THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1900.

The Scranton Tribune Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Trib-une Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month. ahead of the canal boats.

Southern blacks.

in cotton manufactures:

witzerland .. 23,059,001

Countries.

Austria - Hun-

gary

Japan

1897.

4.968,619

5,707,075

2,089,500

4,523,395

cipal prospective competitors.

to the percentage of growth in the

number of American spindles during

the past decade that at least half of

the ten years were years of a general

depression which weighed most heavily

upon our textile industry; that our

manufacturers of cotton goods were

from New England to the South, and

that they had not yet turned their at-

Tates

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYXBEE, Business Manager.

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print about letters from its friends bearing on current impics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, APRIL 28, 1900.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

CHARLES EMORY SMITH, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State.

Congressmen-at Large - GALUSHA A. GROW ROBERT H. FOERDELER. Auditor General-E. B. HARDENBERGH.

Legislative.

First District-THOMAS J. REYNOLDS. Second District-JOHN SCHEUER, JR. Thirn District-EDWARD JAMES, JR. arth District-P. A. PHILBIN.

If Mark Hanna never promised to suct ort Quay and never authorized the Belgium repeated interviews in which he affirmed his intention to vote to seat, he has been a long time in setting his position right before the country.

The Prison Labor Problem.

N EXHAUSTIVE investigation of the prison labor problem has been made by

the industrial commission and the results are set forth in a recently-issued preliminary report. We pass by the mass of statistical information intended to show how many states now provide work for their convicts, in what manner and with what Great Britain, 4 1-3; continental economic consequences, and proceed to Europe, 30 3-5; United States, 28 3-4; summarize the conclusions of the commission.

That provision should be made in the laws of each state for the employment of all prisoners in productive labor is affirmed, as well as that the state should have absolute control of the care, punishment, reformation and employment of the prisoners, likewise the disposition of the products of their industry. The fact is recognized that no labor can be done within a prison which will not in some way compete with the free labor outside; therefore the letting of prison labor by contract to individuals or corporations for the purpose of cheaply producing goods to be sold in the open market in destructive competition with goods made by free labor is condemned, but recognition is given to the fact that there are many articles used in state institutions which can be made by prison labor, to the advantage of both prisoners and state; and it is in this direction that the commission believes a practical solution of the problem can be found.

The completion of a transisthmian To embody its conclusions in concrete form the commission has drafted waterway giving to our southern states a bill of which the main features are: the benefit of cheap and speedy trans-Providing for an appointive board of four prison commissioners, to visit, in- to Oriental markets, combined with the spect, and supervise all prisons and to aid in securing a just, humane and marine and a broad development of economic administration of them: clothing this commission with ample power to conduct investigations and root out abuses; requiring that all prisoners capable of work shall be made to labor under the rules of the prison commissioners in the production of state and county supplies, repair of roads and other public works; and regulating the disposition of any surplus products of their labor so as not to effect a reduction in the wages of competitive free labor yet to insure to the state some return from its investment in feeding, clothing and educating its criminal wards. So far as possible an administration of prisons based on civil service principles-that is to say, the employment of prison officials on the ground of supposed fitness rather than because of political "pull." and their retention during efficiency and good behavior-is demanded. While these conclusions have in large measure been anticipated by those who have given thought to the subject, their present value, coming with official weight, is considerable, The day has gone by when public opinion was willing to entrust the custody of its convlets wholly to ignorant and brutal jailers, under conditions which made the jail a radiating center of vice and crime. Modern intelligence is yearly placing increased emphasis upon the reformative side of penal administration, one of the most helpful means to which end is the rational employment of convicts in productive labor.

ed the horseless carriage as a fashionsels are paid \$12.16; on Italian, \$9.63; on German, \$11.90 to \$16.66, and on Britable fad. It really would seem more ish, \$23.35. Firemen on Austrian appropriate if a certain class of bicysteamers receive \$15.82; on Italian, clists could be pressed into the service \$12.25; on German, \$12.28 to \$19.04, and on British, \$26. The tender solicitude of the Demo-"At Marseilles, on French ships first

cratic party for the brown-face wards mates are paid between \$38.60 and in our new possessions is in painful \$57.90: on British, \$28.93 to \$58.53; on contrast with its treatment of the Norwegian and Swedish, \$18.91, and on German, \$35.70. On French ships second mates were paid between \$28.95 Will Cotton Be Enthroned Again? and \$38.60; on British ships, \$29.19 to

