the Scranton Tribune

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

New York Office: 130 Nassau St. S. S. VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Second-Class Mail Matter.

When space will permit, The Tribune is always riad to print short betters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these nust be signed, for publication, by the writers real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject of editorial revision.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING. The following table shows the price per inchesch insertion, space to be used within one year:

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For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence and similar contributions in the nature of ad-certising The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents flates for Classified Advertising furnished on

SCRANTON, MAY 31, 1901.

In every one of the 53 towns in the military district of Luzon administered until recently by Brigadier General thant, evel governments are in successful operation and not one town treatury has a delicion a deficit. We may yet have to take some fessors 'rem the l'illipin s.

Time for the Pipe of Peace.

7 HETHER Scranton loses the car shops or not there is one thing It must lese if it wants to live, and that is the present warlike feeling between capital and labor. No. doubt there is fault on both sides. Employers sometimes, though rarely, are arrogant. More often they are so busy with personali affairs that they do not give the thought which they should to the affairs of their emplayes, and do not try to cultivate a sympathetic relationship. On the other hand, many conservative workingmen, who in their hearts should known better, have listened so long to the voice of agitators and have read so steadily the literature of discontent that they are inclined to magnify their own grievances and take an unjustly suspicious and condemnatory view of employers as a class, more especially of corporations.

As a matter of fact, Scranton would never have existed but for corporations, and today its entire welfare is staked directly upon the prosperity and growth of incorporated enterprise. Remove the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Delaware and Hudson and Eric railroads and Scranton would be isolated. Drive away the silk mills, knitting mills, metal-working mills and other mechanic industries operated by corporariens in this city and valley and in five years the bats would build nests in two-thirds of our buildings. Nor is it true that upon the whole the corporations have dealt unjustly by Scranton, Corporations, like individthe bectory of their relationship toword local charities and benevoleners is a chapter of magnificent liberality; their managers, with few exceptions, have been among our most publicspirited citizens; and before it became the fashion in Scranton tor speakers and writers to tear the life out of the corporations, we enjoyed a far better ratio of growth than has prevaited since, or is likely to come on the wings of air-sawing argiustion.

The laborer is worthy of his hire and if he goes for it the right way he will generally get it. But the right way is by the avenue of patience, selfimprovement and reason, not through discord, ill-feeling and civil war. The more he can earn the more he can spend and therefore high wages mean the welfare of the community. For this reason public sympathy approved better pay for the miners, for the street tailway employes, and for the skilled rilk weavers and the wisdom of the therease has been demonstrated in the better state of business since it went into effect. Similarly public opinion approves better pay for the machinists and other metal workers and hopes they will reach an early and a fair adjustment of their demands.

But public opinion is not ready to have its normal activities continually interrupted by the declaration, often on artificial grounds, of blacklists, boycetts and strikes; it is losing faith in the permanent value of force and violence as panaceas for economic 'ills; and it is especially dissatisfied with the professional type of agitator whose mission appears to be to undermine peaceful industry and blow it up in the hope of getting his pockets full of the fragments. Wherever this type of mischief-maker appears he must be climinated from labor's confidence and superseded by conservative, judicious leadership, which recognizes that labor and capital can only prosper while working hand in hand. The tomahawk must give way to the pipe of

Under the new fish and game law, a catch of fifty trout in one day by one person is the limit. There is little danger that it will be exceeded.

For Better Rapid Transit.

