DEBT LIMIT NOT PASSED

MINOOKA CAN HAVE ITS NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.

President Judge Edwards Refuses the Injunction Prayed for by the Lackawanna Township Taxpayers to Prevent the School Board from Incurring a \$25,000 Expense for a School-Rules That the Money Owing from Moosic Borough Can Be Considered.

An opinion dealing with several inresting features of the much discussed question of the constitutional limit of municipal or school district incebtedness was handed down by President Judge H. M. Edwards, yesterday, in the case of Dollan et al. against the School District of Lackawanna township and others, in which he refuses the injunction prayed for.

The plaintiffs seek to enjoin the school board from erecting a new school building in Minooka, alleging that the district's indebtedness would be increased beyond the two per cent.

The defense was that while it was true the limit would be passed by a few hundred dollars, the margin easily overrun by the money which is now, and was at the time of the letting of the building contracts, owed to Lackawanna township by the borough of Moosic, and further that in June before the building will be completed and the debt actually incurred, the new board of directors can lay a tax as high as thirteen mills, enough a dozen times over to meet the margin

The plaintiffs held that as the partition proceedings to determine the debt of Moosie to Lackawanna are still pending and the amount of the indebtedness undatermied, the money that may be owing from Moosic can not be considered an asset at the time of the awarding of the contracts last April, and that, as to the assessment, that can be made in June next, court can not anticipate the action of the beard, it being wholly within the discretion of the new board as to whether or not it will make provision for the

THE JUDGE'S FINDING.

Judge Edwards finds that the limit has been overreached, but rules that Moosic debt was an asset at the time the contracts were made. The opinion in full is as follows:

Notwithstanding the numerous allegations in the plaintiffs' bill of complaint, the evidence at the hearing of the rule for a preliminary injunction was confined, and properly so, to the one question whether the school district of Lackawanna township by the awarding of certain contracts for the erection of a school building had increased its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum of the assessed valuation of the district. This is the only conten tion, and, excepting two or three controverted points, the solution of the question would be a We shall briefly state the facts as disclosed by

Lackawanna township, having determined to provide a new school building for the district and having received bids from various contractors, awarded the following contracts:

G. F. Barker, for removal of old build-

On the same date the bended indebtedness of

Important to the Ladies

Of Scranton and Vicinity.

As you are well aware that fur work is slow work if you want to have it done properly, and as this is our only way of doing work, I would advise the ladies to have their fur work attended to at once, besides you take the advantage of our low prices which we are giving during tie summer months and we store san for you free of charge.

Today and tomorrow we will put on sale a beautiful line of

Tailor-Made Suits

idds and ends of our season's best etyles at way below manufacturing cost. Attend our slaughter sale of

such as you cannot duplicate anywhere, except in very few stores in New York; regular prices \$15, \$20 and \$25 waists for

vhile they last. Come now and out one aside you may want one

The Furrier. 124 Wyoming Ave

Coal Exchange Building.

the district was \$14,000 and the cash in the treasury amounted to \$14,820.84. There is also due the school district on the tax duplicate of 1900, after deducting exonerations and commissions, eatimated at \$400, the sum of \$4,881.95. The assessed valuation of the property in the district for 1900 was \$751,598, two per centum of which is \$15,031.06. The assessment for 1901 table to the competition. not yet completed.
Second—With the above figures the attorneys

on both sides have admitted certain calculation The defendants make their estimates in this mar ner: Two per cent. of the valuation\$15,031 9 Cash in treasury, April 5, 1901. 14,320 84
Due from tax collector 4,781 98
Value of Gibbons' lots 1,000 00

LIABILITIES. Bonded indebtedness\$11,000 00 Contracts of April 6, 1901, less Barker's contract 20,462,00

Balance in favor of district 672 78
There are three items of this calcular in which are disputed: (a) No allowance is made for exonerations and

mmissions, estimated at \$100. (b) The Gibbons lots, \$1,000. These are lots that are discarded by the school board, but have a market value of \$1,000 or more. Mulberin & Judge, in their contract for the building of the school house, agree to take the lots as part payment of \$1,000, unless the school board

lisposes of them in some other way.

(c) The Barker contract of \$200. This is one of the contracts awarded April 6, with the others, although there seems to be no written agreement in regard to it. The subject of the contract is the removal of a school house building to an

If these three items are taken out of the defendant's calculation, the balance against the school district on the two per cent, limitation will be about \$1,000. The plaintiff's figures differ from the defendant's only to the extent of leaving out the three items mentioned.