\$38.93, and on German, \$23.80. First EFORE THE New England Cotton Manufacturers' Asengineers on French ships were paid from \$57.90 to \$77.20; on British from sociation in session at Bos-\$63.26 to \$68.13, and on German, \$89.25. ton, Dr. William P. Wilson, of the Commercial Museum of Phila-Second engineers on French ships re delphia, recently delivered an address ceived from \$28.95 to \$48.25; on British, in explanation of the opportunities \$48.66, and on German, \$52.36. Firemen on French ships were paid from \$18.33 opening for growth in American exto \$23.16; on British, from \$17.02 to ports of manufactures of cotton which \$18.24; on Norwegian, \$13.89, and on was instructive and encouraging. German, \$16.66. Seamen on French He first showed that while the ships were paid \$12.54 to \$14.47; on United States is the greatest producer British, \$15.80 to \$17.02; on Norwegian of raw cotton in the world, its export \$11.96, and on German, \$14.28 to \$16.66. of manufactured cotton goods is much "At Liverpool, Vice Consul W. J. smaller than that of little Switzerland. Sulis reports that first mates on Britbut little larger than that of Japan, ish sailing ships were paid \$34.10; on and in excess of that of only four Norwegian, \$21.89 to \$24.23; on French, European countries, Italy, Belgium,

\$28.95 to \$34.74, and on German, \$24.23 Austria and Russia. This table shows to \$35.93. On British ships seamen rethe present position of the export trade ceived \$13.80? on Swedish and Norwe gian, \$14,59 to \$17,02; on French, \$11,58, and on German, \$12.16. The average pay to mates on British steamers was Germany 47,299,030 47,901,144 France 23,695,504 25,521,591 53,637,776 \$55.61: on Swedish and Norwegian. 22,081,005 \$19,46 to \$34,06; on French, \$48.25. First 12 634 952 4,149,010 engineers on British steamers receive 10,747,854 9,700,093 an average of \$\$7.11; on Swedish and 1.522.638 1,500,000 Norwegian, \$58.39 to \$97.33; on French, 24,503,083 25,000,000 \$77.20; on German, \$48.66 to \$72.99, and 5,192,894 5,440,746 on Spanish, \$77.86. Second engineers 7,051,285 11,357,281 16,215,960

receive an average on British ships of \$62.10; cn Swedish and Norwegian, The total number of spindles at work \$38,93 to \$58,30; on French, \$48,25; on n the world's cotton mills is estimated German, \$36.48 to \$48.66, and on Spanat 100,000,000, of which Great Britain ish, \$58.39. Firemen on British ships had nearly half, continental Europe averaged \$20.31; on Swedish and Nornearly one-third and the United States wegian, \$14.59 to \$15.80; on German, only a trifle more than one-fifth. The \$12.16 to \$14.59, and on Spanish, \$17.51." exact figures for the season of 1898-99 It is apparent that these marked difwere: Great Britain, 45,400.000 spindles, ferences in wages must be equalized continental Europe, 32,500,000; United if our shins are to get a grasp on States, 18,100,000; India, 4,728,000 and the carrying trade. The subsidy bill Japan, 1.358,125. For the last ten years now pending in congress will enable the per centages of increase in the our shippers to pay the American rate number of spindles are as follows:

of wages and yet compete with ships flying other flags.

India, 71; Japan, 680. These figures Lord Roberts does not seem to be having much success as a setter of ire significant, for while they indicate possibilities of considerable future traps. With his great preponderance of force it is a wonder that he does not United Kingdom in the fical year 1896, the last ompetition from Japan and India they also point to France and Germany, and emulate the tactics of Grant's advance Germany more especially, as our prinupon Richmond and simply crush the enemy by superior numbers. It is to be remembered with respec

Senator Mason desires the United States to turn Cuba over to the Cubans on July 4. The fact that the proposal comes from Senator Mason alone would make the scheme seem hazardous

Since the extinguishment of the undergoing an unsettling migration Pittsburg politicians at Harrisburg, the Clarke divorce case has been moderately successful in keeping the Smoky tention seriously to the development of City located on the maps.

an export business. In the last year our exports of cotton fabrics to China The queen's visit to Ireland is now a alone have doubled, and the percentage thing of the past, and no incident of growth in our export trade in cotton marked the event that will justify unfabrics with that great undeveloped easy observers on this side of the water empire exceeded that of Great Britain, in remarking "I told you so.", continental Europe and also Japan.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

The Tribune Astrologer.

