### The Beranton Tribune

Published Datty, Except Sunday, by The Trib-me Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month,

ON S. MICHARD, Editor. B. P. BEXBEE, Business Manager.

New York Office: 150 Nasau St. S. VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising

ottered at the Postsific at Scranton, Pa., at Second Class Mail Matter.

When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short betters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these tries be signed, for problecation, by the Writer's real name, and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to religiously revision.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

DISPLAY.	Run of Paper	Siding on Reading	Position
loss than 500 inches	20	.275	20
1200 **	111	173	.19
PARK	3555	117	150
GOVER .	15	165	.18

flates for Classified Advertising furnished get

SCRINTON, MAY 7 1901.

If Director Ifitcheeck can drive out d the clay the disreputable women may marged in certain of the back Ohyx icowill carn the plaudits of all who believe in social decency. But if hosping them from a limited area means their dispersal throughout untainted residence sections, there will beenous main but a loss to public morats. That the experiment he is ensowed in is hazardous has been proved in many other enter; but he is entitled. transle support while trying to show what he can do.

#### That Airch on Harrisburg.

HE THREAT made by one of the officers of the United Mine Workers to invade. Untribburg may or may not we earned out. It is sufficient for our present turpose that the threat has been made. The object of the invasion is to compel or rather intimidate a committee of the senate which has certain bills upon mining subjects before it to report upon them fevorably. This means in spirit and in fact a revolution from orderly, organic, representative and cans itutional government to the unjustifiable and archaic coercion of the legislature by a labor union. ruch a proceeding, should it come about, would be a thoughtless and grantuitous attempt at the subvers sion of representative government. John Fahey at Harrisburg is to play the part of Cromwell before the Long perliament. Fahey, however, is not a Cromwell, and we scarcely think that the time is else in this commonwealth for the menace of republican and consillutional government by such theatrical demenstrations.

It is no defense of such a lawless proceeding to say that the committee of the senate considering those bills is not representatives of mining constitnencles. Its members are the dulyelected and deliberate choice of the has not been delegated to them. They are employing no parliamentary contref which is not invested in them by the constitution of the state. They are tional prerogatives.

There are other interests, a community of laterests, to be considered in mining handation over and above those of the individual miner or the tainers' union. We are not here considering the arivisability of the loaderete mant the is in consultation. The min of themselves are not in secont on these points. If the vote of ed by other employment, that is not a surrowr or an agricultural heiper is considered a break in the continuity. to clict rains inspectors in the fature

Whose fault is that? Mr. Pabey wate in the legislature. Min is are not distrumeble d or discriminate f against politically or socially in this wisely disclaims all affiliati n process as Fakey is threatening to do is to inject the shurpest kind of parti- need fear that he will be tossed aside sanship into the deliberations of the as a human wreck for whom nobody union and to challenge the whole civic cares. splik of the commonwealth.

There are already too many dreams bringing it rabout, which are doom d vana from Washington will doubtless to desagnainment and failure. We be willing to agree that the United believe that Fahey's danger. States is larger than Cuba. quixatic move has the sympathetit support of the vast majority finglish speaking and rational working miners. The most enthusiastic supporters of Fahey's movement will be men who were raised in countries where the alphabetical notion of constitutional liberty was not understood, much less practised-foreigners who mistakenly imagine that revolt in any shape or form is "American," and marching and countermarching just the way to show it. To constrain Mr. Fahey's revolutionary enthusiasm would be the most statesman-like things which John Mitchell could do in the best interests of the great union an architect and builder, inspected which he directs. To put a labor many sites for schools and drew plans movement on a war footing is not for school buildings according to localnecessary, and might prove disastrous,

According to all reports, Mr. Kruger has been informed that it is Mr. McKinley's busy day.

Here is a pointer that may, perhaps, be of local usefulness, - In Chicago copies of the ordinance to distribute grasped by every clear-minded man

on the streets or in the alleys or who otherwise contributes to beforting the that there is comparatively little dust them. and almost no widespread distribution of microbes.

The city should not and will not forget its obligations to the volunteer firemen of the past. Their services were invaluable. The change to a paid regular department is not a reflection upon them but an inevitable incident in the city's evolution.