NO QUESTION ABOUT IT.

Third-As we view the matter there can be no uestion as to the Barker contract and the comrissions and exonerations. The awarding of such contract on April 6, 1901, added \$300 to the ndebtedness of the district, and there is just as calculation as there would be in ignoring any one of the other larger contracts awarded on the same day. Neither can there be any doubt as to the commissions and exonerations, must always be taken into consideration in estimating the amount of money to be realized from a tax duplicate. The item of the Gibbon lots may not be so clear on first impression. This item may reduce the Mulherin & Judge Lumber company contract from \$13,500 to \$12,-500, and it may not. While the contractors are bound to take the

lots at \$1,000, the option is left to the school board to let there go at that price, or they may use them for some other purpose and not sell them at all. The incoming board may have different views on the matter. The value of such an item as an asset is too problematical to be considered by us now. By eliminating these items from our calculation it will be readily seen that the lebt of the school district has been nereased at 2 \$1,000 beyond the two per centum limits on. It is not necessary to give fur-ther figures in detail to explain this conclusion. Defendants claim that the margin is so small and insignificant that the right of the plaintiffs to an injunction is at best doubtful, on their own showing; but we hold that once it is clearly shown a school district has in-creased its indebtedness beyond the constitutional limitation an injunction must be allowed. Whether the excuse is a hundred, or a thousand

lollars, or more, makes no difference. If there were no other matters in this case than those disclosed by the facts as far as we have discussed them, it would be our duty to grant preliminary injunction as prayed for; but, we are confronted with two questions, the determination of which have an important bearing n this case. Fourth—One of the questions which the de-

fendants claim is conclusive against the plain-tiffs is the right of the school board in about two months from this time and after the organzation of the new board, to levy a tax for building purposes not to exceed thirteen mills. This is a kind of potential asset which we can-not consider now. Whether the school board will levy a one mill or a thirteen mill building tax, or whether they will levy any, are matters entirely beyond our knowledge. It is possible hat if the board, when the proper time co fails to provide a building fund to meet the indebtedness of the district they may be compelled by mandamus to levy a fax so as to pay a debt which they had authority to exeate; but the creation of the debt itself was without authority in law, we know of no method to enforce the collection of it. The authorities eited by counsel: Commonwealth vs. Allegheny, 27 Pa., 277; Commonwealth vs. Pittsburg, 34 Pa., 496, and others along the same line, do no decide that the collection of an illegal debt may be commanded by mandamus or in any other way. If the increase of indebtedness caused by the awarding of contracts on April 6, 1901, was unconstitutional then, it is unconstitutional now, and no levy made by the incoming school board can cure it. And the contractors cannot complain, because the law is that all persons contracting with a municipal corporation must, at their peril, inquire into the power of the corporation, or its officers, to make the contract and a contract beyond the scope of the corporate

THE OTHER CONTENTION

Fifth-The remaining contention is decided in favor of the defendants. It appears that the bor-ough of Moosic has been created out of a terri-tory formerly a part of Lackawanna township. The decree of our court incorporating the bor-ough of Moosic was made Nov. 26, 1898. An or-der of supersedeas was secured from the Superior court, but the action of the court below was affirmed in January, 1900, when the decree of incorporation became effective. The Acts of april 11, 1862, P. L. 474, and June 1, 1877, P. L. 285, provide that in such cases there shall be an adjustment of liabilities and assets between the two school districts on the basis of the issessment of taxable property therein, taking into consideration the relative value of the school properties. The assessment of Moosie horough for 1900, the first one made, was about one-third of that of Lackawanna township for the same year. The territory constituting the hor ough had been more fortunate in the matter of school buildings that had the territory constituting the township as it remained after the division. According to the evidence the value of the school property in the borough was \$22,150; in the township, \$7,750.

