. Schwab of the department
of political economy, who said: "Prob-
ably the best thing that Mr. Carnegie
could do with his money would be to
employ it actively in business; that is,
he should build factories and railroads
and employ his money productively. If
that is out of the question, let him do
as he has been doing, establish libra-
ries and similar institutions. The least
advantageous way for the disposition
of the Carnegie millions would be to es-
tablish so-called charitable institutions."

Professor Schwab's last sentence may
need explanation. It is not surprising
that the professor is hostile to chari-
ties; but as a sensible economist he
doubtless realizes that prevention of
the conditions which necessitate chari-
ties is preferable to indiscriminate be-
stowal of alms. His thought, we as-
sume, was that the best charity is the
busy factory, mill or railroad, or the
well endowed school or public library,
not because it is a charity but because
it largely does away with the need for
charities. In other words, opportunity
rather than gratuity is the proper pre-
scription for men or women who are
in misfortune.

It is the fashion of a school of public
agitation—demagogues, we might say—to
throw odium upon men of means; to
incite against them the envy of the ex-
ecutable poor and to cause it to appear
that wealth is necessarily a menace to
the working classes. These false econ-
omists do not discriminate between the
use and the abuse of wealth; they do
not explain that without wealth ready
to take the initiative in works of pro-
duction or distribution our great in-
dustries would languish and a halt
would come to the whole progress of
American development; they simply
fan the flame of class prejudice and
try to make their living out of the
trouble which they create.

In the case of Andrew Carnegie—to
continue the concrete illustration be-
gan at Yale university—it is very little
indeed, that Mr. Carnegie personally
gets out of his millions. He eats little
more food than his employes at Home-
stead; wears not many more, though
perhaps more expensive, clothes, and
has shelter which, if more costly in its
first cost, is likewise a greater means
of putting money in continual circula-
tion than the less expensive cottage of
the mill hand whom the Carnegie
investments supply with employment.
When Mr. Carnegie dies he will take
with him, out of circulation, only the
value of the coffin that encloses his
remains; and in course of time even
that will probably be restored to civiliza-
tion. The rest of his vast estate will
remain as an asset of society at
large—doing both good and harm, no
doubt, yet doing, upon the whole, more
good than harm, and sure, in the long
run, to get back into the hands of the
people.

Mr. Carnegie owns \$100,000,000, which
for sake of illustration we will assume
that he does, and spends on himself
and his personal needs \$100,000 a year
it is only a tenth of one per cent. taken
from the money's interest or dividend-
earning power. Few men now in poor
circumstances would consider one million
the dollar a year heavy price to pay for
an equally efficient management of their
affairs. Our city government costs in
the neighborhood of twenty-five times
as much; and our county and state
governments in proportion. The dif-
ference between what Carnegie spends
personally and what his estate earns
each year—let us estimate this in
round numbers at \$5,000,000—is what,
in some way, sooner or later, the com-
munity is bound to save by having a
manager like Carnegie instead of man-
agers like those who are managing the
government of Scranton.

Undoubtedly the best disposition of
wealth is to keep it wisely invested in
enterprises which bring returns to a
large number of people.

The release of Dreyfus, the French
captain, who has been unjustly confined
on a penal island for the past five years,
has been due principally to the efforts
of his plucky wife who has not been
idle a moment during his imprisonment.
Had Dreyfus been a bachelor it is
probable that he would have remained
on the Devil's Island the remainder
of his days. The moral is
obvious.

M. Loubet's experience at the Auteuil
races demonstrates that high officials in
France are subjected to attacks al-
most as annoying as those of the
American yellow press.

Mr. Henry Austin Adams is conced-
edly a smart man, but smart men
sometimes make themselves appear
foolish.

The members of Aguilardo's press
bureau appear to be off on a summer
vacation.

The Indiana air ship and the Hender-
son boom appeared about the same
time.

It will be just as well to have Baby
Clark's abductors tried in Rockland

county. A hearing in that locality will
probably decide to the satisfaction of
all whether the kidnapping was genu-
ine or simply a scheme to boom the
circulation of a fake newspaper.