### Employes' Pensions.

HE LATEST large American fact and not upon it that the care of disabled faithful ema proper charge upon its sercompany, which, on July 1 next, will institute a penzion system even more liberal than some already in operation on a number of other American call-

Years ago this railroad took a ferwholesome sense of the community of interests between employer and omployes by enabling its employes to acquire stock in the corporation. The experiment worked well and it was not uncommon for engineers and brakemen to participate in the company's annual stockholders' meetings, where they invariably received respectful and attentive consideration.

But now the road goes further, Hereafter, officers and employes between the ages of sixty-one and seventy who have become incapacitated for any cause and who have been ten years in the service of the company may be retired and pensioned. The amount of to 50 per cent, of the salary, depending upon the time the employe has been in the service. An engineer, under this system, whose average pay was \$125 a menth, would get, after thirty years' service, \$37.50 a pronth pension, or \$450 a year, and other employes are to get pensions in proportion, the percentage of salary varying from 10 to 50 according to turm of service.

To start with, the company makes a cash gift of \$250,0000 to the pension fund. In addition it agrees to pay any amount needed for the pensions up to \$100,000 each year. If the annual pension allowance runs beyond this figure then, and then only, the original \$250,-000 will be touched. If the \$250,000 is exhausted the company reserves the Rethrement at the age of seventy is made compalsory for all officers and employes. In the case of locomotive firemen, engineers, conductors, flagmen yardmasters, switchmen, bridge foremen, section foremen and supervisors, they may be retired at the age of sixtyfive, and if they have been ten years simply acting under their constitu- in service they will be pensioned. Offivers and employes between the ages of sixty-one and seventy who have become incapacitated for any cause and who have been ten years in the service may be retired and pensioned. Where men have been gone on a leave of absence, suspension, dismissal, followed visability of the bits upon which the by reinstatement within one year, or were temporarily laid off on account of

The Illinois Central is also liberal in the representative of those citizens another respect. Most roads now jehave an indisputable right to east their fuse to employ new men over thirtyvelue on rach measures, and delay or live years of age. It applies this rale orden them if they can. But the to inexperienced men, but where the question has a much with bearing and applicant for employment has had exdesper augusteance. Mob intimidation perionce, the age limit is put at fortyof a leadsh ture or terislators lays the five years, Says President Fish; "The and at the very most of representative road has now between 30,000 and 35,000 employes, half the size of the United John Fully, the originator of this States army, and all active workers. uppr ordered merement, says that They must be kept to high efficiency. has turned is not represented in the Conditions are more ardique every legislature by a single working miner. year. Wages are higher and stability of employment greater. To keep the knows that mixers are cligible for force in the best condition, we want a

reduction of the force, when unattend-

penson system. Unquestionably this practical form of business-like good will to the instrurejublic. The United Mine Workers ments of business success is bound to grow in favor among employers and a with political partisanship. It is a time will come when no hone t worker, gound and conservative policy. But to overtaken while on duty by such any or misfortune not due to personal fault.

millennium and schemes for mission which has just arrived in Ha-

### Wealth, V ages, and Gifts.

T WILL surprise no one who knows of John D. Rockefeller's gifts to the cause of education. and of the devotion of his son and namesake to all causes of philanthropy to learn that the younger Rockefeller was one of the party of seventy-five distinguished Northerners, twice spoken of in these columns, who last month went South in the cause of education. Mr. Rockefeller, according mater to all the reports made of that journey, kept himself as much out of the public eye as possible, but, accompanied by ity and population. The Rockefellers, father and son, are among the several millionaires who stand ready to make the educational scheme planned at Winston-Salem, N. C., a success for all

the South. The enormous result out good that must come in a few years to this enthree policemen have been assigned to tire nation from the carrying out of each ward to aid the street cleaning this great scheme of public school, in-They have been given dustrial, and normal, training can be

among innocent violators and note and woman. It will make of generabooks in which, after a certain date, tions now growing up and those to they are to make a record of every come intelligent, self-respecting, selfesident who throws paper or refuse supporting men and women-a citizen-

ship wherein the nation shall rejoice. But meanwhile it is worth while to public thoroughfaces. The policemen look at what has already has been are also to stop the overloading of done towards compassing this so great wagons and to arrest drivers who al- and desirable good by the industrial low material to drop from their wag- employment of the millions and billons. In Chicago street sweeping is ions of dollars in the great industrial done at night, after the streets have centres of the land, and the ever-widbeen sprinkled. The consequence is ening circles of population around

