THE NEW PRESIDENT OF YALE UNIVERSITY

CAREER AND OPINIONS OF AR-THUR T. HADLEY.

The Most Nervous Man in the World. A Conservative Radical Who Believes in Making Things Hum, The Policy of Yale Expected to Undergo Many Changes.

From the Times-Herald.

In the new era which has just dawned for Yale, Arthur T. Hadley, president- elect, has become a national By the choice of President Hadley Yale corporation invited change in the university policy from its very foundations. Left to act freely in his administrative policy by the resignation of all the associate executive officials of President Dwight, supported by an enthusiastic radical majority in the corporation, and urged for the presidency by a petition signed by threefourths of the college faculty, his new policy and his personal preferences will have almost full swing.

All over America the question is being asked: "What are President Hadley's views? What is he likely to do with the elective courses? With what requirements for admission? What with the different departments of the university, remodeling the schemes which now runs through each in a confused way? What with university extension; the compulsory chapel and the college pastorate questions, and with the complicated problems of undergraduate and general intercollegiate athletics?"

With his characteristic candor Presi-I must request to be excused from discussing any branch of my policy. I do not wish to obscure any of my future plans or to prevent their full public discussion and announcement, but I ask for a little time for conference,

It is characteristic of Yale's new president that, although a liberal to the core, he turns, at the very beginning of his administration, to advisers. His closest friends are the most evenly balanced of Yale's graduate sons, and the supreme bench, governors, senators and leaders of the educational world throughout the country. The fact no use for him. vice at this period will deceive no one who ever met him. He has never been accused of lacking independence, and neither an impersonal nor a vaciliating policy will ever mark his administration. Even before his inauguration words of no uncertain tone will be spoken relating to his plans, affecting the destiny of Yale, and indirectly that of university education throughout

UNDERGRADUATES MUST WORK. On certain vital points of Yale policy President Hadley is, however, on rec-ord. He says that, electives or remust work. In speaking of the two leading departments of Yale, the academic or college proper and the scientific, or Sheffield Scientific School, ha bows a good man out of place. She has no room for the vast number of 'specstudents-a few of them deserving. the majority incompetent-who clamor for entrance at every large university. A man must pass certain examinations or he cannot enter Yale. He must be regular in his attendance or he will be sent home. He must maintain a cortain standard of scholarship or he will be 'dropped.' This stringency of requirement is the heritage which Yale has received from President Woolsey, and the group of men who worked under him. However much the undergraduate may chafe under it or rebel against it, it is this which makes college life

and college reputation what it is." CASTE AMONG STUDENTS.

According to Professor Hadley's views the policy of the university extension will not be popular in the new Yale, He says: "With university extension Yale has little to do. This is due not so much to lack of sympathy with the movement as to lack of time

one the part of the instructors." That the present system of secret societies will not be seriously disturbed by President Hadley is believed. He has placed himself on record in regard to the senior societies as follows: "On the whole the senior society choices are given with conscientious fairness.

Mrs. Lily Heckert, of Bartlesville, Cherokee Nat., Ind. Ty., writes:

'I had prolapsus, or femate
weakness so badly that at times I
could not be turned in bed. I

meanly crasy. I list doctored with five different physicians, but they did me no good. One of these doctors, of farty years' experience, said to

these doctors, of forty years' experience, said to me, 'I can't do you any good, so why not try Dr. R. V. Pierce's Favorite Prescription?' I wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce and described my troubles. He wrote me a silec fatherly, kind letter in reply, and I followed his advice.

"Life is a pleasure to me now instead of a burden as it was before. Three of my neighbor women have used Dr. Pierce's medicines and it has helped them all. I will take no other medicine but Dr. Pierce's and I recommend it to all my friends. The "Favorite Pierce's recription' helped me so much it.

always keep it Her Neighbors. letters of luguity if stamps are answer any letter enclosed for reply.

Dr. R. V. Pierce is and for over thirty years has been, chief consulting physi-cian at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. Thousands of omen have written to him describing their symptoms, and, on following the advice he gives freely, have become well, strong and happy. Many sensitively modest women write to Dr. Pierce and so avoid the disagreeable questioning, examinations and local treatment so gener-

There are mistakes of omission, but they are as a rule bona fide mistakes of judgment and not the results of per-

sonal unfriendliness or chicane."
The problem of retaining the old democratic spirit at Yale appeals to President-elect Hadley as decidedly grave. He says; "Today there are differences between rich and poor which no one can wholly despise, even though he may respect the poor man more than his rich companion. Each complication of social life inside and outside of the college creates a reason for legitimate expenditure of money, which prevents the poor man from feeling an absolute equality with the rich. The problem of lessening college expenses is one of vital importance for the future American college life, and is perhaps the most serious difficulty with which the members of the Yale faculty have to contend.