28, 1990,

2.

3

88



RICHARD OLNEY.

of the Democrat presidential ticket, to be put up by the gold Democrats, opposed to Bryan and free silver.

sociation.

Commerce Between Canada and Britain

over 1895, in quantity, 90 per cent., and in value 2873; per cent. Quantity of copper im-ported increased 615; per cent.; of iron cre, 714 THE ANNOUNCEMENT of a further increase in the Canadian preferential tariff in favor of the United Kingdom as against the per cent; of jute, 113 per cent.

The Central-Hndson Railway company is now nsuring the lives of all the employes of the United States and other parts of the world rives especially interest to some official figures of he imports of Canada from the United Kingdom road for \$5,000 each. The men will pay an as-resement of \$1.50 per month. No other person and the United States, respectively, during a term of years, which have just been issued by the Canadian government and received by the but an employe of the read can join this benfit reasury bureau of statistics. The Canadian ariff, it will be remembered, was in 1857 so adne of the largest ever raised. The yield is e-timated at 242,000,000 bushels, or about 40,000,000 Justed that the duty of articles entering Can-ada from the United Kingdom was made, ho-tinning with April, 1897, 1212 per cent. less than the rates from other parts of the world. On July 1, 1898, this reduction in duty in favor of the United Kingdom was increased to 25 per cent, and now it is announced that on July 1, 1900, the reduction will be increased to 33.1-3 per cent., or in other words, that articles im-ported from the United Kingdom and certain of her colonies will only be required to pay two thirds of the rates on articles imported from the United States and from other parts of the world.

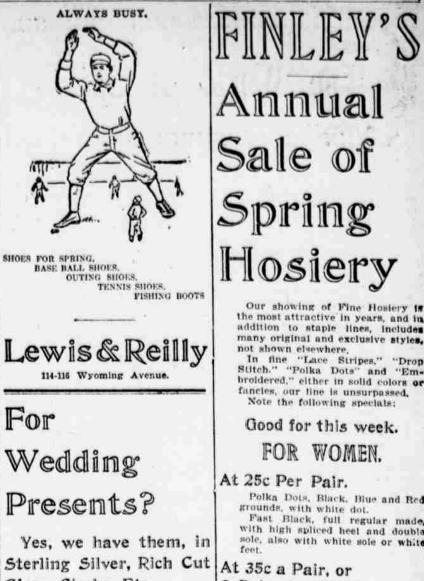
Up to this time the preferential rates made in favor of imports from the United Kingdom have not apparently had the effect of materially in reasing imports from that country or of at all reducing these from the other countries adverse-ly affected by this reduction. The Canadian official figures show that the imports from the

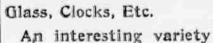
year under the rate which was uniform for all parts of the world, wen 31.1 per cent, of the total importations, while these from the United Status formed 50.8 per cent, of the botal importations. In 1899, under the full effect of the 25 per cent, reduction in favor of the United Kingdom, imports from that country formed only 24.8 per cent, of the total imports of Canada,

while these from the United States formed 39.2 per cent., the proportion of the total which was taken from the United Kingdom having thus materially fallen under the new preterential tariff, while the propertion taken from the United States had materially increased. The London

Economist of March 31, 1900, commenting upon this subject says: "In the imports tinto Canada) from this country (United Kingdom) there was last year an increase, as compared with 1896, \$\$16,000, or 12% per cent., whereas in the mports from the United States the increase unted to $\pounds 6.55,000$, or close upon $64\frac{1}{2}$ per Thus, notwithstanding the preferential sent.

A lecturer upon prison reform has just been arrested on a charge of em-tropy with be information and they naturally tend to stropy with be information and they naturally tend to preferential tariff, and they naturally tend to provide the preference of the provide the p arrow with the industrial progress of the Dominion. And even as regards manufactured articles, the geographical proximity of the states and the Only Wildsbulks of Holland recently embezzlement. He is liable to be better fact that the American manufacturers are in fact that the American manufacturers are in touch with the requirements and predilections of the Canadians operate as an offset to the preferential tariff and have between to the benefit of the next equipped than ever to talk on the sub-





130 Wyoming Ave.

Coal Exchange.