It is really worth while to quote a paragraph from a late letter of "Holland" to the Press of Philadelphia, It is not the brist review he makes of great gifts, but of continuous employment and wages, naming but a few names, that we reproduce: "When John D. Rockefeller modestly

and for the a pose of illustrating his point told his son's Bible class that the corporation of which he is the head had paid our \$700,000,000 in wages he did no more than echo what Abram S. corporation to appreciate the | Hewitt once told an audience of workingmen. Mr. Hewitt's theme was that no man can amass great wealth by the aid of any industry or any invention vice is the Blinois Central Railway without increasing the wealth of the world in far greater proportion than his own was increased. He illustrated that by speaking of Sir Henry Bessemer as one of the greatest of philanthropists. For Bessemer's process brought him about \$20,000,000, but it vard stride toward cultivating a increased the wealth of the world, according to Mr. Hewitt's estimate, by as much as \$1,000,000,000, and almost every person at least in the civilized world was directly or indirectly benefited thereby. Edison once made a computation that his incandescent lamp supported 1,000,000 persons and increased the capital of the world by nearly \$500,000,000, although his own share in that invention was only a little over \$3,000,000. So, too, the inventions of Westinghouse, of Bell, have probably increased the wealth of the world by as much as \$1,000,000,000 and the two corporations, one identified by Westinghouse's name and the other of which Mr. Coffin is the head, are paythe pension ranges all the way from 10 big several millions every year, the proportionate wages each one receiving from this payment being very

> This is the point of view of the good that enormous industrial enterprises. that can only be carried on by immense capital, are doing every day, that is so persistently overlooked by multitudes. Is it because it lies so near them? It is no less worthy of onsideration than is the power of wealth held as a trust to regenerate through education the social condition of a great section of a great nation.

Well, well! Here is the Philadelphia North American accusing the Philadelphia Press, a long-time insurgent colprivilege of altering the schedule of phemism," whatever that may mean; payments, so that the burden shall not of "small intellectual and moral reincrease to too great size. As to the sponsibility," and of "lacking in moral employes who get pensions, there are sense and intellect." This is truly included in the first place all men over grievous. Since Satan rebuked sin seventy years of age, who have been nothing quite so sad has occurred to ten years in the service of the road, throw a pall over the gaiety of nations.

> The Pan-American midway element discriminate in the administration of laws on the exhibition the blue

Mr. Dole seems to be of the opinion that the average Honolulu statesman is something of a bluff; and judging by the samples we've seen he may be

It is feared that after all Miss Maud Conne will find that most people in this country would rather talk warlike polities than go to war.

### Fine Chance to Save Our Money

Washington, May 6. The constitutional convention com- fact that the United States is by far the greatest mission which has just arrived in Ha- coffee consuming country of the world and is steadily increasing her cotaumption further sug-cests that American capital and energy may turn their attention to this promising field now opened in the islands where Amelean enterprise can afely enter upon business undertakings.

Our coffee importations suring the nine months disc with March, 1901, amounted to 617,344,000 pounds, with a value of \$45,218.000, a sum nearly \$5,000.000 in excess of the value of the coffee imports of the same months of the preceding fiscal year, indicating that for the full head year the total value of the coffee imported into United States will be about \$60,000,000. Even somewhat below the annual average cost of inquired during the decade just ended, win in total value being due to the tall one half in the import price, though during the last few months the price has again materially advanced, and 617,514,000 pseuds imported in nine months of the fiscal year 1961 cost \$45,218,000, while CCT,500,000 pounds imsted in him muntles of the proceeding year cost

The United States is by far the largest coffee stronging country of the world, as will be seen y the following table, which shows the impor-sitions of coffee into the principal countries of surges and into the Critical States in 1886;

