FISHERMEN CAN USE LANDING NET

FULL TEXT OF THE OPINION OF JUDGE CRAIG.

It Was Handed Down in Monroe County in the Wetherill-Elliott Case-An Interpretation of the Act of May 22, 1889, Was the Matter at Issue-Judge Craig Believes the Legislature Intended to Include Landing Nets in the Appliances to

Below is a full text of the opinion in the Wetherill-Elliott case handed down by Judge Craig in Monroe county last week. The matter at issue was the interpretation of the act of May 22, 1899, with reference to fishing. The opinion is as follows:

This is a proceedings under Section 1, of the Act of Assembly of 22 May 1889, P. L. 267. It was conceded at the argument that the decision of the case rests with us, without the intervent of a jury; Com. vs. Waldman, 140 Pa.,

It is charged that the defendant vio lated the law in using a net, an appliance other than rod, hook and line, whilst catching trout. The uncontradicted evidence is, and we find from the testimony, that the defendant did, on the 15th of April, 1899, fish for trout in McMichael's Creek, Monroe county, permethants using rod book and line. Pennsylvania, using rod, hook and line, with fly and reel and, after hooking a trout, further employed a landing net for the purpose of lifting it from its natural element, and bringing it to shore, and putting it into his physical possession. Is this, the catching of a fish, by making use of a net, or any other appliance, except rod, hook and line, within the meaning of the act of

The language of the act of assembly

WHAT IT MEANS.

That, hereafter, no person or cons shall cast, draw, fasten, or other-wise make use of any seine, drift-net fkye-net, or net or nets of any other cription, or use any other appliance for the catching of fish, except rod, hook and line, in any rivers, streams,

or waters of this commonwealth, etc."

Manifestly, if we interpret the words, 'rod, hook and line," within the limiof their literal import, then it would be obnoxious to this act to use a reel, or fly, or bait, or bob, or sinker, or squid in connection with rod, hook line, when fishing for game fish: for these are appliances for catching fish, in the general sense of the terms. such interpretation would be contrary to the legislative intent; for it would practically defeat all catching of gam fish. Such a construction would lead to absurdity; and it is not to be presumed that the legislature intended own stultification. Hence it held that, when the language of an acis susceptible of two senses, the sense will be adopted which will not lead to absurd consequences: Amer. & Eng. Ency. of Law, vol. 23, page 362; Endlich on Interp. of Statutes, sec. 925.

At the argument, it seemd to be con-ceded by the Commonwealth, that the appliances we have named could be used, in connection with the rod, hook and line, in catching game fish with out violating the statute. But the stress of the contention was made to rest upon the use of the landing net by the defendant, in setting physical pos-session of the trout after it was hooked. as the Commonwealth put it, in catching the fish by using a landing net, in connection with rod, book and line. Much argument was expended on the question. Was the fish caught when booked, or was it not caught until it the defendant by means of a landing

TESTIMONY OF EXPERTS.

At first blush, this seems a question worthy of the best days of the school men. Happily we are relieved from the niceties of words and abstract ideas by the testimony of experts in fishing. These were judges and lawvers and doctors and fish commissioners, and public officials, and men of large and small affairs, who had had long practical experience. The preponderating weight of their evidence is, that a game fish is caught when booked, and that the landing net is used, either conveniently or necessarily, for bringing the fish into the physical possession of the fisherman. Accordingly, we find the fact to be as thus testified to.

The argument is largely concerned with the definition of the word "catch." In construing it, we are to take the ordinary and popular mean-ing; Amer. & Eng. Enc. of Law. vol. 23, page 326; Endlich on Interp. of Statutes, sec. 75. But here we are not vithout perplexity. There are few words in the English language which without perplexity. have such a variety of meaning as the word catch. Webster's International Dictionary gives fifteen shades of meaning, one of which is, "to take captive, as in a snare or net or on a hook as to catch a bird or fish."

The Century Dictionary gives twenty two meanings of the word, one of which is "to take captive, as in a snare or trap; to take with a lure or bait, as to catch a fish." The Standard Dictionary furnishes thirteen meanings, one of which is "to take by trapping, or snaring; to take with a bait or by strategem, as to catch fish, game," etc. So, if we appeal to popular usage, as reflected in leaveners. reflected in lexicons, we are left in un-certainty as to what the exact mean-ing of the word "catch" is in the act. A bear, or a skunk, or a rat, captured alive in a trap, under these definitions may be said to be caught in the ordinary and popular meaning, although not in the physical possession of the trapper. So, a trout may be said to be caught when held by the hook, as well as when in the landing net or creel.