There has recently been enacted in
New York state a law constituting it
a misdemeanor for any person to sell
or give away any document made up
in whole or part of unwholesome acids
or other substance intended to imitate
the natural juice of fruits or the flavor
thereof. The vigilant enforcement of
such a statute would have a salutary
effect upon the summer beverage busi-
ness.

Devilry may at the time seem more
exciting, but it rarely exhibits the
longevity of virtue.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaxchus,
The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrological Cast: 2:15 a. m., for Tuesday,
June 6, 1899.

A child born on this day will notice
that there is still good work before
the councils in the way of suppressing the
soft coal nuisance in Scranton.

Some new brooms sweep so clean when
they are first used that they are almost
worthless after the first trial.

Even the bicycle searcher now has
something to live for.

Ajaxchus' Advice.

Beware of the man who will not an-
swer questions in a straightforward man-
ner. There's no telling what he may be
thinking of.

Thomas B. Reed's
Probable Successor

Washington Letter, Times-Herald.

DAVID BREMMER HENDERSON,
the probable successor of Thomas
Brackett Reed as speaker of the
house of representatives, is the
man who has a better conception of
the man said: "He has the exuberant
buoyancy and hopefulness of a child; he
is as young and healthy-souled as if he
were still looking at the roses of his
early life with the morning sun new-ripen
upon him." And said his eulogist: "He
knows the house and men as Blaine did.
His ascendancy is due to the fact, his
fulness of resources, his courage, his
easy assumption of leadership, his pru-
dence, his good will, his sanity of judg-
ment, his good comradeship. He knows
what he can do and he cannot do. He
never affects the fable of omniscience."
Yet again said this man who knew him:
"Yet will swear with all the pious Scotch
divinity of John Knox at the Demo-
cratic members for their resistance
to Reed's rules, and then he will pass
along one of the aisles on the Democratic
side and the members will rise up to
greet him as if he were the cherished
pride of the household."

His life has been a fighting one. The
fight kind of combatsiveness is upper-
most in his nature. He was once called
a "Lorna Doone" kind of a fighter, and
the term was applied to him by those
who knew what kind of a fighter that
is. He has been seventeen years in
congress, having from the third district
of Iowa, Dubuque being his home,
joined the Democrats of that Democratic
town indorsing what he does just about
as cordially as do the enthusiastic Republi-
cans. This is his territory. He has
man's abilities, for Colonel Henderson
stands for about everything in the Rep-
ublican party that the Democrats hate.
It is for a private citizen, for several
years, for a broad national policy, was
a waver of the "bloody shirt" until
changed conditions demanded a more
conciliatory policy, has cordially sup-
ported the president and never lost an
opportunity to attack and score Demo-
cratic fallacies.

He is 59 years old and he can never be
the president of the United States because
he was born in Old Deer, Scotland, in 1840.
His parents removed with him to the
United States where he was 2 years old
and settled in Illinois. They remained
in that state until 1848, when they passed
on to Iowa, and there has been his home
ever since. His boyhood was spent on
a farm, and he secured his education at
the same time that poverty was knock-
ing at the door. After being graduated
from the Upper Iowa university he was
prepared for the law, but the civil war
called him to the army, and he enlisted
as a private in the Twelfth Iowa infantry
in September, 1861. He was practically
a first lieutenant before he reached the
front, and at Fort Donelson was taken
from the field with his leg broken. He
served as a captain in the 12th Iowa in-
fantry, and was severely wounded in the
foot that amputation
was necessary. Since that several
other operations have been performed on
that leg, but it has never practically
taken off, and the congressman walks
with crutches. Despite the injury to
his leg he entered the army again in
1864 as colonel of the 12th Iowa in-
fantry, and remained with the regiment
in the field until the end of the
war. On his return home he was made
colonel of the 12th Iowa in the revenue
department, and held that position until
1889. Then came two years of service as assistant United
States district attorney in Iowa, with
his election to congress, where he
has remained ever since. As a lawyer
he was originally a member of the old
and famous firm of Shiras, Van Dusen &
Henderson. He is now a member of the
firm of Henderson, Hurd, Lenahan &
Kiesel.