STRONGLY FAVORS ATHLETICS. Himself a keen lover of every kind of college athletics, and a participator in the sports bleveling, golf, tennis, hunting and fishing, President Hadley has sympathy for all branches of college athletics. His views on the general subject are as follows:

"The development of college athletics has been of great service in counteracting some of the dangerous tendencies of the day. Open to criticism as athletics may be for their unnecessary expense, for the betting which goes on in conection with them, and for the distorted views which they encourage as to the relative importance of different things in life, they yet have a place in education which is of overwhelming importance.

"The physical training which they involve, good as it may be, is but a small part of the benefit achieved. The moral training is greater. Where scores of men are working hard for athletic honor and hundreds more are infected by their spirit the moral force of such an emulation is not to be despised. dent-elect Hadley has said in answer Critics may object, and do object, that to these inquiries: "For the present athletic provess is unduly exalted and athletic prowess is unduly exalted ,and that it involves distortion of facts to rate the best football player or best oarsman higher than the best scholar or best debater. But the critic is not wholly right in this. There is a disposition in the college world to recognize in the highest degree anything which redounds to the credit of the college. Let a student write something which brings honor to his college, whether in science or literature, and there is no limit to the recognition he receives among them are numbered justices of from his fellows. Let a football player strive to win glory for himself instead of for his college, and his fellows have

MORAL USES OF ATHLETICS.

"Athletics, if properly managed, have still another moral advantage in training the students to honor a noncommercial standard of success. In these days, when the almighty dollar counts for so much, this training is of first-rate importance. Of course ath-letics may be so managed as to be worse than uscless in this respect. The least taint of professionalism, however slight, destroys the whole good; the growth of betting endangers it. Yale has, by constant effort, kept clear of professionalism, and much of her success in athletics has been due to this quired studies, the Yale undergraduate fact. Betting is harder to deal with, and constitutes a real evil, but not one for which athletics is so directly responsible as many people assume.'

Every Yale president previous to said some time ago: "Harvard is strict | Hadley has directed the university by about her degrees, and lax about the combining the functions of an executive previous course of her students. If a head, a college pastor and an instrucman has been idle for four years he tor. One of these functions will be will lose his degree. Yale, on the other hand, has no room for idlers in her will have no share in the pasteral work. share in the pastoral work elective halls. Her facilities are so far of the college, and it is expected that a overcrowded that every bad man el- new college pastor will be appointed at the opening of the next school year. President Hadley will still retain most of his work in economics, and will surround himself with an able corps of executive assistants, thus relieving him of the routine duties of the presidency. HADLEY'S FORCEFUL CHARAC-TER.

Professor Hadley has been called the most nervous man on earth." His appearance invariably gives the impression of great embarrassment, but it is entirely misleading. As a matter of fact, President Hadley is not in the least disturbed, even when he appears very much excited. He is under a high nervous tension continually, but in his entire public career on the platform he has never given evidence of lack of mental poise or of genuine embarrassment. His originality handling the dry-as-dust problems of economics and in presenting them ucidly to his classes is one of the prime factors in determining the rare ability which led his friends of the faculty undergraduates and alumni to make such a stubborn and successful fight in his behalf with the corporation during the sharp election contest through which Yale has just passed. Professor Hadley went through the

public schools of New Haven, the Hopkins Grammar school and Yale without once holding any other position in his class than the head. No end of stories ome authentic, many otherwise, artold of his precocity when a boy. He earned pages of Latin and Greek by eading them once or twice, and could, t was said, repeat whole books of the Iliad and Odyssey. It is related that he was ready to enter Yale when only 14 years of age, but that the college authorities regarded this as too young, and he remained at home taking private courses in Sanscrit till old enough

to enter college. While in Yale young Hadley took practically every scholarship prize in sight. A partial list follows: Woolsey and Bristed scholarships, Winthrop prize for students best acquainted with Green and Latin, Clark astronomical prize, the Ten Eyck prize for composition and oratory and the Townsend prize for English. This wide scope of prizes gives some idea of the variety of his attainments. When he returned to Yale after a short course of study in Europe he became a tutor in German, and he interested himself in the study of rallroads. He became an associate editor of the Railroad Gasette with Colonel H. G. Prout. He has written twenty-nine volumes, practically on railroad and transportaion problems and economics.