The indebtedness of the whole district, as above stated, was \$14,000, and the cash on hand about \$14,000. In our calculation these two items may be allowed to offset each other. Taking the most conservative estimate, the school district of the borough of Moosic owed the school dis-trict of Lackawanna township in January, 1990, at least \$9,000, which leaves the school board of the township a safe margin beyond the two per cent. limitation. Counsel for plaintiffs contend that this is not such an asset as can be considered now. They claim that the matter of the indebtedness of the one school district to anothe is now before an auditor appointed in pursu-ance of the provisions of the act of assembly that he has not yet made his report, and that there is no indebtedness owing by the one dis-trict to the other until it is ascertained by the final confirmation of the auditor report. We think that this position is clearly untenable, What was the auditor appointed to do: He was appointed to adjust the property rights of the appointed to adjust the property rights of the two school districts and to ascertain how much, f any, either district owed the other at th

time the Moosic school district came into being. It is true that he has not yet filed his report, but when he does report he will report the amount of the indebtedness of one district to the other as it existed before the awarding of the contracts complained of in this case on April 6, 1901. Notwithstanding the appointment of the auditor, we know of no principle of lav of the auditor, we know of no principle of law which would exclude the evidence offered in the case at bar as to the indebtedness of either dis-trict to the other because the same subject mat-ter is to come before us in another form. The evidence shows that the Moosle school district, when it became a fact, was in debt to the old when district. This was a tangible asset existschool district. This was a tangible asset exist-ing at that time and just as much of a debt owing to the Lackawanna school district as any

owing to the unpaid tax items on the duplicate of 1900.

Holding these views, we discharge the rule in this case and a preliminary injunction is refused.

H. M. Edwards, P. J.

Organs for Sale Cheap. You can buy a good second hand Or-gan as low as \$10.00 at Guernsey Hall, J. W. Guernsey, Prop., 314 Washing-ton avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Smoke the Pocono to. oigar.

FIRST PANEL OF U.S. JURORS

DRAWN YESTERDAY BY OFFI-CERS OF NEW DISTRICT.

Twenty-three Grand and Forty-eight Petit Jurors Selected for the Session Which Takes Place in Williamsport During the First Week in June-How the Wheel Is Filled and Jurors Selected-Brief Session of the District Court-Deputy Snyder Assumes Office.

The first drawing of jurors for the new Middle district Federal court was conducted here yesterday by Marshal Fred C. Leonard, Clerk E. R. W. Searle and Jury Commissioner J. B. Wood-

ward, of Wilkes-Barre. There were twenty-three grand and forty-eight petit jurors drawn. They are to serve at Williamsport during the session beginning on the second Monday of June. Following are the

Bardwell, H. W., agent, Tunkhannock, Wyoming Bohan, Charles P., lawyer, Pittston, Luzerne, Balch, A. W., Jr., storekeeper, Matamoras, Pike. Cunningham, John H., hotel-keeper, Forest City, Susquehanna. in, James W., merchant, Williamstown Dauphin.

Horton, F. E., miller, Condersport, Potter.

Lackawanna. Kline, J. C., cashier, White Haven, Luzerne, Jackson, W. H., miller, Beaumont, Wyoming. La Bar, J. C., cashier, Emporium, Cameron, ong, Isaac E., publisher, Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Morris, James L., lawyer, Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne, Price. Charles R., farmer, Academy Corners

Reed, Jacob H., justice of the peace, Mt. Carmel Rishton, W. S., druggist, Bloomsburg, Columbia Skinner, W. E., lawyer, Pittston, Luzerne. Spaulding, George M., merchant, Wellshore, Ti

peer, W. Robert, Saluvia, Fulton. Sprague, Lewis, farmer, Westfield, Tioga, Wills, L. E., gent, W. sport, Carbon. t, Williamsport, Ly Weisen, Albert, m

Ward, W. S., janitor, Scranton, Lackawanna. PETIT JURORS. Ames, Chester N., clerk, Carlisle, Cumberland, Archbald, James, civil engineer, Scranton, Lack-

Warren, Charles H., teacher, Shunk, Sullivan,

awanna. Aylesworth, John, lumberman, Blossburg, Tioga Bright, George P., machinist, Sunbury, Northum Bogart, Garrett, gentleman, Scranton, Lucka

Beidleman, Thomas D., merchant, Harrisburg, Dauphin, Bennett, S. B., gentleman, Pittston, Luzerne,

Beaver, William A., gentleman, Academia, Juni

Black, W. W., ex-sheriff, Bloomsburg, Columbia Bennett, John, farmer, Clifford, Susquehanna. Beineman, Henry, gentleman, East Mauch Chunk Carbon.