In congress he has been chairman of
the committee on rules, in the absence
of Speaker Reed, and is also chairman
of the judiciary committee, two positions
which have given him excellent oppor-
tunity to fit for the chair of the speaker.
In the house the committee on rules
takes much the place of the cabinet in
the English continental government. As
a legislator Colonel Henderson has a
wide reputation as chairman of the judi-
ciary committee, which passes upon every
measure of constructive law, everything
going to jurat or jurisprudential policy,
everything going to the organic legal
structure of the nation. No bill is con-
sidered, no measure acted upon, no ques-
tion comes to a vote unless he and his
four associates on the committee on rules
so decree. Keeping the house in relation
with the committee, from the standpoint
of the floor, falls largely upon Colonel
Henderson. No other man in the body
probably could do so well as he. When
General Grant rode along the picket
lines, both the Union and Confederate
guards turned out and saluted him. Col-
onel Henderson commands that kind of
respect from his friends and his oppo-
nents. He has no rancor. He makes no
animosities. Even his critics pay this
tribute to him: "He is an American of
Americans; a type of that composite citi-
zenship which is the American people,
and in view of which so great a thinker
as Herbert Spencer concluded that with
all our faults America will be in the fu-
ture the chief of all nations."

Colonel Henderson is a fine political
stomper, but every second year his state
committee relinquishes all claim on him
in order that he may devote himself to
holding his own congressional district in
line. The college education, "exchange
pulpits," so to speak, with Congressman
Dolliver or others of the Iowa delega-
tion, is otherwise a done-at-it-out
side his own district during congressional
campaigns. His hold on the affection of
the party managers, as well as on the
rank and file, is so strong that his com-
mand more campaign help than al-

most any other man in Iowa. In the east
they have promoted the gallant Colonel
and put the handle of "general" to his
name. In Iowa he is plain "Dave" Hen-
derson, without any handle at all, ex-
cept on ceremonial occasions. That
furnishes the clue to the colonel's popu-
larity. He is pre-eminently a "good fel-
low" and instead of being always on a
high horse, as most colonels would be,
he generally walks with the privates.
And when a man in the ranks can call
his commander "Dave" without being
conscious of taking liberties it is safe
to assume he will follow his leader
through fire and brimstone. It is this in-
born trait of good fellowship that has
brought Colonel Henderson close to other
men, whether simple Iowa farmers or
statesmen of international fame. He
has had the genius of being able to put
his arm around a man and calling him
a "nick-name" without giving offense.
and that quality has probably done more
than his eloquence to keep him in con-
gress. It is hardly necessary to add that
the colonel is one of the most intelli-
gent of men socially. A ready conversa-
tionalist, he has a large fund of anec-
dotes and reminiscences, and his talk is
charged with fervent wit and story.

Colonel Henderson is noted in Iowa as
one of the best trial lawyers in the state,
but to this ability to win lawsuits he
could earn two or three times as much
from his practice as his seat in congress
pays, but the fighting fever is in his blood,
and he has no intention of giving up
his seat. He enjoys his biennial
battle for political life, and the personal
joust with Democrats at the national
level has no breath to his nostrils.
Colonel Henderson is an uncompromising
Republican, and he loves to run a javelin
through a political opponent. In the
days when he was responsible for the
bloody shirt he followed the fashion
with zest, for he had not only lost a foot,
but had suffered for years and sub-
mitted to three amputations of his leg.
Formerly he got about on an artificial
foot, but since the last operation, taking
off a third section of his leg, he often
uses crutches.