POPULAR WITH THE MASSES. Professor Hadley is the workingman's idol. As a friend of labor he has established a reputation which would elect him governor on whatever political ticket he consented to run. He was appointed state labor commissioner by Governor Henry B. Harrison, Republican, in 1885. Professor Hadley had then voted the Democratic ticket, and his appointment created some opposition. His labor report has been a model, which has since een copied by more than half the states in the country. His last work, ally insisted upon by physicians. Dr. Pierce's medicines cure you in the pri-vacy of your home, and Mrs. Heckert's his magnum opus, is his economics, An Account of the Relations Between Private Property and Public Welfare." case is only one of thousands that have been cured after the doctors failed. This volume is used as a text book by many colleges.

Sunday-School Lesson for July 9.

Daniel in Babylon.

DAN. I: 8-21.

BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

Hosea, B. C. 740, we go forward in our studies nearly two centuries. northern kingdom of Israel was overthrown by the Assyrians and carried into captivity, B. C. 721, never to return, leaving the southern kingdom on probation for another century. Gradually, however, the kings at Jerusalem departed from the worship of Jehovah and the nation grew weaker and weaker, falling a prey at length to neighboring nations. Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, captured the city and made the ruler a vassal, B. C. 606, but as the people grew restless and attempted revolt, a series of campaigns waged against them, resulted in a complete overthrow B. C. 586. Daniel, who was of royal descent, was taken to Babylon among other noble youth, B. C. 604, and trained for the king's service. Like Joseph in earlier times he gained favor and became ruler of the provinces and chief over all the wise men. In our lesson today we shall learn out of his own writings how he was tempted earwhat resulted.

PURPOSED.-It is a critical time in the life of a young man when he leaves home and goes among strangers whose habits and principles are unlike those under which he has been reared. Most persons under such circumstances break down and go to ruin. The sad end of many in our time may serve as an illustrative warning. But Daniel went to Babylon with a fixed purpose, He suffered some things, because his integrity was not involved. He received the new name, Belteshazzar, given to him by Nebuchadnezzar (verse 7). He put on the apparel that belonged to courtiers. He entered into the studies appropriate to his prospective station. But when it came to the Item of food and drink he resolved not to touch the meat and wine that came from the king's table (verse \$). The reason for this decision was not to be found in any temperance sentiments, as some have claimed, but in the fact that these things were previously offered to the god of the land. To partake of them was, therefore, the same as to confess loyalty to that delty, which would be an act of defilement, a renunciation of Judaism (Deut., xxxii:38-. In keeping this good purpose Daniel showed much discretion-he gently explained to the prince of the eunuchs and asked to be excused.

FEARED.-It was greatly to Danel's advantage that he had gained the favor of the prince under whose care he was placed. That had resulted partly from his own disposition and deportment, by which intelligence, kindliness and docility had been displayed (verse 9). And yet the prince had a duty which he dared not neglect. The king's orders were very explicit and any deviation from them would be severely punished. Notwithstanding his regard for Daniel, and, in fact, because of it to some extent, he feared to grant the request lest the anger of the king might bring both into trouble, And he explained all this to Daniel, He feared that the change from the prescribed diet would leave the Hebrew youth in less favorable condition than the others. Probably the court physicians had given instructions that the attendants might be made physically healthful and presentable. If as a result of a different treatment the faces should be paler and the forms less strong and attractive the king would observe it and on inquiry learn the cause, and then he would put to death the man who had dared to vary from the regulations (verse 10).

****** For years Professor Hadley's courses have been the most popular in the Yale list. During the coming year 253 eniors and juniors will take them. An original work, planned and exe-

uted personally by Professor Hadley, has been the elevation of intercollegiate debating to a permanent place in college life. The success of Yale teams the past few years is due principally to his skillful training. He has coached every successive Yale team until the vanquished Harvard and Princeton debaters complained that it was not Yale undergraduates but Professor Hadley they had to meet.

A HORRIBLE EXAMPLE. Professor Hadley's consciousness of his own nervousness in public speaking was made the subject of a clever ancedote. While he was coaching the last Yale team for the Harvard debate a month ago he was striving earnestly to induce the Yale men to give more

attention to style, and he said suddenly: "Consider me as the horrible example of what you will be if you don't pay more attention to style in public

Rarely does Professor Hadley make the remotest reference in his classroom to his own work or honors. A notable exception occurred the day before the corporation meeting which chose him for president. A paper had been read to the senior class by a member on "The Trans-Siberian Rallway." When he finished Professor Hadley said:

