We Believe

In every community there are a good pro-portion of people, who will go to a well-stocked store, and make purchases of such goods as they need, This is the only way to buy

Pianos, Organs and Musical Merchandise

We invite you to call and see our stock. We carry as fine a line of PIANOS as were ever offered in Scranton.

Our prices will astonish you. We do not cart out goods on trial, but if you mean business, we will sell lower than any one technically. Get our prices on WASHBURN goods Call and see the ANGELUS.

TUNING and REPAIRING A Specialty.

PERRY BROTHERS

205 Wyoming Ave., SCRANTON

Ice Cream. 25° Per Quart.

LACKAWANNA DAIRY CO

325-327 Adams Avenue.

DR. A. A. LINDABURY. Specialties-Surgery, Diseases of Women

2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. At Residence ... Office-210 Connell Building Residence-210 South Main Avenue.

Scranton Transfer Co., HUGH J. KEENAN, Manager. Checks Baggage direct from residence any part of the United States. Office 109 Lacka. Ave. Phone 525

HUNTINGTON'S BAKERY. GREAM, IGES AND FROZEN FRUITS

420 Spruce Street. Masonic Templa

DR. PARKE.

Has reopened his office at

308 Washington Avenue Special attention given to Diseases of Women. Office hours, 10 to 12; 2 to 4; 7

C. S. SNYDER,

The Only Dentist In the City Who Is a Graduate In

420-422 SPRUCE STREET.

DR. H. B. WARE

SPECIALIST.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Office Hours-9 a. m. to 12.30 p. m.; 2 to 4 Williams Building, Opp. Postoffice.



CITY NOTES

PRINTERS BALL.-The Printers' union of this city will conduct its annual ball in Music hall next Wednesday even-

DR. M'LEOD'S SERMON.-The subject of Rev. Dr. McLeod's morning sermon tomorrow at the First Presbyterian church will be "A Message from God to the American People."

GIFTS ACKNOWLEDGED .- The Home for the Friendless acknowledges the fol-lowing generous gifts: Mr. W. H. Gear-hart, \$50; Mrs. W. H. Gearhart, \$50; Mrs.

EXHIBITION TONIGHT.-There will be a public exhibition of beautiful filu-minated pictures on a large screen erected at 122-124 Penn avenue, in front of the "Bon-Ton" hotel this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

WILL MEET TONIGHT.-There will be a meeting of the subscribers to the Green Ridge Free Kindergarten association Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock, at the residence of H. B. Reynolds, 1719 Monsey avenue. All subscribers are requested to be present.

FOOT BALL TODAY .- An exciting and root Balli Today,—an exciting and well-played game is expected this afternoon at Athletic park. The High school team will line up against the strong Keystone cleven, from Factoryville, and the result is engorly watched for by all foot ball enthusiasts. The High school will line up as follows: Left end, McHugh; left tackle Weiserffe, 1997. Hugh; left tackle, Weisenflue; left guard, Malia; center, Eynon; right guard, Hor-an; right tackle, Schultz; right end, Vaughan; quarter back, Tropp; left half back, Williams; right half back, DeBow; full bick, Harrington.

"THE MODEL,"

VIENNA CAFE AND RESTAURANT, E. MOSES, PROP. 221-223 WASH-INGTON AVENUE, OPP. COURT HOUSE,

OFFICERS OF THE BANKERS

Were Chosen at the Session Held Here Yesterday.

INTERESTING ADDRESSES

Delivered by Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. Thomas J. Powers, State Commissioner of Banking-Reports of Group Chairmen Were One of the Features of the Session-Resolution Passed Asking Congress to Enact a Naw to More Firmly and Unequivocally Establish the Gold Standard in This Country by Providing That the Gold Dollar, Which, Under the Existing Law, Is the Unit of Value, Shall Be the Standard Measure of All Values in the United States.