THE FOCHT bill empowering rapid transit companies, with the consent of the local authorities, to build elevated or aimed at a particular group of capitalists in Philadelphia and Pittsburg who have bitterly fought Senator Quay and the Republican state organization. If there is such a motive behind the bill. selves, but also conferred protection it necessarily is incidental; because no spite can be executed without building a line of railroad as provided in the hill, and capital will not build railroads costing \$50,000 or more a mile

simply for the fun of the thing. In the larger cities increased facil- i New York's chief health officer.

ities of rapid transit are increasingly demanded by the growth of urbanpopulation and the necessity for swift communication between residence and business sections. In cities like Scranton this domand does not yet call for elevated or underground transit but the call for improved surface transit is loud and emphatic; and where existing companies are unable or unwilling to answer this call it is to the public interest that effective competition should be rendered possible. The provision requiring the assent of the local authorities constitutes a safeguard in proportion to the honesty and intelligence of the local government. That being a creation of the popular will, the people have it in their power to say when and by whom this competition shall be supplied.

The new juvenile court law provides that youthful culprits shall be tried by a judge of the quarter sessions, designated for that purpose by his associates of the bench, and the proceedings will be freed from many repulsive features that attend criminal trials, and which produce unwholeome and demoralizing effect upon immature minds. It is provided that the oftender shall be turned over by the court to the care and protection of a "probation officer," who shall for a stated term be responsible for the conduct of the child and whose office it shall be to furnish kindly guidanes which is in no sense an abridgement of liberty properly so-called, but simply a corrective and helpful influence valuable in keeping the boy or girl in the straight course. The enactment of this legislation is a decided gain for good government in Pennsylvania.

In Jacksonville.

T ACKSONVILLE is still in most urgent, most pitiful, need of help from other places. Theodore Warne, who last week in vestigated conditions there, has just reported to the Citizens' Permanen Relief committee-an association erganized in Philadelphia several years ago-that of 8,100 persons who suffered from the fire 2,900 are yet unprovided for and that 400 of these have only the shelter of tents. The rainy season is at hand. The debris and accumulated fifth form a terrible menace of epidemic disease among the people.

In his report Mr. Warne said that all of Jacksonville that was standing in 1887, except seven houses, has been destroyed, and that in this section were the finest residences, the banks and churches. It is urgent that the debris be cleared away, and Jacksonville herself has raised \$60,000, out of which, however, \$20,000 is for yellow fever sanitary measures. Food and work for three weeks is ready, but more money is needed to pay the workmen, who are getting \$1 a day. Business is at a standstill, and the builders of the town are holding back operations principally because all records of ownership were destroyed. Thus far Jacksonville has received \$172,000 for relief, but she cannot borrow money because her bonded indebtedness is now at the limit of her borrowing capacity. Property loss is from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, on which insurance is only about one-fourth this sum.

The American people used to be both prompt and generous to the full meas ure of actual need in giving help to uals look out for number one; but the people of stricken sections or cities. It has been repeatedly pointed out that the aid given Galveston fell far short of the need. Jacksonville is now experiencing "the shortened hand" of mercy when it ought instead to be most generously outstretched, and this at a time when the country loudly and justly boasts itself of great general prosperity. By the way, for those to whom the \$172,000 above mentioned seems an immense sum for relief, it may be mentioned that divided among 8,100 sufferers who had lost their all it gave to each one twenty-one dollars and twenty-three cents.

No Smallpox in the Ghetto.

HE ANNOUNCEMENT in all of the newspapers of the spread of smallpox in various portions of Luzerne county, where it has now reached also the town of Plymouth, gives significance to the just issued special report of Dr. M. B. Feen y, chief sanitary inspector of the borough of Manhat-The majority of the members of the italian and colored colonies in Manhattan borough were the exceptions in availing themselves of the benefits of vaccination in the beginning of the visitation of smallpox, and as a consequence most of the sufferers were found among them, while, on the other hand, the Hebrews who availed themselves freely of the protection afforded by it entirely escaped, in spite of the fact that the Chetto is probably the most thickly populated section of the entire borough.