Boyle, John H., manufacturer, Pittston, Luzerne Crawford, Milton, tarmer, Fayetteville, Franklin

Carter, W. Justin, attorney, Harrisburg, Daumhin Clark, Gilbert M., merchant, Towanda, Bradford Culver, Newton, manufacturer, Williamsport, Ly coming. Doyle, George N., commissioners' clerk, W. Nich olson, Wyoming. Freeburn, F. D., farmer, Knoxville, Tiogn.

Fleming, J. Crawford, gent, Carlisle, Cumber Gibbous, W. R., lawyer, Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne. Hollinshead, Edgar P., merchant, Stroudsburg

John A., merchant, White Haven, Luze Samuer, farmer, Covington, Tiog. Gesher, W. J., deputy prothonotary, I ck Haven, Clinton. Loss, A. A., teacher, Hartleton, Unior

Libbs, James M., farmer, Halifax, Dauphin. Lowry, James M., farmer, Elkdale, Susanelanna ...antz, William H., gentleman, Lehighton, Car.

Noble, William, farmer, Sterling, Wayne, Peters, A. G., assessor, Mauch Chunk, Carbon, Powell, Seth W.; merchant, Honesdale, Wayne, Raymond, D. L., farmer, Raymond, Potter, Sidler, William B., register, Danville, Montour. Stark, J. Wesley, farmer, W. Nicholson, Wyon

ing. Snyder, C. M., farmer, McElhatten, Clinton. Sunderlin, D. A., county commissioner, linville, Potter. Stark, Anson P., clerk, Muncey Valley, Sullivan

Smith, Righter W., gentleman, Mifflinville, Colembia. Spink, A. B., steel worker, Steelton, Dauphin, Sharpless, John R., lawyer, Hazleton, Luzerne, Vance, Storm, farmer, Bethany, Wayne,

Weisz, A. J., coal operator, Wilkes-Barre, Lu wilbert George E., teacher, Bloomsburg, Colum

Weymouth, George, lumberman, Lock Haven WAY JURORS ARE SELECTED.

The selection of United States jurors differs in some respects from the method followed in the state courts. In the state courts the wheel is filled each year, and if any names are not drawn out they are thrown aside at the end of the year and new names placed in the wheel. In the United States court, a name remains in the wheel until the party is selected to serve as a juror. Marshal Leonard says he has drawn names in the Western district that had been in the wheel

twenty years. The law prescribes that there shall be not less than three hundred names in the wheel at the time of a drawing. After a drawing has taken place, the names that are drawn are replaced by new names to the same number as those drawn out. At yesterday's drawing there were seventy-one names withdrawn. Before the next drawing takes place, seventy-one new names

will be placed in the wheel. There was another brief session of the District court yesterday morning. Judge Archbald admitted a number of lawyers to practice, and signed the commissions of his appointees as bankruptcy referees. These commissions will be sent out today by Clerk Searle. Attorney R. A. Zimmerman has the distinction of being the first attorney to file a petition in bankruptcy in the new court. It was a voluntary petition. with Henry L. Hartranft, of 504 Bates street, as petitioner. He certifies to liabilities of \$7,547.51 and assets of \$8, 749.24. The latter, however, is covered by claims of secured creditors and ex-

THE OFFICE DEPUTY. James W. Snyder, of Condersport,

Potter county, the new office deputy for this district, was installed vester day by Marshal Leonard. Mr. Snyder does not succeed Clark Lowry, as was generally supposed. Mr. Lowry was field deputy and the office of field deputy in the new district having been dispensed with, he is without a place There were three field deputies in this district when it was a part of the Western district. These field deputies are succeeded by three office deputies. An office deputy has powers somewhat more extensive than a field deputy and instead of being paid by fees, as are the field deputies, receives a fixed sal-

Smoke the new Kleon cigar. 5c.

DECORATIONS FOR ARMORY.

Committee Is Considering Plans for That Feature of the Ball.

There was a meeting of the decoraion committee of the Thirteenth regiment military ball at the office of Chairman W. H. Taylor last evening at 8 o'clock. Specimens of the elaborate decorations with which the interior of the armory is to be adorned were displayed, the bunting, etc., which was finally selected being brand new and beautiful in the extreme.