PENAL'IN CHARACTER.

In construing this act, we must not forget that it is penal in its character, and therefore subject to general rule of strict construction; that "where an act contains such an ambiguity as to leave reasonable doubt of its meaning, it is the duty of the court not to inflict the penalty: that where it admits of two constructions, that which operates in favor of life or liberty is to be preferred;" Endlich on Interp. of Statutes, sec. 330. This rule would compel us to construe the doubtful phraseology of the act against the infliction of the penalty, and in favor of the liberty of the citizen. As we have already shown. that to catch a trout may mean either when it is hooked, or when it is landed when it is hooked, or when it is landed with a landing net, it follows that under the rule applicable to penal stat-utes, we must adopt the construction most favorable to the defendant.

But, according to our view, it is not necessary to employ this rule of con-struction in the decision of this case. The phrase "rod, book and line" is a very old one. In A Treatyse of Fyshynge Wyth an Angle by Dame Julia: A. Berners, edition 1496, we read as folows: "The beste to my symple dy-ercion wyche is fishynge, called anyg-

lynge with rodde and a lyne and an

And we find our legislature using this And we find our legislature using this same phrase, in what appears a technical sense, in the Acts 16 May, 1878, 3 June, 1878, 10 June, 1884, and Acts of 22 May, 1889, P. L. 47, 50 and 64, and Acts of 20 May, 1891. This phrase "rod, hook and line" is applied to the catching of all kinds of game fish in these various acts, and to all the waters and streams of the commonwealth, including the waters of Lake Erie, bays, ponds and bayous adjacent thereto. We ponds and bayous adjacent thereto. We cannot believe that the legislature, in using the phrase "rod, hook and line" intended so narrow and unreasonable a construction as is used by the com-monwealth. So common and universal is the use of reels, fly hooks, bait, bobs, sinkers and squids, in fishing with rod, hook and line that we may take them to be included in the phrase "rod, hook and line," in ordinary and popular use.

INTENDED BY LEGISLATURE.

Therefore, if we construe the legislative language according to its pop acceptation, we are bound to hold that the appliances, or things just named, were understood and intended by the were inderstood and intended in the phrase rod, hook and line;" Phil, & Erie R. R. Co. vs. Catawissa R. R. Co., 53 Pa. 20; Endlich on Interp. of Statutes, sec. This is the natural and obvious import of the phrase, without resorting to subtle and forced construction for the purpose either of limiting or extending its operation. Possibly this onstruction will be conceded by the

But the concention is, that a landing net is not of such common and uni-versal use as to be included in the phrase, "rod, hook and line." Certain it is, that the landing net was in com-mon use by fishermen as far back as 1633, for Izaak Walton, in his Complete Angler, makes Piscator say: "But what say you now? There is a trout now and a good one, too, if I can but hold him, and two or three turns more Now you see he lies still will tire him. and the sleight is to land him. Reach me that landing net. So, sir, now he is mine own. What say you now? Is not this worth all my labor and your

So, in Prime's "I Go A-Fishing," we find the following. "But when once you have hooked your fish, the light rod is vastly to be preferred, after beoming recustomed to bandle it, whatever and wherever be the water. For only this, that it is the home end of the line, stiffened and made springy, so that you can guide and manage itthat you can guide and manage it—
cast and draw, keep a gentle pressurwith it on the hook, so that the fish
shall not rid himself of it, and finally
lift him to the landing net." Again, in
the American Angler's Book by Norris, the author says: "I have known
anglers handle fish (trout) so well as to nake a practice of slipping the hand genily down the leader, and then seiz-ing them behind the gills, sometimes vering a hand glove to insure a firmer grasp. Few, however, have sufficient grasp. skill and coolness for such dangerous

ALMOST INDISPENSABLE

A landing net is almost indispensable when there is no convenient place for landing your prize on the bank,or when wading ashore would disturb the quiet of the pool." All the testimony in this case is to the effect that the landing net is, and has been, in ordinary, common and almost universal use by those who fish for trout with rod, hook and line. In our view, therefore, the landng net was as much within the legislative intent, when using the words rod, hook and line," as was the flyhook, reel, bait and such like appli-

To assist the correctness of the argument, let us cons'er what a landing net is, and its use. The Century Dic-tionary defines a landing net as "a kind of scoop net, used to bring to land, hand, a fish which has been t." Substantially, the same deficaught." will be found in the Standard nition will be found in the Standard and Webster dictionaries. Its use is not to catch a fish separately, as they are caught in tyke and drift nets and after it is hooked. As we have already served, a fish is caught when hooked

Hence, under this view, a landing net would be not necessarily part of the act of catching, but simply a convenient eans of obtaining physical possession And, hence, also, the use of it, as used by the defendant, was not a violation of the letter or spirit of the act of assembly. A landing net is useless as a separate appliance for catching fish; and is in no sense a complete appliance for catching fish, like a seine drift-net or fyke-net when cast, drawn or fastened, or otherwise made use of

PURPOSE OF LEGISLATION.