"This latter fact tin relation to the Hebrews) is of vast importance in showing the value of vaccination, for probably no class of people in the city live under such adverse conditions as those who live in the Chetto. They are mostly recent arrivals from abroad, very poor in pocket, and on account of their poverty closely huddied together in the cheapest houses they can get into, and surrounded their lack of means brings on them. Year after year these poor people have called at the health department offices to have each successive baby vaccinated shortly after its arrival, with the result that this year they are, up to the time of this writing. enjoying a practical immunity from

smallpox. Dr. Feeney closes his report by saying that, "in spite of the poor ventilation in the houses, the unclean underground railways and to use sur- condition of the rooms, the luck of face rights anywhere in the state is proper neurishment by many of these in some papers called a spite bill, | poor people, they have so far escaped this scourge, and that simply by having themselves and their younger ones thoroughly vaccinated. By doing so, not only have they benefited them-

> on the community at large. The protection of the community at large appears to be the very least matter of interest to a great many people with much higher advantages Hill and Mr. Morgan contemplated than these poor ones spoken of by

RISE IN THE LACKAWANNA

STRUGGLE OF RAILROAD MEN FOR THAT PROPERTY.

Movement to Acquire It Has Been Conducted Along Lines Identical to That of the Northern Pacific and the Other Railroads That Have Been the Centre of the Activity in Stocks During the Last Few Months-Meaning of the Lackawanna Movement.

"Holland" in his New York letter in the Philadelphia Press yesterday said about the efforts of capitalists to get outrol of the Lackawanna road:

"If there were anybody courageous or reckless enough to sell shares of the Luckawanna stock not having these shares in their possession or knowing just where they could be obtained, then there would arise exactly the conditions which produced the Northern Pacific corner three weeks ago. For, from one point of view, Lackawanna stock is

practically cornered now. "But, apparently, no one is selling Lackawanna stock short. The very high prices that are offered for it result in many sales, but these are sales made by men who possess the stock and can make immediate delivery, or who know where they can get it. It is this lack of short selling that refutes the statement made by some who have been trying to explain the mysterious movements in Lackawanna by saying that they are purely speculative. Instead of that they represent a new struggle for the possession of a railway system almost as desperate as that which characterized the attempt to control Northern Pacific property.

MOVEMENTS IDENTICAL. The movement in Lackawanna has been almost identical in its superficial appearances with some of the earlier demonstrations that indicated that powerful financial interests were seeking to buy the control of some of the

greater railway systems,
"Last winter there began to be recorded, soon after the first of the year, daily increases in the price for which the stock of the St. Paul railroad sold. At first it was said that this was due solely to investment buying, but when the ligures passed the point that would epresent a reasonable return upon the investment, then it was apparent that it was not immediate investment, but ome other purpose that led to this extensive buying upon the rising market After a while we learned that these mysterious figures were due to the purpose of Mr. Hill and his associates to secure control of the St. Paul system, a purpose in which they were blocked. "Then, after a little, an almost identical demonstration was made by the record for the prices which the Burlington stock fetched in the daily mar-The same explanation that had been given when the movement in St Paul was first noticed was afterward employed to satisfy the curious minded with respect to the demonstration the Burlington stock made. After a while it was discovered that this buying of Burlington was not due to any desire to seek good investment of surplifs capital, but was the result of a strenuous and ultimately successful attempt to gain the control of the Burlington system by the Morgan-Hill interests.

THE EXPLANATION. "So, too, there were like movements in Union Pacific stock, not explained until there came the sudden announce ment that Mr. Harriman and his associates of the Union Pacific had secured

possession of the Southern Pacific. "Other examples of a similar charae ter might be cited, all showing characteristics similar to the movements that have made the Lackawanna stock The price offered for Lackswanna stock no longer represents an ncome basis of 4 per cent. At 242, the figures quoted today, it is considerably less than that. Everybody who has stock to sell and who is willing to part with it at the prices offered finds a ready purchaser at these high quotations.