The Pennsylvania bankers concluded their convention with a business gession yesterday morning, and in the aftermoon the delegates departed for their homes, expressing themselves highly pleased with their stay in the

Electric City. Addresses by Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, ex-secretary of the treasury, and Hon. Thomas J. Powers, state commisdoner of banking; reports from group chairmen and the election of officers were the main features of the pro-gramme. The reports of the group chairmen proved especially interesting this year, inasmuch as the subject matter of the reports was the general condition of business in the various districts represented by the groups. They tended very strongly to corroborate Colonel Bryan's reluctant statement that "there is some pro The session was called to order at 10

clock by President Kunkel, and the proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. C. M. Giffin, D. D., pastor of Elm Park church, after which Hon. Chas. S. Fairchild was introduced to address the convention on "The Eusiness of

Mr. Fairchild spoke in a conversational style without any attempt at oratorical flights. He was listened to with wrapt attention and vigorously applauded when he had concluded. He said in part:

MR. FAIRCHILD'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen—I suppose it is more of a formality than anything else having addresses on the subject of your business from other men. You who have spent your lives in the business of banking need very little from an outsider. I myself have had a shorter experience than next of had a shorter experience than next of had a shorter experience than most of you in that particular line, having been the president of a financial institution for ten years only. Before that my exthat capacity I was deputy attorney general and afterwards attorney gen-eral of the state of New York. I occu-pled that position four years. Then I became assistant secretary of the treasury, and then the secretary of the treasury, and then the secretary of the treasury, and these offices occupied four years of my life. So that I have seen this subject of business, of banking, from various standards. Perhaps that was an advantage, and perhaps it was a disadvantage. It has not all been passed in one business, as you see. As a result of it all, although I have never had to do with a national back or had to do with a national bank or a state bank, except as a director, as I have been in one or two and am now, as a result of my observation I think I am now able to speak in a quite unprejudiced manner, and in view of the prejudice that so largely exists in the public minds in many parts of the country, and on the part of many pec-ple, against the business in which you are engaged, and at a time when men are seeking still to excite public feeling and perhaps to base political issues upon the mere name of banks and

I wish to say-and I say it in all sincerity and as the result of some years of experience and obsersome years of experience and observation—that were it not for the service which you and your institutions render to mankind we would large far toward barbarism. Therefore it always seems to me that bankers when alone or when they gather together should nover be in a state of apology towards their felin a state of approxy towards their rel-low-citizens or on the defensive as to their business in any way, but, quite the contrary, they should feel and as-sert that they are performing an in-estimable service to mankind; and be-lieving that as I do, I always look upon any gathering of bankers with the most profound respect as being and representing a body of men who have served their fellow-men on the whole, taking the average, with unparalleled

faithfulness and benefit.

USEFUL BODY OF MEN.

Hence I feel that in having the privilege of addressing you a few words to-day I am talking to a body of men who are as dignified and as useful as any that can be assembled anywhere in our country. What service do you render? What is one of the chief services that you render? Under our cheek and deposit system you furnish a currency that is just as truly a currency for most transactions as gold or silver or United States notes for bank uples. Under that check and deposit system you furnish the vehicles that move the business of a country to a degree and in a magnitude as to which these forms of currency that I have spoken of are the merest trifles. That currency is based on what? It is not based on any safety fund; it is not based on anything whatever except the general commercial soundness of the business of this country and the faithfulness and the wisdom of the bankers who conduct the business of those banks. Should you cease to render that service the great bulk of the business of this country must stop.

Under our modern conditions it USEFUL BODY OF MEN. this country must stop.

Under our modern conditions it could not go on. Should we have to transact our business, in the old way of the middle ages, in money today, and not on this enormous faith and credit that comes through these banking institutions, the business of the world as conducted in modern times must practically stop. The other kind of currency answers for Dinner Table d'Hote. Breakfast,
Luncheon and Supper a la carte.

Oysters served in any style.

All table delicacies of the season served in cafe or delivered to famble in little delicacies of the season served in cafe or delivered to famble in little transactions, to make change. It is serviceable in little transactions where men do not know one another. The gold or the silver, or the United States note, or the bank note serves as an introduction because they are based upon something that is known to all mankind will take gold. All the people in the United States know that all mankind will take gold. All the people in the United States know that at the present time everypody will take silver because the silver is prac-

tically redeemed in gold in our coun-

THEY DO TAKE IT. Everybody knows that everybody ise will take a United States note. He else will take a United States note. He does not know exactly why, but because everybody does take it. Everybody knows that everybody else will take a National bank note. Very few people know why, or know what they are based upon or what makes them good, but they do know that everybody will take them. Therefore those kinds of currency answer for transactions where men do not know one another, where there is not time to inquire about one another, or in-rural quire about one another, or in rural districts where men have not business habits and do not like to keep accounts and that sort of thing and prefer money, as it is ordinarily called. But this is the small change business; these are your little transactions; these are your horse-car fares.

these are your horse-car fares.