"I feel a personal interest in that railroad. It should show this class that the czar of Russia is, to some extent, at least, a fellow Yale man. At any rate, he has been listening to some Yale teaching." Professor Hadley then narrated mod-

estly how the czar had sent for the Hadley text-book on railroads, had become interested in it, had ordered it translated into the Russian language and used as a regular text-book for required study in the Russian universities. Professor Hadley enjoys telling a on himself, Before a recent

meeting of the Connecticut State Teachers' association he narrated this "A woman whose sons were about to enter Yale was seeking all the information she could get about the courses, After questioning me closely she asked

'What do you teach?' "'Political economy,' I responded,
"'Well, I have heard that economy n cooking and things like that is being studied now, and I don't see why economy in politics shouldn't be studied

HIS VIEWS ON UNIVERSITIES. Professor Hadley's general views on the university question are regarded as

INTRODUCTION .- From the time of | TESTED .- A new question was thus | for two stations which he afterward raised. Is it true that the diet of a filled-that of a statesman, handling heathen king is more conducive to 10 1equ pur buildure out to supula out health and strength, to manly vigor and grace than the diet of a Hebrew home? That question was one of great importance. If answered in the affirmative Daniel's resolve and principles must be abandoned. That is the way temptation usually comes. The first departure from a chosen course is upon prudential grounds. If the evil world has something that will better qualify the young man for his place he generally accepts it. With this question, so insidious and far-reaching, there was another. If it be so that the meat and wine of the king's table give more strength, will God help the young man who refrains from them on conscientious grounds? Or, may one trust in God to bring the best results, when, in the face of what the evil associates order, he chooses because he wants to be right? This was a more critical moment, therefore, to Daniel than the first. But he was equal to the new ly in his career, how he resisted, and | trial. Conceding the rightfulness of the pela made by the prince, he suggested that the matter be tested (verses 11-14). He would eat pulse, a purely vegetable diet, for ten days, and at the end of the time comparison should be made between him and those who used the regulation diet. The proposal was ac-

PROVED.-The result at the end of he ten days was eminently satisfactory. The countenance of Daniel was fairer and his flesh was greater than all the youth who ate at the king's meat (verse 15). Melzar, the prince was highly gratified, and as he had but one purpose, to train the eunuchs for the court, and this measure accomplished that purpose, he removed the food which Daniel rejected and gave that which de desired (verse 16). What did all this prove? Two answers will be given. Some will say, as some have said, that a vegetable diet is preferable. Many volumes have been written to support that view, and organizations have been formed whose members pledge themselves to abstain rom all flesh and wine. Others will ceply that the choice made by Daniel was an assertion of religious principle which secured God's blessing. There are many who hold that bodily health and strength and even beauty result from spiritual soundness through the operation of the Holy Spirit. Whichever of these positions is taken Daniel was vindicated and sustained. Either he had better knowledge of the laws of health, or he had Divine assistance. In either case he stood firm,

BLESSED,-It appears that Daniel was not alone in his resolution. Three other Hebrew captives stood with him, sharing his purposes and reaching the same results. Whether God wrought profitable, as above suggested, it is ainments under the Divine influence hade him a seer and prophet, a relig- boy resisting temptation and maintainlous teacher. Thus he was prepared ing his purity.

******************** of prime importance. Yale educational dency came to him instead of his comleaders have diverge widely in their ing to it. scheme for unifying all the departments. In one of his latest interviews Professor Hadley has expressed the belief that the coming American university would not be in the direction of the federated system of colleges, as at Oxford and Cambridge, but that Yale would expand along three-fold linesfirst, in the two lower classes, the present plan of recitation and text-books second, in the upper years, the elective system, chiefly in lectures; and third in the graduate departments, specialized work of the students in small groups under instructors who themselves act under the highest university special-

Professor Hadley's views on the subject of college discipline are decidedly different from those now in vogue at the university. He favors fewer inquisitorial functions and the relegation of more offenses to the civil authorities.

INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS. The professor is in politics an Indeendent, a McKinley supporter, not an mperialist, but an advocate of a condiional expansion policy. He leans toward free trade. He is a Congregationalist, with Congregational ancestry which dates back to the regicides. Had he been an ordained Congregational clergyman he would have been the leading candidate for the Yale prestdency in the recent campaign from the very first. He was, it is said, advised, years ago, to take clerical orders with the very idea in mind of thereby becoming more eligible for the Yale presidency if it became vacant. By declining he showed the same consistency and independence which has always marked his career. The Yale presi-

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a man of God, speaking and writing for Him.