The decoration committee will meet at the new armory this morning at 8.30 o'clock in order to give the various decorators an opportunity to explain their schemes of beautifying the build-

A person gets a better idea of the enormous size of the drill room of the new armory from an incident which occurred at last night's meeting of the decoration committee than from any figures stating the dimensions. A dec orator was explaining the design for a band stand which he had made to occupy the center of the floor, when one of the committee stated that he would prefer to have the band stand erected at either end of the drill room. The decorator replied that if the hand stand was placed as the committeman suggested the music would be heard so faintly at the other end of the room that it would be impossible to dance to it. He based his statemen upon the fact that a person standing at one end of the drill room cannot understand a person standing at the other end, no matter how loud he may

Captain C. J. Hendler, editor and publisher of the State Army and Naval Journal, came to Scranton yesterday to make arrangements for pubishing a souvenir edition of his journal in honor of the coming great social event. Captain Hendler and Photographer Dillon, of this city, will oday take photographs of the exteror of the armory.

The invitation committee, consisting of Congressman Connell, Colonel L. A. Watres, Major Everett Warren and lames H. Torrey, esq., will leave for New York city at noon. They will all upon Vice-President Roosevelt at 9.30 tomorrow morning.

HISTORY OF A CIRCUS.

Remarkable Growth of the Enterprise Owned and Managed by the Ringling Brothers.

It is hard to comprehend how as gigantic an enterprise as the Ringling circus, which will be in Scranton next Tuesday, could spring from a penny show, with one miserable horse and an orchestra, composed of a Jew's harp, a drum, a mouth organ and an army bugle.

It is a fact, however, that twentyfive or thirty years ago these five brothers, then mere children, surreptitiously borrowed from the parental clothesline at nightfall a number of bed sheets and the following day, on a distant common, began an enterprise from which has grown the present institution with its twelve acres of canvas, its 1,000 employes and hun-

dreds of handsome horses. This strange entree into the circus business was at Baraboo, Wis., where the boys lived. Admission to their show was one cent, and it thrived until their parents took down the circus tent and sent the boys home. The ambitions of the young Ringlings had been fired, however, by this first venture and they began to save money for the purpose of building the greatest circus in the world. The realization of this childdream is one of the marvels of amuse

ment history. A year later the boys again erected a "mammoth pavilion" and began op-erations on a capital of \$7. Their menagerie was composed of a brindle tomeat in a bird cage, a turkey buzzard and a billy goat. They had also come into possession of a discarded horse, which had outgrown its useful-

ness as a milk dealer's nag. Their first performance did not cut much figure in the amusement world, though the goat furnished food for a write-up in the local papers by his uncircus-like conduct. Just as the "grand entre" was winding around in front of the audience of children the goat took offence at the parasol of a little miss and sailed into the benches with piledriver action, scattering the youngsters and then unmercifully welting it to the young circus men who had signed it out for the season.

As soon as the Ringling boys recovered from their bruises they were back in business again, but without the goat. They met with such success in pleasing the young folks that the following summer they bought their first real tent, rented a wagon and drove to the neighboring villages, staying a week in each place and charging five cents admission. Otto Ringling was the advance man, and he did all the advertising and routing. Al. Ringling exhibited a trained horse and did a juggling act. Charlie sang, and took up tickets. Alfred was ticket seller and ringmaster, and John was the

Five years later the brothers bought their first wild animal-a hyena. By this time their circus had three horses. two wagons and ten performers. They had real lithographs, too, to advertise their coming, and they ventured as far away from home one summer as one hundred miles.

From this small beginning they steadily grew. Eleven years ago they made their first tour as a railroad Each season since they have added to their organization, till today it is the largest and best that America has ever known. The special train which transports it from city to city lacks but 180 feet of being one mile in length. Its tents cover twelve acres of ground, its stables contain 508 horses and it owns more than one-half the elephants in this country.

The Ringling circus has never visited Scranton, but its reputation is known from Maine to California and from Canada to Mexico, and it will not take the people of this city long to realize its magnitude, when it steams in town Tuesday morning on its immense train.

One reason why this institution ha won the absolute confidence of the public in districts where it is known i because it is absolutely clean in all its dealings. It is a show which improves on acquaintance, for it keeps absolute faith with the public and spends thou sands of dollars every season for the purpose of keeping it free from all features that are objectionable.