This is the thing that you pay your railway fares with, he thing that you pay for your purchase in the retail stores with, where there is not time for the proprietor of the store to know whether a check is good or not, and this thing answers where the checks that come in any average there is no the result of the store to know whether a check is good or not, and this thing answers where the checks that come in any average there is no the result of the retail and retails. and exchanging them back and forth, would not make the proper change. But after all, when all this is disposed of, the great movement of business that takes place is through the other service that you perform; and it is just as truly a currency as any of the hings that I have mentioned. The function of gold is to serve as a certain reserve because that is known as aceptable at all times to all men. Therefore under that idea and those habits it has become necessary to have some-where a fund of gold which men feel can be fallen back upon in case of ne-cessity to settle balances that are not scitled in other ways. It is seldom used except when men begin to doubt the other things, but as long as the other things have no doubt connected with them the gold is in the world and in this country more as assurance in

SAFETY OF CURRENCY. As to the safety of this kind f currency, or of any other kind of currency that might be issued by the banks, because in my appre-hension your deposit and check curency differs in no respect from a bank ote currency except that it has to perrm some of the minor functions of hich I have spoken—as to the safety it, as a whole, based as it is upon e business of the country. Isn't it fe? Isn't it safe to base anything pon, if you choose to do so as a whole, parding against sporadic cases of mis-apagement. Isn't it safe? If the nks of this country are not safe for their responsibilities that they now ave and which they may assume, take as a whole, leaving out the al-infinitesimal fraction of failure ad management as applied to the thee, I always like to ask, what c. Take the city of Scranton, I as reading of your banks and of their osperity and of their resources in the wapaper last night as set forth in the addresses delivered here esterday.

Would you say that the municipal bonds of the city of Scranton were a better asset than the combined obligations of the banks of Scrunton I think on a little reflection you would say not, because the obliing based upon all the business of Scranton, whenever those assets, there-fore, become worthless then what becomes of Scranton and what becomes of the municipal bonds of Scranton? Therefore I always maintain that what you have in your banks and in the banks of your country is a higher security than any municipal, or state, or government bond because the prosperity of the things which go in to make the assets of the banks, the prosperity of those things is the condition pre-cendent to the solvency of your municipality, of your state, or of your country. Wipe out the assets of your banks not only are your municipal and e and government bonds good for nothing, but your railroad bonds are good for nothing because the whole ness of this country would be dried up

and nothing would be valuable. BANKS ARE SAFE. Therefore, in speaking of the banks as a whole, bearing in mind always thereserve that there may be here and there, and one badly managed, taking your banks as a whole, I think we may eived of that is more sound and more afe; and it follows as logical when me considers the fact that the conlition precedent to all value is the value of the assets of the banks of the United

And bearing that in mind, not to take your time. I think that men should take that thought fully into considera-

Why let your neighbors know it? And why give them a chance to guess you are even five or ten years more? Better give them good reasons for guessing the other way. It is very easy; for nothing tells of age so quickly as gray bair. It hides the age under a luxuriant growth of hair the It never fails to restore color to gray hair. It will stop the hair from coming It feeds the hair bulbs. Thin hair becomes thick hair,

and short hair becomes long

It cleanses the scalp; re-

moves all dandruff, and prevents its formation.

Hair which we will gladly send you.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the
Vigor, write the doctor about it.
Probably there is some difficulty
Probably there is some difficulty

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

We have a book on the

From Mrs. Vaughn to Mrs. Pinkham.

"DEAR FRIEND-Two years ago I had child-bed fever and womb trouble in its worse form: For eight months after birth of babe I was not able to sit up. Doctors treated me, but with no help. I had bearing-down pains, burning in stomach, kidney and bladder trouble and my back was so stiff and sore, the right ovary was badly affected and everything I ate distressed me, and there was a bad discharge.

I was confined to my bed when wrote to you for advice and followed your directions faithfully, taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com pound, Liver Pills and using the Wash, and am now able to do the most of my housework. I believe I should have died if it had not been for your Compound. I hope this letter may be the result of benefitting some other suffering woman. I recommend your Compound to every one."-Mes. Mary VAUGHN, TRIMBLE, PULASKI Co., KY.