NAME AND POST OF THE OWNER, WHEN	CALIFORNIA STATES	H. British
NET IMP	ORTS OF COEF	EE.
Countries	Total	Per Capita consumption.
into which	Acta imprion.	consumption.
imported	Paramir	Pomski,
Russia	1 1	
United Kingdom A	29,120,000	109
Haly mayor to take		146
Austria-Huegary	97,150,000	27.44
ETHERN ASSESSED AS		4.12
Gornou Empire		0.12
Dultad State	maker of a Transmission	All will

coffee into the United States by fiscal years and

		- 3	Consumption	
Final year.	Pomple Imported.	Prion.	per capit Pound	
891, mm m	500, 402,008	11.0	8,	
COL CALLES		10.1		
1879 MARCONIA		1107	11.	
	380,307,915	11.8	F.	
	787,645,670	11.0	10.	
		7.4	11.0	
300	531,827,000	6.5	10	
1900	187,991,911	6.5	9	
lift to months:		712		

Our coffee importations are drawn chiefly from the following countries: Brail, from which we imported in nine menths of the present fiscal year 505,581,570 pounds; other South American countries, 17,461,000 pounds; Central American countries, 25,674,000 pounds; Java and other East Indies, 11,682,000 pounds; West Indies, 5,777,000 pounds; other Asia and Oceanica, 2,367,000 pounds; while large quantities of coffee produced in Asia and the Orient are re-shipped to the United States from European countries, the United Kingdom having sent us 2.655,000 pounds in the time months under consideration, and 3,307,000 pounds during the same pe-

### Information and Enfertainment, Too I walked toward the door of him that I hated

d the canteen controversy, the A PROPOS of the canteen controversy, the Pottsville Chronicle prints an interesting letter from Corporal Dell Gressang, of Company H, Twelfth United States infantry, dated Tarlac, Luzon, P. 1. March 22, in which the writer says: "I want to tell you something about the first pay day after the abolishment of the army canteen. I think, after you have read it, that you will acknowledge that the doing ways with the canteen in the the doing away with the canteen in the army was a great mistake; and all right-minded and just people will do the same. I am in a position where I see a great deal more than comes to the knowledge of the officers, and, though much happened that was brought to notice, there was a great deal more of hich they knew nothing about. The amount of drankenness and fighting was awful and disgusting. And why? Because, in the first place the soldiers had too much money, having necessary cheeks to pay for. And, in the second place, there was no post canteen in which to spend it, where they would have had to keep order. The results were that the men simply reamed all over town among the canteens run by civilians, and for two or three days it was scandalous. Now, all of these men drank before they came in the army and they are bound to get it after they get in. When the army canteen was in existence checks were issued to those who wanted them, at the rate of three dollars worth a week. On pay slay these checks were paid for, and, as a result, very little drunken-ness. And, besides, the companies got all the profits, which went into the company fund and was used for buying extra food for the men. Now the outsiders get it all, and the men live on government straight, on which I assure you we don't live quite as high as they do at the Allan House. Of our small detachment, stalouse and there were about twice as man ought to have been, and the number of black eyes and bruised faces is very great. Now, I lo not want to give the impression that the American soldier is in that condition all the time, for he is not. A finer looking set of men than we have here it would be hard to find. or a better lot of fighting men, but they will drink, and, therefore, ought to have some place to drink in where there would be no trouble and from which they themselves would reap the profits. Instead, they are compelled to patronize places where all kinds of liquor are sold, and you can bet they are not of the best quality. An army canteen, you know, sells nothing but beer and light wines, and is at all times under the supervision of a sergeant, who is the steward, and of an officer of the post. All this talk of the government enticing men to drink through the canteen is utter rot. A man does not have to draw checks, neither is he compelled to drink; and I want to tell you something: That a man who does not drink is respected and trusted by the rest of the men, even the worst of them. A great many men drew checks who were not drinking men, but it was for buying tebacco, soap or paper, or lots of things that soldier needs. Now they do without until The Pan-American midway element pay day, and I tell you it is quite a bardship proposes to make trouble for those who out tobacco. They cannot lay in a stock when they have the money, as tobacco molds very quickly in this climate, and as for keeping by enough money for that purpose, well, that is enough money for that purpose, well, that is almost impossible for a soldier. You see it is so hot in this country that his money is continrally burning holes in his pocket."