The purpose of the legislature, in passing the acts relating to the catching of game fish, is perfectly plain. It was to stop their indiscriminate and unreasonable destruction, so that the streams and waters might be kept stocked. Hence, the law limits fishing to certain seasons and to certain means. The mischief was the extinction of game fish by means of nets; and the nets named are seines, drift-nets, fykcnets, and nets of like character. Land-ing nets are not named in any of the acts. Hand or cast nets are, in sixth section of the act under consideration But hand or cast nets are not landing

Then, can landing nets be included in the phrase "nets of any other descrip-As we have already stated, landing nets are useless as separate appliances for catching fish. Therefore, they are not ejusdem generis with seines, drift-nets and fykc-nets, and cannot be included in the phrase "nets of any other description." For the rule of law is, that where a general word follows particular and specified words of the same nature as itself, it takes its meaning from them, and is presumed to be restricted to the same genus as those words; or, in other words, as comprehending only things of the same kind as those designated by them; Endlich on Interp. of Stat-,

Hence, we are of opinion that land-ing nets are not included in the nets prohibited by the acts of assembly. It seems clear to us, if the legislature meant to prohibit the use of landing ets in fishing for game fish, when the landing net was in such common and almost universal use, they would have sald so in plain and unmistakable language. The fact that they did not. persuasive that they did not mean to include landing nets amongst the pro-

hibitions. COMMONWEALTH'S POLICY. The diversion, or sport of fishing, is engaged in by many persons; and the nolicy of the commonwealth has been to encourage the pastime. If we were to hold the law to be as contended by the commonwealth in this case, we should, as shown by the testimony, deshould, as shown by the testimony, de-stroy the very purpose of the common-wealth. The construction we give to the Act of 22 May, 1889, will, in our opinion, best effectuate the intention of the legislature. And this is what we are required to do; Com. vs. Fraim, 16 Pa, 163. Of course, if the law prohibit-ed the use of landing nets, in game fashing in plain and unmistakable lanfishing, in plain and unmistakable lan-guage, it would be our duty, and we would not hesitate, so to hold. But we think the fair and reasonable and just onstruction of the act of assembly is

plainly to the contrary.

The defendant has asked us to find a umber of facts and to answer certain equests of law. Our answer is that he findings of fact and answers of law re fully covered by this opinion. And now, November 15, 1899, for the asons above given, it is adjudged that the conviction of the defendant and the judgment against him be reversed, and the proceedings in this case be set aside. By the Court, Allen Craig, President Judge.

CASES DISPOSED OF IN COMMON PLEAS

JUDGE PURDY IS SITTING IN PLACE OF JUDGE GUNSTER.

Wage Claims Form the Basis of Many Suits in This Weeks' List. Arguments Heard in the Carbondale Poor Board Case-Suit Against the Erie and Wyoming Valley Railroad Company-Doings of Divorce Court-Attachments for Defaulting Election Contest Witnesses.

Judge George D. Purdy, of Honesdale, is presiding in court room No. 2 this week in the absence of Judge Gunster. Judge Archbald is in the main court room.

At the calling over of the second week's common pleas list the following cases were continued for settlement. Ambrose Mulley against A. E. Stanton, feigned issue; Patrick Clark against the city of Carbondale, trespass; James J. Campbell against the city of Carbondale, trespass; Mary Kraus against James F. Taylor, eject-

ment. The case of J. Stanley Smith and others against F. E. Loomis was continued till next week.

Settlement was reported in the cases of F. G. Smith against John T. Shippey, ejectment, and John T. Snyder against the Austin Coal company, assumpsit.