Many of these sick women whose letters we print were utterly dis-couraged and life was a burden to them when they wrote to Lynn, Mass., to Mrs. Pinkham, and without charge of any kind received advice that made them strong, useful women again.

tion in considering all these questions of banking—all these mooted questions. Men should satisfy themselves of the truth of the proposition that I lay down as to the absolute safety of the thing as a whole, otherwise your country is nothing—the business of your country is nothing at all. Bear that in mind, and then go on from that to consider any questions of currency legislation that you choose. But if you satisfy yourselves of that fact which I feel is yourselves of that fact which I feel is perfectly true, then one can fight intelligently—and more intelligently than if he has proceeded with his mind filled with the fact of a failure here and there, he can more intelligently if he has eliminated those considerations and taken the whole as a whole—consider all of these questions to which attention has been called in late years. Another thing that I think we need to consider, and consider very carefully, is the relation of the government to all of this business of basks, and, through them, of the country. I was

through them, of the country. I was interested in reading in the newspapers last evening the speech of Treasure Roberts, and the propositions that he made for making more secure the currency of the United States. That is, in my judgment, almost absolutely es sential to give an assurance of prosperity, continued without disturbance from time to time, through the currency of the United States.

AS A SUGGESTION.

I would not state this as my opinion, but I would throw it out as a suggestion that great as the usefulness of the United States currency has been at times, vet in its present condition be-ing based for its redemption upon the power of the government at Washington, and, through political changes, upon the will of the authorities at upon the will of the authorities at Washington, the fear that the promise expressed or implied of the government would not be fulfilled has made the currency of the United States a good deal of a nuisance at times. In 1898, about this time in the year, I think the currency of the United States at that time came mighty near wrecking the whole of our business and it had the whole of our business and it had within its possibility the doing then within a few weeks of something that all the service it had ever done to the business of this country. That possi-bility and that danger should, of course, be removed. The propositions that have been made and which the president is making and which we hope will be enacted, will go a long way to remove the possibility of the currency issued by the government, instead of being a public servant and a public benefit, from becoming a public scourge. It does not take us beyond the safety, but it prevents its being a terrible menace to business.

And another thing that I was very much impressed with when I was in the treasury department-which is now arising again, and I am glad to speak of it in the presence of the treasurer of the United States-is our sub-treasury system. This system of taking in the treasure of the United States into a vault physically all the revenues of the government when the revenues of the government day by day equal its expenditures, or vice-versa, of course no change is made; but when. as in my time, our revenues enormous ly exceeded our expenditures and when as now the revenues are exceeding the expenditures, and if this condition of business prosperity goes on that dif-ference will probably increase.

INCREASES REVENUES.

Now at this very time when business is so large, when so much is needed to carry on the business of the country, that very condition increases the revenues of the United States without correspondingly increasing its expenditures, with the result that the very moment when the business of the country needs when the business of the country needs all the money it can get, the United States, by the very prosperity of that business and by other circumstances that have created the need for the money, is withdrawing it from the possibility of its use by the community. That is what happened in my time, when I was in the treasury, until we came to a condition that threatened serious panic.

serious panic. I know I went to New York at that time, and I met my old friend Mr. Vermilye and one or two other gentlemen and we were looking over the situation, and I recollect Mr. over the situation, and I recollect Mr. Vermilye holding up his finger to me and saying: "Sir, unless you do something—and it is not a question of days, but it is a question of hours—you will see as bad a panic here as ever was known." Think of the monstrosity of a state of things that made a statement of that kind true? I, a young man who happened to be at the head of the treasury department, to be taken out to luncheon by haif a dozen bankers in New York and having it put into ers in New York and having it put into my head that there was that prodiglous power in my hands as a govern-ment officer! And it was true. For-tunately it is a power that never has been abused, but it is a state of things that ought not to exist. This whole system of locking up, outside of the woney of the country that comes in in money of the country that comes in in public revenues, is something that ob-tains. I think, nowhere else in the world except in this country. I sup-pose it has its origin rather in fear and jealousy of banks. It certainly never contemplated great revenues. It never contemplated a condition such as we then had and which we will have again in this country.