It maintains its own detective force the duty of which is to keep all crooks and confidence men away from the towns in which it exhibits. The superintendent of this force is Charles Ryan, of the Pinkerton agency, who is probably the best rogue catcher in

THE WOMAN WHO WAS LOST

Mrs Richard Roe had started for

Wellville, and had missed the way. She had been wrongly directed by well-meaning friends. While she was pondering the situation, she saw a fine healthy woman coming toward her, and asked her: "Do you know where Wellville is?" "Of course I do," was the answer, "I live there." The stranger gave Mrs. Roe exact directions as to the way to Wellville and passed on. But Mrs. Roe stood still. "Suppose," she said to herself, "that this woman is deceiving me. Perhaps she doesn't live in Wellville or know the way." And while she was still pondering, another woman came by and Mrs. Roe accosted her. "How can I get to Wellville?" she asked. Again the way was pointed out and the stranger passed on. But Mrs. Roe still stood in the road, wondering whether the directions given her were trustworthy.

One would say that Mrs. Roe must be a very singular woman. She wanted to go to Wellville, could not find the way, and yet doubted the information given her by two of her own sex who had no motive in the world for deceiving her. But Mrs. Roe is not at all singular. There are many like her. They are sick and want to be well. Not two women, but scores and thousands, say, "We know the way to be well. We are well after years of sickness, and we can tell you, as a matter of experience, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well." But still the Mrs. Roes stand hesitating, wondering whether they are being deceived by the women who point the way to health.

Often there is a natural reason for this doubt and hesitancy. Directions given by friends have been perhaps followed without result. Perhaps the local physician has said there is no way by which you can regain health. But a large number of the women who have been cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription have gone through the same experience. Friends advised this or that medicine but it failed to cure. Doctors said: "There is no hope of health for you," and at the last, the use of "Favorite Prescription" healed disease and restored

perfect and permanent health. "You have my heart-felt thanks for the kind advice you sent me," writes Mrs. Florence Archer, of Eason, Macon Co., Tenn. "Words fail to express what I endured for about eight years with female trouble. The awful pain that I had to endure each month, no tongue can express. These bearing-down pains, backache, headache, distress in my stomach, and sores in my breast, cramp in limbs-they have all left me and health has taken place of these distressing troubles. What caused them to leave? It was the best medicine on earth—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For the first three or four days after taking the medicine I got worse. Had you not told me that I should be apt to feel worse I never would have taken another dose; but in one week's time I began to feel better. After taking six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and using the local treatment you advised I felt like a new woman.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures womanly diseases. Hundreds of thousands of women testify to that fact. It has cured in cases where every other available means and medicine had utterly failed to give more than temporary relief. "Favorite Prescription" establishes regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. For expectant mothers it has no equal. It prevents or cures morning sickness, tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite and induces refreshing sleep. It gives great muscular vigor and elasticity and so makes the baby's advent practically painless. It is the best known tonic for nursing mothers.

Without solicitation from you I feel it my duty to suffering women, to make known the virtues of your 'Favorite Prescription,' in curing me of a complication of diseases," writes Mrs. Mary J. Weida, of Allentown, Pa., 391 Oak Street. I had heart trouble for about three years and was so weak and run-down that I had to force myself to attend to my household duties. The least excitement would cause my heart to flutter, and during its normal periods it would every now and then seem to lose a beat, which affected me through my whole system, even the raising of my hands above my head, would make me so weak that I had to sit down awhile the recover myself. All these ills have given way to the curative power of your 'Favorite Prescription.' The greatest relief was received prior to the coming of my little one; during the six previous experiences I was afflicted with morning sickness from beginning to end of each period, but after using your remedy for one week, I was entirely relieved of that distressing affliction. No one can appreciate what a relief that was, save those who have actually experienced it."

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free. All letters are held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

If you are led to the purchase of "Favorite Prescription," because of its remarkable cures of other women, do not accept a substitute which has none of these cures to its credit.

THE WAY TO WELLVILLE, or, in other words, the way to be pointed out in Dr. Pierce's great work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This book contains over a thousand large pages, and more than 7ou illustrations. It is sent entirely FREE on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cieth-bound volume.

Address

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

BASE BALL.

American League. At Baltimore-Washington and Baltimore, no

Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0-3 6 1 Beston 20000232*-9 8 Batteries-Frazer and Powers; Coppy and Crig At Cleveland-

Chicago 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 - 4 leveland 0.0200000000 - 2.6 1Batteries—Katoll and Sullivan; Moore and Wood, Umpires-Sheridan and Manassau,

ngs and Leahy, Umpire-Connolly, National League.