"It is impossible, therefore, to accept any other conclusions than that powerful financial interests are seeking now the control of the Lackawanna system and are willing to pay for that control prices far beyond any investment value of the stock. These interests can only desire control of that system either to bring it into some one of the transcontlnental systems or else on the other tan, Greater New York. It reads: bend to prevent a transaction of that kind. Therefore, it is presumed that upon the one hand are Mr. Gould and the Reckefellers and Mr. Sage, and all those associated with the Southwestern system, of which the Missouri Pacific is the core, whereas, on the other hand, are in all probability the Vanderbilt and the Pennsylvania interests, or, if Pennsylvania counted out, then the Vanderbilt in-

THE BUYING BROKERS.

"The brokers who have been buying Lackawanna stock at the high figures are presumed to be in closer touch with Gould and Rockefeller interests than with the Vanderbilts, This may not mean very much. In. 1893, at the very time of the disassummer panie of that year, William K. Vanderbilt, through brokers who acted with utmost skill, and all of whom were not identified with his interests, bought 50,000 shares of Lackawanna stock before any one realized that he was making a purchase of this kind.

Those who should know say that by all the unsanitary conditions that Mr. Gould has recently bought not far from 25,000 shares of Lackawanna stock, and this interest, together with that of the Moses Taylor estate and of the Rockefellers, would probably give control of the Lackawanna. In fact, it is now understood that in any event Mr. Gould is to be chosen a director in the Lackawanna. common impression here is that he is not to remain satisfied with mere traffic or contract agreement by which he may use his Wabash system in connection with the Lacka-

There will be no occasion for him to buy large blocks of stock to carry our a purpose of that kind. His Wabash system and the Lackawanna already have traffic agreements that in the past have been satisfactory, so that it is inferred that he is in connection with the Rockefellers and the Taylor estate, which is in sympathy with the Rockefellers, contemplating as complete control of the Lackawanna in the interest of his Wabash and Missouri Pacific system as Mr. when they set out to secure the St Paul and, failing in that, to get possession of the great Burlington sys-

"Assurances of a peaceful approach into Eastern trunk line territory from Mr. Gould and his associates will probably receive no greater consideration than the assurances Mr. Hill is said to have given the Union Pacific interests of his peaceful and friendly intentions so far as the Union Pacific s concerned, notwithstanding he has bought a system that parallels much of the Union Pacific and penetrates territory the Union Pacific has regarded as within its own zone.

Therefore, the expectation is that Mr. Gould will not be permitted to compass his purposes if it be true that he has a transcontinental system, of which the Lackawanna is to be the eastern link in view, without a struggle that may be as aggressive as any known since railway development began, and may become bitterly retaliatory. At the same time, Mr Gould is believed to be of the opinion that he has as good a right to seek an extension of his system eastward as the owners of the trunk lines have to carry their lines and interest west from Chicago, even across the conti

"If Mr. Gould can buy the Lackawanna system, friends do not see any legal or moral reason why he should not be permitted to do it, if he is willing to pay the high prices the stock of the Lackawanna new command. "Lackawanna used to have a unique

reputation, due to the fact that it was most expert of the operators on Wall street for such manipulation as would enable him now and then to make a little money. It used to be said that when Deacon White had taken a too long vacation so that he might carry on his astronomical studies, he being an amateur astronomer, or when he found times dull or that he was in need of a little ready money, he undertook to make a little corner in Lackawanna.

"He was able to do this because the stock was scattered and other con ditions made it peculiarly adaptable to that purpose, so that "Deacon White squeezes" in Lackawanna became a tradition of Wall street. They were little flurries, temporary squalls. The clouds cleared away a little while, after they gathered, and Deacon White usually found that he had been fairly well repaid for his manipu.

15c Per Share

Monday morning. June 3, the price of the stock of the

Pacific Coast and Texas Oil Company

will be 20c per share for a short time only, for the purpose of boring one well on the company's tract of 320 acres in the Midway District in the Carisso District. The right is reserved to advance the price on the

stock at any time. In order to give reasonable notice to parties who have had the stock consideration at 15c PER SHARE sales will be made at that figure until 10 p. m., SATURDAY.