Connell Co.

an Electric Fixtures,

Builders Hardware.

bushels larger than in 1898, and 68,000,000 bush els larger than in 1897. The yield per acri-this year is about 81 bushels. From one end of Japan to the other a child is treated as a sacred thing, he it one's own o of the richest goods in a stranger's. Each one carries its name and a dress on a ticket round its neck; but should indeed stray from home, bood and shelter an America. Prices the low-

kindness would meet it anywhere. est, guarantee perfect at

PERSONALITIES.

cast of Queensland is stated to be becoming an

important industry . Growers are said to be mak-ing preparations to export to Britain coffee in

British imports of tin during October increased

The potato crop of this country this year

ground and tinned condition.

Centeressman Littlefield, of Maine, always MERCEREAU & CONNELL dresses in black. Even his tics are of that somber hue Former Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson about to make a trip to Hawaii and the Philip

pine Islands. Archibishop Feehan, of Chicago, owns the neck lace worn by Louis XVI, of France on his way

The United States consul at Vladivostok, Rus The Hunt & sia, is Richard T. Greener, a negro and a gradu ate of flarvard. Henry James, the novelist, is to return fo

America next fall, after a long absence, in search of material for a new novel. Senator Mason, of Illinois, was a schoolmate Willfam A. Clark, of Montana, at the little district school at Davenport, Ia. Miss Mabel McKinley, niece of the president,

is an accomplished musician and her singing is regarded as exceptionally good. Mrs. Hetty Green, besides managing her for-tune, is a great reader and owns a valuable library in which are many vare books. Jarres B. Stetson, the California millionaire, frequently anness himself by acting as an engi-teer on the Northern Pacific Coast railroad. Washington gossip says that Congressman Bing han has a different tie for every day of a ion. And the ties are never obtrusive, either, Mayor Van Wyck has been investigating pla tariff, the increase in imports from this country (United Kingdom) has been very much less than in the imports from the United States. It is Of the British generals in South Africa Lore

necessary, however, in considering these figures to remember that the imports (into Canada) from the United States consist largely of raw

Some astonishment has been aroused in the

Joe Blackburn, a Keniuckian of Kentuckians, has

over, he declares that he will never take anothe

Dr. John Griterus, a graduate of and former

thology, which has just been created in the Unt-versity of Havana. He is at present studying

French commissioners of the Paris Exposition

state, M. Ilig, who is now in Zurich, that he has received word from his master, the Negus of Abyssinia, that he (Menelik) has abandoned his

intention to visit the exposition, as he is much occupied with the construction of the railway

have been informed by Menelik's minister :

in Europe.

from Jiboutil to Harray.

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LACKAWANNA AVENUE

Duplicator

Governor Candler of Georgia seems to be something of a fanatic himself.

Today's offering in the Lyceum that ter, "The Parish Priest," has exceptional interest for the people of Northeastern Pennsylvanja because it is the product of a local playwright, Mr. Daniel L. Hart of Wilkes-Barre, who British \$19.50. in this play has apparently realized the success as a dramatist of which his earlier work gave promise. The winning of a victory by merit and hard work is an interesting event in any vocation. But Mr. Hart's new play has, we are told, an additional element of curiosity in that it succeeds in the very difficult task of picturing a clergyman in an absolutely natural pose, without irreverence or theological bias, but simply as a good-natured, kindhearted man loyally devoted to the interests of his flock. "The Parish Priest" is a type of the kind of play which sends people away from the theater with a feeling of increased respect for human nature and on this account we deem it worthy of especial commendation.

steamers, \$38.92; on Italian, \$43.75; on The announcement that the automo German, \$28.56 to \$35.70; and on Britsile will soon succeed the canal mule ish, \$58.38. Second mates on Austrian as a means of propulsion on the towsteamers are paid \$24.32; on Italian, path will doubtless be jarring to the \$30.69; on German, \$23.80, and on Brit-

portation of their cotton manufactures ject before his case is settled. development of an American ocean Judging from the rapid promotion of our political opportunities in the enterprises in this part of the state, Philippines should make the next ten we will soon be able to secure but lityears a period of enormous advances tle in the food line that has not been In the cotton export trade as well as a canned or condensed. period of extraordinary development in the new South. In the act of disappearing at the

proper moment the Boer warrior dis-According to latest advices from Mr. plays agility second only to that of the Bryan, he has not dropped silver, Filipino. trusts or imperialism. They are all on his repertoire to be introduced as the tastas of the audience decree.