ANOTHER SOMETHING.

Now, there is another something-and it does not make much difference to you bankers; none of these questions make so much difference to the bank-ers as to their profits, as mankind is led to suppose; you go on in business; you make money with good currency or bad currency, and perhaps you make more with bad than with good currency—but the people who are your constituents, the people whom you have your charters in order to serve they your charters in order to serve, they need in their affairs a protection in all these things, and you are occupying as to those matters, it seems to me, a sort of position of trust towards your cli-

ents who are not in a position to look into these things and understand them quite so well as you. You cannot sit down and merely protect yourselves. You ought, out of fairness and a sense of obligation toward those who are making your institutions prosperous, to give your minds to the things that will avert dangers from their business, al-though it may not affect your profits,

Therefore, all of these subjects should be considered by bankers although they are not primarily so much interested in them as other members of the comthem as other members of the com-munity. The other members of the com-munity are often prejudiced upon these subjects to their own injury and detri-ment. Now, if you comprehend the fullness of your obligations and trusts, you should seek to overcome these prejudices, even at some risk of some unpopularity, because you are in the position to do it; you have the obliga-tion upon you. tion upon you.

HIS REMARKS NOT NEW. s giving ald to all this.

upon possing prejudice.

All this is among our duties and functions, as I understand them, not alone to conduct your own individual institutions and make money for them. but if you come to a full appreciation of the whole subject, that you are to give your minds to all of these things. give your minds to all of these things.
And therefore, to repeat what I started
with, I say that a group of bankers
like this is one of the most important
assemblages that can be gathered together in this country; and feeling that
I have felt it a high honor to be called
on to make an address to the bankers
of such a great husbase community as of such a great business community as of such a great business community as is this state of Pennsylvania. You have maintained the honor of your profession as a whole with wonderful fidelity. You have been of inestimable use n developing the resources of this marvelous commonwealth, and I bid you Ged-speed in your good work in the years to come. (Applause.)

MR. POWERS' ADDRESS. Powers said:

There was a time when the chief dolight of certain classes of demagogues was to sneer at the bankers, and in some parts of the country they still try to bring them into contempt and array certain elements against them. This feeling, I am gind to state does not exist to any considerable degree in Pennsylvania, and the time is coming when the people everywhere will con-cede to the bankers as a class their just meed of praise and honor for their

its banking institution. You cannot point to a prosperous and thriving place that does not have in its midst a sound bank that is and has been a

monwealth of Pennsylvania was first reated by an act of the legislature of 31. By reason of the failure of that ody to make an appropriation or its support, it work was seriously handi-capped, and but little was accom-plished during that year or the year following in the way of examinations, although much work was done by the superintendent and his deputy in for-mulating blanks for reports and schedules, receiving reports and tran-scribing these portions thereof which were deemed best for the information of the public and compiling the same for the annual report. The greatest labor devolving upon these officials was not only locating that of the various corporations placed under the care of the department, but the careful study various acts of assembly creating them and thus ascertaining just what kind of business they could or could not do, in order that they might be properly classified under the var-tous headings of banks, trust companies and savings institutions. Their nomenclature was misleading, and I here record the wish that the day may soon come when we will have a uniform system covering all institutions

EXAMINERS KEPT BUSY. In the years 1893 and 1894 the field orce, then composed of three examin-

ng examinations. In February, 1895, the department was re-organized, the number of ex-aminers increased to ten, and building

Ladies', Men's and Children's Hose,

And a large ball of darning cotton

Men's Unlaundried Muslin Shirts,

very good muslin, linen bosom and

covered collar button hole. A tip top

kid gloves. Mostly tan, broken as-

sortment of sizes, \$1.50 and \$2.00 gloves, to close at

Corsets, a lot of the best make of \$1.00 and \$1.25 corsets. Lines that

49c.

56 pieces of wide Taffeta Ribbons,

59c.

First Special

all 25c. goods, 3 pairs for

free with every purchase.