Cases indefinitely continued were: Keating Wheel company against S. Jones, the Art League against J. B. Gilhool, Ann McGarry against the Na tional Fire Insurance company; Patrick C. Walsh against the New Ontario and Western company, H. J. Spruks against Frederick Weyandt. The case of Thomas Connors against

W. A. Cadden was referred to Attorney R. J. Murray. No appearance being made for the plaintiff, a non-suit was granted by Judge Archbald in the case of Melinda Casey against William Connell.

A verdict of \$139.31 for the plaintiff was directed in the case of the Bristol Manufacturing company against John Swallow.

Charles Billings secured a verdict of \$280 on a wage claim for that amount against the Bonta Glass Pipe and Conduit company. The company put in the defense that it controlled only the patents and had no connection with the factory. J. W. Bonta was the responsible party the company alleged. A jury was out at adjournment on

the wage case of J. K. Neagley against John A. Wood. The plaintiff claimed \$18.50 as a balance due for services as a clerk in the defendant's store at Lackawanna. The defendant put forward as an offset a claim of \$80 on a partnership account, alleging that he and his clerk were in business together manufacturing a v. daary medicine known to the trade as "Oil of Glad-

The wage case of Martin Cawley against the Rushbrook Water company was on trial before Judge Archbald at adjourning time.

Carbondale Poor Board Case.

Arguments were heard yesterday morning by Judges Archibald and Edwards in the Carbondale poor board ease, in which the original board of four poor directors attack the act of 5, 1899, reorganizing the Carbon-May dale poor district and increasing the representation on the board to on ember from each ward.

The newly elected members, Alva-Daley, Henry Carter and Milo Gardner, are represented by Attorney James H Torrey. The members of the old board, who refuse to recognize the new comers, are John O'Connor, Edward Moon and Anthony Cook. They are represented by Hon, John P. Kelly. Constitutional defects are charged against the act.

Sues the Erie and Wyoming.

James Murray, the Dunmore coal dealer, brought a suit in trespass against the Eris and Wyoming Valley company yesterday, through Attorney R. J. Murray, to recover the value of a delivery wagon which it is alleged was demolished last election day by being run down at the Jefferson avenue crossing. The wagon was going over the cross-

ing when an engine backed down against it, causing it to upset and damaging it beyond repair. It is alleged that no bell was rung or other warning given of the approach of the engine, and this, coupled with the fact that the company does not maintain a gate or a watchman at the crossing. makes Mr. Murray believe the company is responsible for the loss of his

Transient Merchant Tax. An order was issued by court vester-

day morning admitting to ball in the sum of \$300, H. W. Howard, who was arrested at the Instance of Chief Robbins for failing to pay the \$200 licensa tax levied by ordinance against itinerent merchants. Howard alleges, through his attor-

ieys, O'Brien and Kelly, that he is not a transient merchant, but came here six months ago with the intention of remaining permanently. He further avers that the ordinance, under which he was arrested, is illegal.

Marriage Licenses.

Michael Pitcovyat Binghamion
Nellie VovesikBinghamton
John Eleshko New Milford
Katie Zeillag New Milford
Michael Healey Greenwood
Annie BurnsScranton
George C. Yocum Scranton
Bess Phelps Scranton
John J. Barrett Dunmore
Katherine F. Kinney Dunmore
John J. Davis Scranton
Grace R. SaxtonSeranton
Joseph MartinJermyn
Elizabeth ReeseJermyn

LIVERITA LITTLE LIVER PILL Billiousnoss, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick-Headache and Liver IO CENTS Complaint. SUGAR COATED. 100 PILLS Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Nervita Medical Co., Chicago 25 CTS.

Sold by McGarrah & Thomas, Drug gists., 209 Lackawanna ave., Scranton, Pa COURT HOUSE NEWS NOTES.

Simon Aronoutz was yesterday discharged under the insolvency laws. The hearing in the insolvency case of James Hopper was fixed for December

Michael McMurray was yesterday St. John of Lackawanna township, In the case of Gaige and Clements

against Rebert McClain and others the rule to interplead was made absolute On motion of Attorney M. A. Mc-Ginley, W. H. Gillespie of the Lazerne bar was almitted to practice in the Lackawanea courts. Attorney R. V. Capwell was yester-day appointed auditor to distribute the

funds in the hands of the assignee in the assigned estate of A. M. Clark, In the case of purge and others gainst Brown and others, James E. Watkins was appointed guardian for Josephine Hodge, one of the litigania. The case of Sarah D. Lee against the Scranton Kallway company was yes

terday directed to be placed at the

head of the trial list for the third week

of the January term. Daniel J. Thomas yerierday applied for divorce from his wife, Emma J. Thomas, to whom he was married on April 28, 1858, and who deserted him, he alleges, September 26, 1898. James E. Watkins is the libellant's attorney.