Brooklyn 0 9 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 = 2 6 1
Boston 3 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 *= 5 8 1
Batteries-McCann and McGuire; Pittinger and Fittridge, Umpire-Nash. At Chicago-

Kling. Umpire-Dwyer. At Cincinnati-r; Hahn, Bergen and Peitz. Umpire Emslie.

At New York-Philadelphia New York, no group, The Atlantics, formerly the Twitlers, the challenge of the Willow Street Stars for game of balls on the Modors' grounds on Satur

day afternoon, May 11, at 2 p.m. Karl Satt,

Guernsey Hall,

aptain; Calvin Jones, manager.

314 Washington ave., Scranton, is the best and most reliable place to purchase a good Piano. It will pay you to call and get prices and terms. J. W. Guernsey, Prop. Guernsey, Prop.

0000000000000000

ATTRACTIONS TODAY.

ACADEMY-Macaulcy-Patton Company. Mat nee and night.

Huntley-Jackson Company. The Huntley-Jackson Stock company opens week's engagement at the Academy of Music Monday evening, presenting "An Innocent Sinner." This company seems to have struck the popular fancy of the theater-going public, as they have been smashing all records in some of the largest towns in the repertoire belt, with a change of bill at each performance. The reason, they assert, is that they are giving the people what they want, large scenic shows with numerous specialties. Everything is put on with careful attention paid to detail, the same as if

bey were getting high prices. This company was organized at "The Bijou" theater, Chicago, opening their season July 51, 1808, during the hottest weather, and made such a success that the management immediately arranged to send it out, playing the best towns and giving the public big seems productions of World" at popular prices. Since then they have replaced "The Fast Mail" with "The Fatal Card" and several other large productions, in chiding "An Innocent Sioner," "For Libert; and Love," "The Tornado," "Michael Strogott" "Roanoke" and "The World."

The Verdi Concert.

The programme for the Verdi commenceration oncert which takes place at the Lycenia nex-Monday evening, opens at the bex office this morning. The demand for tickets has been so general that the presence of a large and cul-tured audience is assured. The programme prom-ises to make up what will prove the most bril-liant concert given in this city this season. Three of the best obtainable yould arrises in The country have been engaged at great expense to sing the popular Verill arias, and to assist the rociety, which is made up of over start the of our leading materians.

The councilties in charge of arrangements not

at Cassesse's half last evening, where it was announced that the outlook for the success of the coming entertainment is most satisfactory. Structions on Monday

All of the Lyceum boxes and loges have been taken for the concert and a large number of tickets have also been sold. An excellent programme will be endered by the Symphony orhestra, and the proceeds will be tween the Lackawanna hospital and the Italian schools of Scranton. Those wishing desirable seats will do well to secure them early, as the emand will undoubtedly exceed the supply. The box office is now open.

The Schumann-Heink Concert. The prospective Schumann-Heink concert is ex-iting much interest here. Miss Mand Powell's

advent is especially pleasing. Since Misa Powell returned to this country in January last she has been winning successes that have never been equalled by any other American violinist here. From the date of her debut with the New York Philharmonic society on Jan. 11. when she so completely explained the New York critics, more so, probably, than any other vio linist of late years, with every appearance she has been piling up success upon success unti-today in the principal cities slie is looked upon as not only America's representative violinist, high, as well as in the other European cities such as Paris, Berlin, Vienna, etc. Her here this season has embraced over sixty carances, while she was the soloist with all of the leading orchestral societies, including the Boston Symphony, the New York Philharmonis seciety, the Chicago orchestra, under the direc-tion of Mr. Theodere Thomas, the Pittsburg or-chestra and the Chicinnati Symphony society The diagram for the sale of reserved seats for subscribers only will open at the Lycoum box office this morning at 9 o'clock.

The Tribune's Educational Contest.

Watch for Monday's Tribune, It will contain a full description of The Tribune's Second Educational Contest. This will be the grandest opportunity ever offered for the young men and women of Northeastern Pennsylvania, You may ask "How can you make such liberal rewards," Never mird Never mird how we do it: we did it last your and we can do it again. Monday's Tribune will contain a full description of the plan and the rewards, and the contest will be formally opened on that day. If you wish to enter on the first day, send in your name now and you will receive a book of blanks with full in-