The advance in price notified above is insisted upon by the management conspicuous in the markets for some in California in consequence of the remarkable developments on property adjoining that belonging to the company in the Midway District and the attendant extraordinary advance in the value of the company's oil lands and all oil lands in that vicinity. As to the great market value of this property and the other extensive holdings of the company in San Diego county, we refer by permission to the PRESIDENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF LOS AN-GELES, Cal. Concurrent information can also be obtained from banks and bankers genrally in the towns of Sunset, McKittrick and Midway, Kern County, Cal. The values of lands in that oil district, where the excitement is now greater than any where else in California, are daily advancing and are within the knowledge of every business man in the vicinity. The excitement there is intense, Railway extensions are being rushed, pipe lines hastily constructed, oil refineries built and everything foreshadows an immense cutput of high grade oil in this district and an advance in the value of lands to many thousands of dollars per acre. The Broadway Bank and Trust

company will also certify to the high character and ability of the com-pany's directors and managers in California. This stock is certain to advance very rapidly in price. It is the most meritorious oil investment now before the public. It will be a big winner for all who buy. For particulars apply to

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THE TRIBUNE'S

EDUCATIONAL CONTEST

\$3,000 in Special Rewards.

THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE has inaugurated its second Educational Contest which, like the first, is open to every ambitious person, not only in Scranton, but throughout Lackawanna and other counties in Northeastern Pennsylvania. This contest will be even greater in magnitude than its predecessor, embracing special rewards of the very highest character, and will be carried out in strict accordance with the rules of fairness and justice.

The first contest, which occupied the attention of our readers from July to October of last year, met with such encouragement and was so successful in every way that, it has been decided to repeat it.

This year the special rewards are limited to those of an educational character, eight scholarships being offered to the very best educational institutions in the state.

The Special Rewards.

promit ite man	
Scholarship in Lafayette College	\$1,000
Scholarship in Swarthmore College	1,000
Scholarship in Stroudsburg Normal School	675
Three Scholarships in Scranton Business College,	
\$60 Each	180
Two Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music,	174775
\$75 Each	150
14.5 E-2.5 P. 2.5 P. 2.	

Each contestant failing to secure one of these special rewards will be given ten (10) per cent. of all the money he or she turns in, N. B.—The first two scholarships do not include meals, but the contestants scenning these will be given ton (10) per cent of all the money ise or she turns in to The Fribune, to assist in paying this expense.

Rules of the Contest.

The special rewards will be given to the All subscriptions must be paid in advance, persons securing the largest number of Only new subscribers will be counted. Points will be credited to contestants secur-ing new subscribers to The Scranton Tribune as follows: Renewals by persons whose names were or our subscription list prior to May Is will not be credited. The Tribune will investigate each subscription and it found recently in any way reserves the right to reject it. Three Months' subscription 1.25 2 Six Months' Subscription 2.50 5 One Year's subscription 5,00 12.
The contestant with the bugiest number of points will be given a choice from the list of special reverses; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be

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tlemen's from \$1.25 up.

No transfer can be made after credit ha-once been given, All subscriptions, and the cash to pay for same, must be landed in at the fribune office within the week in which they are sesured, so that papers may be sent to the subscribers at once, given a choice of the temaining rewards, Subscriptions must be written on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office, or will be sent by mail. Each contestant tailing to secure a special reward, and also those who select the first two scholarships, will be given ten per cent, of all money he or she turns in. The contest will close promptly at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, August 31, 1991,

Full particulars will be furnished all interested, including a list of the winners last year with the number of points they secured. ÉDITOR EDUCATIONAL CONTEST. Tribune, Scranton, Pa

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description of each fabric in particular. only by way of a general outline. We mention the materials and state that nearly all are shown in Cream, White, Black and evening shades,

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Wool Etamines. Plain and Bordered Nuns' Veiling. Mouseline de Soie,

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