Difference in Wages.

S OME UNTERESTING figures showing the difference in wages rold wages paid on board Ameri-

can and foreign ships, a dif-A child born on this day will notice that the ference constituting one of the princifruits of accident are often more profitable than those of experience. pal reasons why subsidies are needed to encourage American capital in in-The next tew days will decide which is of vesting in American ships, have rethe most interest to the public, the African cently been collected by General Groswar or games at Athletic park. If many persons who sigh for fame could be venor, chairman of the house comsatisfied with notoriety all might be happy. mittee on merchant marine and fisherles.

Man's intention to make a three-base hit has o weight on the "bleachers" when he strikes "I find," says he, "that we have oply one line of ships under our flag An artist's life bath fascinations, but the man who is able to draw a large bank check and paint the town is not wholly without sources in the European trade-the American line running to Southampton. The from which to derive pleasure. United States consul at that part. Mr. Ajacchus' Advice.

John E. Hopley, makes it cuite clear that the 'going wages of the port' are different in America than they are in

ships of other nationalities. For instance, he reports that at Southamp ton first officers of American ships get From an interview in the New York Herald.

ships. On American ships firemen are

paid from \$14 to \$20, on British from

\$17 to \$20, on Japanese \$5.50, and on

"At Trieste, in Austria, United

States Consul Frederick W. Hossfield

reports that mates receive on Austrian

German from \$15.50 to \$20.

fine feelings of many who have adopt- ish, \$43.79. Seamen on Austrian ves-

\$120 a month; the British ships pay "This is no time for 'revenge,' as some call between \$68.25 and \$87.50. Second offi-We have a national campaign before us, and there is too much at stake to pursue policy of that kind. Of course, if anybody go cers in American ships are paid \$70 and in British \$43.75 to \$58.50. First in our way we shall not step aside to aveid trying conclusions. The 'revenge' is on the other engineers of American ships get \$150

and in British from \$97,25 to \$121.75. side "I anticipate no effect upon the administra Second engineers in American ships tion Second engineers in American ships get \$100, and in British \$63.25 to \$87.50. In American ships fireman are paid In American ships fireman are paid tinue on that line. There is no reason why the action of the senate should be resented by Re-\$49, and in British \$23; and seamen in American ships receive \$25, and in publican voters upon the nominees of their

party. "The administration has been excellent; "At Yokohama, Japan, Mr. John F. has fulfilled all pledges of the platform of 1896. Gowey, our consul-general, reports that mates in American ships receive cosful issue a war with one of the military from \$50 to \$90 a month, on British \$53,40, on Japanese \$25 to \$35, and on German from \$40 to \$75. Chief engl-within sight of the government, not only to islands in the Pacific, but beyond, with an empire almost within sight of the shores of Asla, besides the West Indies and the elimination entirely of troublesome neighbor. neers on American ships are paid \$150. from \$50 to \$60 on Japanese, and from "The Republican organization of Pennsylvania

\$62.50 to \$100 on German ships. Able will do its duty. It will also settle with those seamen are paid from \$14 to \$30 on work of years." American, \$14.60 on British, \$5.50 on Japanese, and \$14.25 to \$15 on German

WHO WAS THE HEROINE?

One woman bravely went afar To lands made desolate by war: She cared for wounded, sick and dead, The naked clothed, the hungry fed.

Another spent the whole of life Fulfilling duties of a wife And mother-making home a bright, Chaste spot of love and sweet delight.

The first one died-whole columns told Her virtues and her deeds of gold. The other, one day, gently slept-Her children and her husband wept. --Kathleen Kavanagh, in Indianapolis Press.

preferential tariff and have hitherto prevented 0 from operating so much to the advantage of the country as was expected. Whether the still none tayoned treatment it (Canada) has divided accord us (United Kingdom) will alter the forts to soldiers at the front. state of things materially remains to be seen, nut past experience warms us not to be too sam-Blue Grass state at the discovery that Senator

guine (n our anticipations." The following table, taken from "Trade and not for righteen months past tart of Inpuor; more 'ommerce, 1800" an official publication of the 'anadian government, shows the total imports into Canada, and the amount from the United professor in the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed to the chair of intertropical pa-

the Ganada, and the amount from the United Kingdom and the United States, respec-tively, in each year from Isid to Aser, and the percentage which the importa-from those countries formed of the total importa-tions of the year. It will be observed that the imports from the United Kingdom, which in 1880 Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, formed 48.4 per cent., were in 1899 but 21.8 per cent, of the total, while those from the United States, which in 1880 formed 40.3 per cent., were Astrolabe cast: 13.4 a. m., for Saturday, April

in 1899, 59.2 per cent, of the total IMPORTS INTO CANADA.