Attachments were yesterday issued for the following defaulting witnesses in the Fell township election contest. Martin Nealon, Daniel Drigcoil, Pat-McHale, John Keneskie, David Morris, Michael Grainer, Michael Hennes-Patrick Lawler, Isnaiz Patwef. Mike Waters, Michael Tierney, Will-McGuire, Frank Ellis, John Fallon, Daniel Leftus, John Mangan, Silas Kilmer, Zigman Bodeavage.

TUNKHANNOCK.

special to The Scranten Tribune. Tunkhannock, Nov. 20-S. W. Eyson bach, borough treasurer, on Saturday last received from the state treasurer a warrant for \$122.01 on account of the firemen's relief fund. This money arises from the two per centum tax imposed on foreign insurance communies doing business in this state, and is paid to the treasurer of the different boroughs to be used for the relief of firemen wh

here now amounts to over \$300, A marriage liceuse was issued on Saturday to Charles C. Shifler of West Nicholson and Miss Mattle M. nolds, adopted daughter of Aliva E. Reynolds of the same place,

On Monday morning Sheriff Gregory impanneled a fury consisting of N. J. Harding, H. W. Bardweil, Edgar Osterheut, F. S. Handrick, J. F. Sickler and S. W. Wickson, and reviewed the promises belonging to the Mary Lee estate on Tioga street, by virtue of

partition proceedings fixed their valuation at \$32.

R. E. Prendergast, the Scranton stationer, was in town over Sunday. C. B. Little of Scranton spent Sunday in Tunkhannock.

The condition of Hon. A. M. Eastman, who is seriously ill at his bome & appointed deputy to Constable John here, was yesterday reported as slight- & ly improved. Rev. James W. Putnam of Brooklyn. spent most of last summer in

Tunkhannock, is again in town for a E. E. Mentzer and E. K. Little of Wilker Barre spent Sunday with their people here,

WYALUSING.

Special to The Scranton Tribune.

Wyalusing, Nov. 26.-William Fox, 8 one of the most energetic and suc ful of the young men of this coundied at his home in Macedonia on Thursday last ofter an Illness of two Funeral services were held Sunday, November 19, at SS, Peter and Paul church, Towanda, Mr. Fox was n in Rienza thirty-four years ago. He was an ambitious young man and last January he sold his mercantile business of Wyalusing and bought and | \$ took possession of the Colonel E. J. & Ayres farm at Macedonia, one of the & st farm properties in this section. & Two weeks ago he assisted in the work of butchering and became everheated. \$ That afternoon he dreve to Towanda \$ Martin Nealan, Daniel Drigcoll, Pat-rick Keneary, Michael Keneary, John parallysis of the muscles. He leaves a wife and two young children; a father, mother, two brothers, and two sis- & ters, to mourn his untimely death. Miss Mand Welles of Spring Hill and | 1 iam Stanton, Thomas Gildea, Denied her friend, Miss Bertha Diehl of Har- & risburg, spent Priday at Mrs. Cline's M on Taylor avenue.

The poetleal entertainment given by the united workers Friday evening was n success in every way. More than a hundred dellars was added to their treasury.

Miss Sarah Horion of Pittston is visiting her aunt. Mrs. Sarah Lewis. A. B. Barrons and son Urbane were sitors in town last week. Mrs. Hopkins of Barton, N. Y., and

Mrs. Shoemaker and daughter of Oaknd. Cal., are visiting at their cousin's Clark Hollenback. Word has been received of the death of Lewis L. Coburn, a prominent farmmay be injured in service. The fund | er of Merryall, Pa. He leaves a wife and four daughters.

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chart H. Thickey.

Scranton Store, 124-126 Wyoming Avenue.

Sale of ladies' skirts

We beg to call particular attention to our immense stock of ladies' dress skirts at all prices, ranging from \$2,98 to \$22. There are some that are lower in price, but for this special sale we have taken only high class garments and reduced the price to a level never before known for garments containing so much good value and style.