COMMUNED.-The time of their preparation-said to have been three years (v5)-passed away, during which on a plain vegetable diet these young men grew strong, and under the blessing of God they became wise. At last with others, a considerable class, of whom some were natives, they were brought before Nebuchadnezzar who would judge of their fitness for the public service. (v. 18.) A kind of inspection or examination of the whole company was had. Even in those days there were civil service requirements. Out of all so presented the four Hebrews were pronounced superior. They excelled physically and mentally and attracted much attention by all who vere present. The king was so much pleased with them that he detained them after other young men had been dismissed from his presence and communed with them, asking questions, engaging in conversation, seeking to learn the secret of their worth, and to judge how best he might employ them. This act was highly commendable in this monarch, indicating many good qualities which rulers may well opy. It speaks much for the captives also that they should be so highly honored, and marks them as rare men.

APPROVED .- The results of that ong consultation are distinctly statedit was found that in all matters of visdom and understanding the Hebrews were ten times better than all the magicians and astrologers in all the realm. (v. 20.) No wonder the king ommuned with such prodigies, drawn on from one subject to another, each new disclosure of their abilities makng him eager to learn more, with a final verdict of a most startling character. The magicians and astrologers were a professional class, who, after the usual preliminary training, had devoted their lives to the mastery of all that was known on occult themes. Under the patronage and direction of the king they had spared no pains to investigate the most profound and intriate questions pertaining to human lfe and its issues, questions with which the best minds in all ages have been engaged, often with much perplexity. It was therefore very strange that young men, brought from a far country, should surpass them in wisdom, The fact is not more a mark of credit to the Hebrews than to their captors who thus recognized merit.

CONCLUSION .- Our lesson is chiefly instructive to young men. On leaving home they may well take Daniel as a pattern. They are not safe unless they have some principles to which they in their bodies to make their food most steadfastly adhere. They should remember that the way to success, which certain that He wrought upon their is virtually the same as the way to apminds (verse 17). And it would cer-tainly not be more difficult to do one of any good purpose. As a rule the than the other. Their intellectual at- world honors and trusts him who has were great, quite in harmony with lieves to be right. He can look within what was granted to Solomon, in to an approving conscience and upward answer to prayer (1 Kings iii: 12), and to an approving God may confidently promised also by the apostle (James expect the approval of his fellow men. "Knowledge and skill in all The lesson is also instructive to earning and wisdom," conferred upon parents. Back of Daniel were father Daniel and his associates, signified and mother who had trained him in the cientific, political, and classical infor- law of Moses and in all the institutions mation, an ability to deal with all of religion, obedient to the requiresecular matters. This would make ments laid upon them. (Deut. vi:7.) A -manos out of elduniar villations man sou who comes to bonor sheds imperishment. Besides this Daniel (it does not able lustre upon the home in which say the other three) "had understand- he was reared. There is no greater reing of visions and dreams." This ward for any man than to see his own

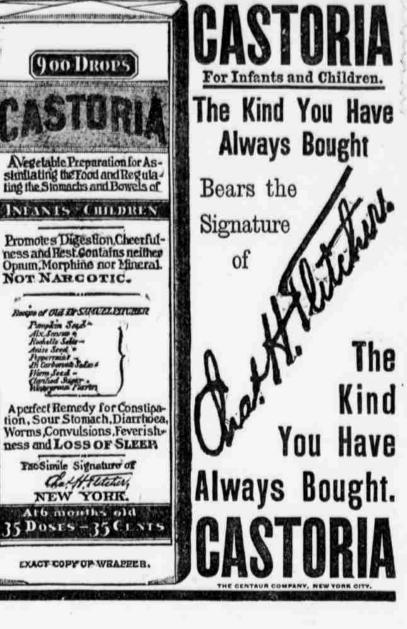
PROFESSORS FOR GENERATIONS. Professor Hadley's home and family life has always been inspiring. grandfather, Dr. James Hadley, was professor of chemistry in Fairfield Medical College, Herkimer, N. Y. He was responsible for the determination of Asa Gray to study botany. James Hadley, Professor Arthur Hadley's father, wrote the Greek grammar, which has a world-wide reputation. George Hadley, an uncle, was professor in the Buffalo Medical college. Henry H. Hadley, another uncle, was professor of Hebrew in Union Theological Seminary. His mother, Anna Twining, was a daughter of Stephen Twining. steward of Yale college. President Hadley's wife, Helen Harrison Morris, daughter of the late Governor Luzon B. Morris, is a Vassar graduate. In his text-book on economics Professor Hadley refers to her as "One on whom have depended, both for criticism and assistance, at every stage of the work." They were married in 1891.

have three children, the oldest, Morris, 5 years old; Hamilton, 3, and Laura, a few weeks old. President Hadley is 43 years old.



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