The colonel often pours oratorical
vitriol upon the Democrats of the house,
but he is personally popular among them.
In the midst of his bitter remarks he
takes out much of the sting by calling his polit-
ical opponents "brothers" in a concilia-
tory tone. When he has finished one of
these speeches he is likely to shake hands
with the Democrats of the Democratic side
of the house putting his arm around the
necks of congressmen and "brothering"
up to them in a hearty, friendly way
that is irresistible. In making a speech
it is a trick of the Iowa to throw his
minded. He has a leg over his desk and
then he leans back and hunches up his
around three sides. When aroused he
speaks with much vehemence, shakes his
head with vigor and draws the fullness
of his lungs. His oratory is full of
Colonel Henderson's force has made him
a recognized leader for many years. He
has always championed legislation in the
interest of the old soldiers, and has loy-
ally backed measures for liberal pen-
sions. As the chairman of the judiciary
committee he has long been interested
in bankruptcy bills, and the bankruptcy
law now on the statute books is credited
chiefly to his learning as a lawyer and
his ability as a manager on the floor of
the house. Colonel Henderson has like
Speaker Reed, was opposed to interven-
ing in Cuba. He voted for the \$50,000,000
defense fund, but said he did not believe
war would follow. When the conflict be-
came inevitable there was no more loyal
patriot than the gallant veteran from
Iowa, and as a speaker he will be as zealous
a supporter of the administration in
the future as in the past.

FIGURES ON ILLITERACY.

W. E. Curtis in Chicago Record.
The ratio of illiteracy among the na-
tions of America and Europe is the high-
est in the world. Portugal is 89 per cent
of the population. Portugal is 89 per
order, with 79 per cent of her people il-
literate. In Russia 70 per cent, of the
population can neither read nor write,
and schools are prohibited among the
peasants. In Spain the percentage is
82; in Greece, 45; Italy, 28; Hungary, 23;
Austria, 17; Austria, 15; Belgium, 15;
France, 5.90; England, 5.80; The Netherlands,
5.40; Scotland, 3.27; Germany, 6.11;
Switzerland, 6.65.

In the United States the percentage of
the white population that is illiterate is
7.7; of the white native population, 6.2;
of the white foreign population, 12.1; of
the colored population, 55.8. The ignor-
ance of the colored people and recent im-
migrants brings the total average illiter-
acy of the United States up to 12.3—a
mile less than Belgium and Austria, 17
the southern states—the percentage of
illiteracy is higher than the average. In
the south Atlantic states it runs up to
20.9, while in the north Atlantic division
of states it is only 6.2. In the south
central division—that is, the Gulf
and southwestern states—the percent-
age is 23.7, while in the north central
states it is 5.7. The illiteracy of the
white population in the south Atlan-
tic states is 14.4, while in the Atlan-
tic states it is only 2.3. In the south
central states it is 15.3, and in the north
central states it is 3.4.

REXFORD'S,
SCRANTON, June 6.

The clock sale is on—started yester-
day morning. Five hundred and
twenty-eight clocks—it is the oppor-
tunity of the year. There will
not be another like this year.

Dresden China Clocks,
Burnished Gold Clocks,
Black Enamel Clocks,
Alarm Clocks,
Bronze Clocks,
27 Cases of Clocks.

Took two months of planning,
thinking and searching the mar-
kets to get ready for this event.
It is to your interest to come
early.

Royal Bonn Ware Clocks—11
inches high—made in Germany—
and have best hand-painted
Austrian movements; French dials,
heavy beveled crystals, and are
worth \$15.00. Generally \$9.00.
This sale \$3.00.

THE REXFORD CO.,
132 Wyoming Ave.

Luther Keller
LIME, CEMENT,
SEWER PIPE, Etc.

Yard and Office
West Lackawanna Ave.,
SCRANTON, PA.