Imports Imports from Per from Per U. S. Cent. L. S. Cent Total . Year. Imports. 1880...\$60,900,542 \$33,761,439 48.4 \$25,100,783 40.1 1884. 105,972,978 41,925,121 39,5 49,785,888

It is better to always write poetry to order. You will not then be in danger of overwork. QUAY ON THE RESULT.

According to the report of the Mendicity sc iety there are 70,000 professional beggars in London. Egypt and the Soudan have now 2,014 miles

railways; the line from Beober to Kassala and Suakim is under way of construction. In Connecticut the percentage of criminal pop-ulation to the thousand inhabitants has failer

steadily from 2,48 in 1896 to 2.33 in the present One of the three old ash trees which marks

the site of Lincumdoudie, on the upper Tweed, Scotland, immortalized in Burns' "Willie Was tle," has been destroyed by a storm. Algeria, since the year 1802, has increase

its railway system by no loss than 1,981 miles New lines are under construction. Works at the Great Sahara line have also been started. States made of gold are popular in St. Peters-burg. One indy had the blades of ner shates enriched with diamonds. Shates set with pearls and precious stones have also been in fashion. is computed the death rate of the s 67 and the birth rate 76 a minute, and this

seeming light percentage of gain is sufficient to give a net increase in population each year of 1.200,000 souls.

Milan possesses one of the most curious clocks in the world. It is made entirely of bread and is the handiwork of a rative of India, who spent three years in constructing it. It is of fair size and goes well.

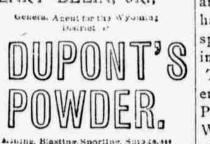
In Milwaukee recently nineteen aspirants for the position of keeper of a city natatorium werrequired to plunge into the tank in their street clothing and swim. It was part of a civilservice examination.

All New York city contractors wishing per mits for blasting will have to make application to a board of examiners first and then send the

man who must pass the examination, which i to be a practical one. Under government control of the sale of in

toxicating liquors in Russis there has been noticeable diminition in drunkenness and i those crimes and misdemeanors which are

air for the benefit of the poor. Lady Menx has sent as a present to Lord Rob of ris a battery of six guis, which cost her about ill grants, and she has spent large sums of money HENRY BELIN, JR., in sensing out clothing, tobacce and other com-



and the Repauno Guemica.

Co .. pany's

HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

tatety Fuse, Caps and Exploits: Room 101 Connell Sail Hag.

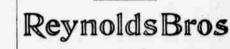
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A RATHER BAD CASE. Tam thirty years of are and work in the wood-working shop of the Burlington Venetian film Co.'s works, where I have been six years. My wurs i is a a bench, and it is very tire-some to the whole body to stand in mearly one position all day and receive the jar of machinery constantly. It is very close work for the cyces, and for the past six months I would have a had noon I would feel so weak I could hardly go to dinner. After enting I would feel as if I work first works, where I was not at were, I would have very nervous I could hardly work at all. At noon I would feel so weak I could hardly go to dinner. After enting I would feel as if I work full of gas, and if I walked fast I would have very nerverse pains in one side of the stomach. Sundary, when I was not at were, I would feel so bloated after eating I could hardly more at all and Monday I would feel as if I had been on a great spree, all broke my notice in this way. The engineer of our shop sont for me one day and asked if I had ever used flipans Tabules. I told him I had not, and asked him why. He said he had dyspersia and had been taking melicine right store, which I did him no good. He asked me to buy bim store the best thing he ever used. He asked me to send for and other in his mouth, and were the best thing he ever used. He asked me to send for one dozen entrons, which I did, wantle others have the T have had Beadache but once since I began to take them, two weekshee. Everything I can set well now, and even a cruet of bread takes good to me. A new style peckets containing TEV EPAST FABLE is a paper of without glass is no take them, two

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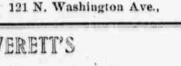
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