Writing to Amilec's about a familiar article II. E. Armstrong says; "The world was a long time learning the uses and value of rubber. For two centuries after the Spaniards saw the gum in the hands of natives of the new world, it was little more than a curiosity. Old Herres, who went with Columbus on his second voyage, made a note of an clastic ball which was molded from the gum of a tree. At their games the mide Haytians made it bound high in the air. The Aztees were familiar with the gun and called it ule, and from them the Spaniards learned to smear it on their coats to keep out the wet. They had crossed the seas for gold, and never dreamed of a time when the sticky milk the uncouth Indians drew from strange frees would be worth more than all the treasure of the bills. (On Feb. 23, 1899, a ship carrying 4 cargo of 1,167 tons of rubber valued at \$2,210,000 sailed from Para, for New York, leaving 20 tens behind on the wharf.) Jese, King of Por Tiff: PROSPLET of a return of permanently tugal, in 1555, comes down to us as the wearer percent conditions in the bullppines and in poseni existence of conditions in Porto circl with a waterproof gum. Yet three hundred Bird and Hawaii faverable to American pro-bing and connected enterprises lend additional becambed a pair of boots of rubber which ternal to some figures just compiled by the would not decompose. Dr. Priestly, author of a reasony Bureau of Statistics regarding the coffee work on 'Perspective,' new forgotten, recorded recomption of the United States and of the that cacutchone (prenounced 'kachook') was rid. The people of the United States are useful in small cubes for tubbing out pencil cling out of the country more than a million inarks—bence the name tubber. The India ciding out of the country note than a million claims a week in payment for coffee consumed a this country, all of which could be readily it in the Amazon wilderness. Dr. Priestly's concerd in Potto Rico, Hawan and the Philip blands, which have already shown their blands, which have already shown their billty to produce coffee or a high grade, comparabling high prices in the markets of the sor'd. Potto Rican coffee has long been looked to \$1.00. The conversion of the gum to useful note that the price of the gum to useful note that the price of the price of the gum to useful note that the price of the gum to the the price of the gum to the on as of high grade, and for many years has purposes made but slow headway. The fust innanded high prices in the northern facts of Europe; waterpreof cloth in 1797 was the work of an and the developments of coffee culture in Hawaii Englishman. It was tentative, and, of course during the past few years have also been very it would not stand heat. In 1823 Charles Mack extisfactory in the quality of coffee produced intosh, of Glasgow, discovered naphtha, and and the prince realized. In the Philippines the dissolving rubber in it, produced a varnish which, product is of high grade, and the fact that in | when spread on cloth, made it really impervious physical conditions and climate the islands are to water. At late as 1800 the importation of tory similar to those of Java, the greatest coffer, rubber into England amounted only to 50,000 producing island of the world, suggests great possibilities to those who desire to see American were consumed in that country, and the connects expended under the American flag. The sumption in the United States reached 51,600,757 pounds. Most of the rubber used in the world still comes from equatorial South America, and the forests where the Indians gathered ule are as dense today and almost as little known white men as in the time of Cortee."

One inindred years ago, notes tyrus P. Joner, in success, Washington, who made all things possible to America, had been in his grave six-Simon Bolivar, whom desting en months. had chosen to blaze a path to treedom in South America, was a law student in Madrid. Maxico was a savage province. The later republicate of Central America were bandet lairs. The West Indice were paratical. South America was durker than Africa. The United States had five million people and seventeen states, largely along the borders of the Atlantic and the Gulf. Calitornia was a term incognita. The Mississippi was a mistery, buting the fitful brain of Auron Burr to dreams of upple. Canada, except for a border fringe of civilization, was a wilderness of forest and ice. Buffalo, now an imperial city, was then in the cradle of time-a clearing n the western woodland, a trading post of half algrims left their carts and proceeded in boats Today, every section of the western hemisphere is civilized and tree. A string of republic extends from Luke Superior to the Straits Magellan without a single break.