The Fashion.
REBUILDING SALE
BEGINS.
The fire sale is over. After closing out our
entire stock of damaged goods, we went in the mar-
kets to buy—and we bought. Getting them between
the manufacturers' regular seasons we bought goods
at our own price. Hence we are in better position
to give better values for less money than ever.
Prices so low you never saw in your life before.
You know the reason why—we are going to rebuild
and make a much handsomer and better equipped
store than ever before.
308 Lackawanna Avenue

Come in
and ask to see
our
Wedgewood Blue,
Oriental Rose,
MADRAS LINEN.
The most beautiful
shades ever display-
ed in stationery.
All Sizes in Stock
We have the usual
complete line of
Office Supplies.
FOR \$10
A Twenty-Year
Gold-Filled Gasc
With a 15-Jeweled
Waltham Movement.
Both
Guaranteed
The Best Watch in the
Whole World for the Money.

Reynolds Bros
STATIONERS and ENGRAVERS,
Hotel Jermyn Building.

The Deadly Sewer Gas
from a leaky drain may give the doctor
a case of typhoid fever to work with unless
you get the plumber to get in
his work on the drain first.
Do not hesitate about having the plum-
ing in your house examined by an expert
if you think there is the slightest defect.
A thorough overhauling now will save
many a dollar later.
The smoke test will convince you
whether there is sewer gas or not.

GUNSTER & FORSYTH,
225-227 PENN AVENUE.

PROGRESSIVE CURE.
Mrs. Williams: "How is it, Doctor, that you who always object so strongly to patent
medicines, make an exception of Ripans Tablets? Aren't you rather inconsistent?"
Doctor Brown: "Not in the least, Mrs. Williams. Every disease manifests itself in
several different stages, one after another. When any one is suffering from digestive
disorder he usually imagines it is a very simple matter instead of a very complicated
one, and makes the mistake of relying upon some single drug which only affects one
stage of the complaint, leaving the others to take care of themselves or develop into
something worse than the original trouble.
An intelligent physician aims at a progressive course of treatment to meet the
different phases of a case, step by step, each with its appropriate remedy, and beats the
disease at each successive point of attack, so that when the final symptoms are over-
come, the disease is thoroughly routed. Physicians recommend Ripans Tablets be-
cause they are compounded upon this very principle of overcoming disease progressively.
In nervous indigestion or constipation the Tablets act successively upon the
different organs involved and overcome each symptom in turn. Headache, sour stom-
ach and nervous depression are relieved almost immediately. The bowels are affected
more gradually but surely and thoroughly; and what is of more account, the relief and
benefit to the entire system is permanent. That is what physicians call scientific cure.
That is why I recommend Ripans Tablets.
A new style packet containing five tablets is a paper wrapper (without glass in more for each case)
at a price of 25 cents. This low priced set is intended for the poor and the occasional. One dozen
of the five-cent packets (25 tablets) can be had by mail from the Ripans Chemical Company,
Scranton, Pa. No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—of a single tablet (25 tablets) will be sent for 50 cents.

FINLEY'S
Special
Summer Sale
of
Ladies' and
Misses' Fine
Muslin
Underwear.
Early in the spring we
placed orders for a line of
high class garments, com-
prising
Night Gowns,
Long and Short Skirts,
Corset Covers,
Drawers, Etc.
Which have just been
received and will be placed
on sale this morning.
We take pleasure in
bringing this particular
line of goods to your no-
tice—they being mostly
made up from French
patterns, are exceedingly
handsome and of the new-
est designs.
New line of Children's
Umbrella Skirts and
Drawers, with lace and
embroidery trimming—
Elegant line of new Silk
and Lawn Shirt Waists.

510 and 512
LACKAWANNA AVENUE
THE MODERN HARDWARE STORE
Pure
Cold
Water
CAN BE OBTAINED BY
USING OUR
WATER FILTERS
—AND—
WATER COOLERS
A FULL LINE OF NEW GOODS JUST
RECEIVED.
FOOTE & SHEAR CO.,
119 Washington Avenue.

The
Scranton Tribune
AS AN ADVERTISING
MEDIUM
is the best in its field,
because it is the ac-
knowledged
Home Newspaper
Of Northeastern Penn-
sylvania, and circulates
in the homes of the
thriftiest families of this
and neighboring coun-
ties.

Tribune
"Want Ads"
bring quick and satis-
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