Black brilliantine skirts-Very special sale today of black brilliantine skirts, lined with moreen; worth \$4.00. Reduced to 2.95

Serge skirts-Black or dark blue, braid trimmed skirts, lined with moreen, worth \$6.00. Special reduction this week...... 4.98

Rainy day skirts-Made of a heavy cloth, in brown and grey checks, stitched all over, lined with moreen. Special reduced price...... 5.98

Black camel's hair skirts-Very fine quality of material, made in Tunic effect, trimmed with appliqued satin. Special price during this sale...... 8.98

Black Venetian skirts-Very fine quality of black French Venetian, tunic effect, elaborately braided and stitched;

real value \$14. Special reduced price..... Crepon skirts-Made of black silk crepon, extra good quality, lined with first-class moreen; real value

\$15.00. Reduced price...... 12.98 Broadcloth skirts-Made of fine quality broadcloth, tunic effect, trimmed with narrow folds of black and white satin, one of the finest garments in this stock; real value of

this skirt is \$20. Special this week............. 16.00 Taffeta silk skirts-Of these we have a very large variety, comprising about ten styles. Every garment has been priced very low, and its equal cannot be duplicated elsewhere for the

same money that we ask for these: Plain black taffeta silk skirts, worth \$12.....\$10.00 Trimmed with velvet ribbon, tunic effect, worth \$15.... 10.98 Trimmed with passementerie, tunic effect, worth \$17.... 11.98

Trimmed with three rows of narrow black satin, shirred ribbon, tunic effect, worth \$18...... 15.00 Trimmed with accordeon plaited flounce, elaborately

braided Tunic effect, worth \$25..... 22.00



Used in Millions of Homes?

Accept no substitute! Insist on LION COFFEE, in 1 lb. pkgs.

A THE PERSON NAMED AND PARTY AND PROPERTY AN

These articles mailed FREE in exchange for lion heads cut from front of 1 lb. LION COFFEE pkgs.

Gold Collar Button.

Mailed free for 5 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp. Made of rolled gold and with mother-of-pearl back; suitable alike for ladies and gentle-This shape is handy and popular.



Daisy Neck-Pin. Genuine Hard-Enamel and Gold.

Stylish Belt-Buckle.

he ladies who like to wear different colored scales. The gold-finish goes well with any of them. Given for 20 flore

Ladies' Apron.

welcomed for "dressed-up

heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Handsomely

with ruby colored jewel

Made of good punlity lawn, with

Given for 20 flon

heads and a 2-cent stamp.

For 18 lion heads and Illustration is only two-thirds actual size. Color a delicate plak, with jewel setting and gold trimmings. Best enamed finish.

"The Lion's Bride."



Malled free for 12 llon heads cut from Lion's Bride." The story is interesting and we send with each picture a hand some folder, containing copy of the poeu some folder, containing copy of the poeu and telling all about it. Size, 15x26 inches

"Dorothy and Her Friends."



cheery picture. For 8 flon heads and a 2c. stamp. A bright, cheer

Fruit Picture. 50-Foot Clothes Line.

Size, 16x24 inches. Given for 8 Hor heads and a 2-cent stamp. Given for 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

threads, strong, and will give the best of

with strong paper, to prevent break Child's Drawing Book. Taken Book is nearly gathered at waist; a very superior and stylish article. Size, 36 x 40 inches,

STRENGTH, PURITY AND FLAVOR

drawing book requires 6 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Naval Box Kite.

Box of Colored Crayons.

Fine wax crayons, fifteen different

colors, accom-

See it Fly! popular. Thirty inches

Best Coffee for the Money! Try LION COFFEE and you will never use any other. It is absolutely pure Coffee and nothing but Coffee. STATE OF THE PARTY Alarm Clock. Mantel Clock. 2c. stamp



Sent by express, prepaid, for 80 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. When ordering either clock, please name your nearest Express Office, if there is no express office located in your town.







For 10 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Length, 7 inches, full size and weight. Made of genuine India rubber, finely fluished. Appropriate for a ladies dressing-case or for use in the household.



Every time you buy a pound package of LION COFFEE you have bought something else, too. Don't overlook it! You have bought a certain portion of some article to

be selected by you from our new Premium Lists! THE ABOVE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE LION COFFEE PREMIUMS. Another list will

shortly appear in this paper! Don't miss it! The grandest list of premiums ever offered! You always know LION COFFEE by the wrapper. It is a scaled package, with the lion's head in front. It is absolutely pure if the package is unbroken. LION COFFEE is reasted the day it feaves the factory.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

When writing for premiums send your letter in the same envelope or package with the lion heads. If more than 15 iton heads are sent, you can save postage by trimming down the margin. Ask your greecer for large illustrated premium list. Address all letters to the

WOOLSON SPICE GO., Toledo, Ohio.