Exceedingly inscreaming at this time is the story by J. D. Whilpley in the World's Work for May of what President Diaz, who is old, ill, and cause of nature soon to go, has done for cauco, to wit: Twenty-four years of prace by It course of hittire soon to go, has done for Mexico, to wit: Twenty-four years of prace for a nation of 14,000,000 people who had been at war with others and among themselves for hair a centure; compulsory education; religious freedom; cafety for foreign and domestic life and property; the creation of a middle class; a modern army of 3,000 mained solders armed

with Mauser titles and officered by graduates of a modern military school; representation Mexico at the capitals of all foreign nations importance; an increase from 120 to \$,000 mile of rathroad, an increase from \$15,050,000 to \$15. 000,000 in the output or precious inecals, as increase from \$20,000,000 to \$51,000,000 in imports; an increase from \$25,000,000 to \$75,000,000 n exports; the investment of \$20,000,000 of for broweries, paper mills and many other form of enterprise; a general increase of wages paid for common labor from 18 to 60 cents a day; government the expenses of which are alwawithin its income and which has an accumulate surplus in bank of \$18,000,000 in currency; capital city with 100,000 inhabitants in which is now bring apent about \$10,000,000 for extelight, sewers and parements. After this, what

#### ONE OPINION.

From the Taylor Advocate. Scranton and other nearby cities are to i surfeited with circuses and other attraction which will carry away with them thousands of Gollars, and leave nothing in return but the memory of a couple of hours in seeing the ani-mals and a ring performance. The same amount of money spent by the people in seeking pleasure in the grandeur of our hills and takes would do them more good.

#### MY ENEMY.

In the month of the apple blooms, And like thoughts of God's love for a loving

Best down the sort perfumes. Of love the mated songsters sang.
And the child-like brooklet prated—
Still I fourneyed on with a heart of hate To the door of him I hated.

And the hills sent up their lymn of praise. To skies bent low to hear; And the world was alert to catch the strain Of the song of the wakened year: And the heart of the world beat fast with jor With joy and love elated-But I strode on with a heart of hate To the door or him I hated.

And then there came through the open door A coffin borne by men, Which they bere to a grave 'neath the

At the foot of a bloscoming glen. When they left him there' mid the apple trees To his new-heaped mound I crept.

And the birds sang giad as they sang before, But I fell on his grave and wept.
-- Sam Walter Foss, in Good Housekeeping.

## Expensive Fúrniture....

There are two kinds of expensive furniture-

First-The kind that is purchased at a higher price than it is really worth.

Second—The kind that's made out of costly and rare woods, beautifully carved, and upon which no expense is spared in its construction and finish.

The latter is classed as "exensive" because it costs more than the ordinary, and there is an impression that such furniture cannot be bought anywhere short of New York.

We have Bedroom Suits. Sideboards. Dining Room Tables, Parlor Suits, Library Tables and all the smaller articles that go with them, of the very highest grade, elaborately carved and ighly finished

Look them over before your ext trip to the city.

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To close out our entire stock of Lewis & Reilly, Lace Curtains at once, owing to lack of proper display space to show to advantage the large asosrtment of curtains necessary for us to carry in stock, we have decided to discontinue our Lace Curtain department and to close out the entire line in the quickest possible time-have cut the prices away down. We ask no profit on any of the numbers, and in many instances have marked them away below cost. It is impossible to give a description of the many quali-

ties and designs. The low prices marked on them will have to do the talking. The following are some of the reductions we have made:

At 59c, reduced from 75c.

At 75c, reduced from \$1.00.

At 95c, reduced from \$1.25. At \$1.25, reduced from \$1.75.

At \$1.50, reduced from \$2.00. At \$1.75, reduced from \$2.50.

At \$2.25, reduced from \$3.00. At \$3.00, reduced from \$4.00.

At \$3.88, reduced from \$5.00. At \$4.75, reduced from \$6.00.

At \$5.50, reduced from \$7.00. At \$6.75, reduced from \$8.50. At \$7.50, reduced from \$10.00.

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