Second Special

Third Special

Fourth Special

we are closing out

Fifth Special

PARRELER REPRESENTATION PROPERTY PROPER

you knowing in advance of the dan-

I do not propose, gentlemen, to take up any more of your time. I simply wish to say that I am enormously im-pressed with the importance of all these subjects and the importance of your resubjects and the importance of your re-lation to the community, and therefore I have ventured to speak of some of these general subjects. That which I said in regard to your deposits, and checks, furnishing a currency is not new. Alexander Hamilton spoke of it in his time, and Gallatin and other men said there was coming the great currency of the country. So that it is men said there was coming the great currency of the country. So that it is not at all new, but it is something of which the mass of people apparently think but little. You are in a time of great business prosperity in the country as a whole. With wisdom and conservatism it is likely to continue a long time. It is within your power to exercise a restraining influence as well as giving aid to all this. It is your part not only to encourage, but to exercise a conservative influence. It is your part to use your influence, so far as you can, to remove governmental difficulties that grow out of our laws, some of things founded on the necessities of the time and others sometimes

Following this came the address on The Banking Department of Pennsylvania," by Hon. Thomas J. Powers, state commissioner of banking. Mr.

terling qualities.

No community is complete without

help to its prosperity. partment of the con

rs, were constantly engaged in mak-

On Thursday

Kanada and a same a

FOOTE & FULLER CO.,

Mears Building, 140-142 Washington Ave.

Today's Chances

To illustrate by example the wisdom of the old adage, "Never put off till

tomorrow what you can do today," we mention Lamp opportunities that

are to be encountered today. We have mounted into lamps a number of

Import samples of choice vases. From the fact of their exclusiveness does

not mean fancy prices ar you buy the lamp for what you would ordinarily

SCRANTON'S LAMP HEADQUARTERS.

China Mall.

Millar & Peck, "Walk in and lost ave.

THE POPULAR HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

Dockash

Stoves and Ranges

Made in Scranton.

High Grade Goods.

Cheapest to Buy.

Best in the World.

Will Last a Lifetime.

Always Give Satisfaction.

Repairs Always in Stock.

pay for the Vase; Encrustia Glass, Royal Bonn, Bordenbach, etc.

and Friday, October 19 and 20,

F. L. CRANE Will Have

an Opening of Fine Furs, Cloaks,

Capes, Jackets, Suits, Etc.

Misses' and Children's Fur Coats.

HIGH GRADE

and loan associations, both domestic and foreign, were placed under its su-pervision. Since that time the work of the department has been constant. Were the examiners to work every day in the year, Sundays include 1, it would Mackintoshes be a physical impossibility to examine once per year each and every corporation coming under its jurisdiction.
At the present time it has under its And Storm Coats care two hundred banks, trust com-panies and savings institutions, twelve hundred domestic building and loan associations, fifty foreign building as-\$8.90. sociations and twenty-five Homestead can and trust companies; the latter doing a business somewhat akin to banking associations

Their assets are as follows: Banks\$ 86,255,986 13 A grand total of\$990,644,516 63

And this does not include the foreign [Continued on Page 12.]

Fancy all Silk Plaid Neck and Hair

Over 500 Ladies' Embroidered Mandkerchiefs, slightly soiled. Have

been used for decorating. All 20c.

25c.

Ladies Wrappers, Percale and

89c.

Nearly 200 men's working and

dress snirts, cheviot, cambric and

madras, dark and light, 75c. and \$1.00 garments, to close the line

39c.

All that we have left of our La-

sweep. Big selection of styles.

Sixth Special

Seventh Special

numbers. 3 for

Jouvin and Emperor best grade fine Cambric. Nicely made, very full

best grade, all new shades, 25c. qual- dies' Summer Shirt waists. Some

Eighth Special

Ninth Special

Tenth Special

good ones in the lot

Successor to Bronson & Tallman, 412 Spruce Street.

For Saturday and Monday Only Headquarters for Men's Underwear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Former Price, \$15.00.

Elmwood Hall Elmhurst, Pa. (Formerly Hotel Elmhurst.)

Open All the Year. This botel has been remodeled and refitted throughout and will open its doors June 14. Forrates, etc., cati on or address

DR. W. H. H. BULL ELMHURST, PA.

MOUNT PLEASANT COAL

At Retail.

Coal of the best quality for domestic use and of all sizes, including Buckwheat and Birdseye, delivered in any part of the city, at the lowest price.
Orders received at the office, Connell building, Room 50%; telephone No. 1762, or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended to. Dealers supplied at the mine.

MOUNT PLEASANT COAL CO

