The Scranton Tribune

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LEVY S. RICHARD, Editor.
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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, 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.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

The following table shows the price per inch each insertion, space to be used within one year:

DISPLAY.	Run of Paper	Siding on Reading	Full Position
Less than 500 inches	.25	.275	.30
500 inches "	.20	.22	.24
1000 " "	.16	.175	.19
5000 " "	.155	.17	.185
10000 " "	.15	.165	.18

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence and similar contributions in the nature of advertising The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line.

Rates for Classified Advertising furnished on application.

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, JUNE 1, 1901.

The conviction yesterday before Alderman Miller of a man caught posting boycott notices emphasizes the illegality of this form of warfare. In the case in point, not only was a certain industry denounced but some of its patrons were named on the poster with the purpose of inciting a series of boycotts. The law frowns severely upon the boycott and all law-respecting citizens should rally in the law's support. No more unAmerican weapon than the boycott has ever been devised. Public opinion condemns it and those who employ it simply injure their cause.

For the New Armory.

IN VIEW of the fact that a canvass is now being made for subscriptions for tickets for the grand ball with which it is proposed to crown the dedicatory exercises at the opening of the Thirteenth regiment's magnificent new armory, it is not amiss to ask, as the regiment has a right to expect, the fullest and most cordial co-operation from all classes of the public.

While primarily for the guardsmen, the new armory is in reality by and for the people. Not only does it supply an auditorium the need of which has long been felt in this city, but it likewise constitutes a training school in which many of our young men will receive advantages and development not otherwise available. Its equipment will constitute a valuable public asset wholly apart from the military features, putting before the stalwart lads, to whom enlistment in the National Guard appeals, benefits of personal culture and wholesome association that will inevitably reflect themselves in a bettered future citizenship.

It is the hope of all that the regiment's military proficiency may be maintained through peaceful drill and not through war-time practice. Yet the war with Spain taught how necessary it is that there should be expert citizen soldiers ever ready to meet emergencies. This resource is a form of insurance which benefits every inhabitant of the United States. It supplies a personal as well as a patriotic reason why the National Guard in general, and the local part of it in particular, should be encouraged and supported.

The recorder of Scranton has dismissed two directors of public safety in about two months because he could not boss them. Evidently what he wants is not a director of public safety, but a manhead.—Philadelphia Press.

In justice to Fred L. Wormser, nobody believes he will play a figurehead role.

Fighting Consumption.

THE CAMPAIGN for "stamping out consumption," some of the special efforts in which we have already noted at length, is gathering force in all directions. Of the Pike county forest reserve camp planned by the Pennsylvania Forestry Commission, under Dr. J. T. Rothrock's plan, and of the grouped cottage sanatorium proposed by the "free hospital for consumptives" managers, to be built high up in the Blue Ridge mountains above White Haven we have spoken.

In New York City a vigorous work among the East Side tenements has been carried on with results really wonderful in lessening infection, and in saving life. The Montefiore Home directors have been among the most energetic forwarders of the movement. For the last three years they have been carrying on an experimental station out in Bedford county, N. Y., with such good results that they have erected there a model sanatorium that is to be dedicated on Memorial day. Vice President Roosevelt, Bishop Potter and Governor Odell are among the speakers of the occasion, and Lafayette post, of the Grand Army of the Republic, will present to the sanatorium a handsome silk flag. For this effort to benefit humanity has aroused wide and deep interest.

In Germany, where similar treatment for pulmonary patients has long been in existence, the reports are made that the number of such invalids whom a few months of open air treatment does not enable to resume work with impunity forms a small proportion. The Sanitarian says that a colossal German insurance company, having demonstrated this fact, "finds it of advantage to maintain a number of rural sanitaria, some of them at great expense."

Further demonstration of the practical interest existent in this effort to make a conquest of the widely spread scourge of the human race will be this summer afforded by the international conference to discuss tuberculosis, its prevention and cure. This conference is to be held in London during the week beginning July 22. This medical congress is to be held "under the patronage of King Edward VII." The greatest men in the medical profession from every country of the civilized world will be among the delegates. The subject, it is expressly stated, "will be treated in the broadest manner. There will be no restriction as to school or cult." Whatever of experience may be brought to aid the knowledge of how to prevent consumption and how to cure it, will be welcomed in this assembly. It should have greatly good results.

Colonel Ripple is the man, it is authoritatively stated, who put the screws on Moir and made him oust Hitchcock.—Times.

Untrue, of course. What screws could Ripple have on Moir?

The American Woman.

IT WOULD be a very good thing, at least for New York, if the newspapers of that overgrown village could learn that it is not the United States, and that its "gilded rich" people in what arrogates the title of "society" to itself do not compose the whole of the "American" people—nor even form either the chief class numerically nor the typical class of Americans.

Here is the Commerical Advertiser, of which better things might have been expected, in discoursing of recent utterances by President Thwing, of the Western Reserve university, and by a German professor, Hugo Munsterburg, at present in the faculty of Harvard, making the precise mistakes of which we speak.

President Thwing, as many of our readers know, has been discoursing on the fact that in forty states of this Union the number of girls in public and private schools exceeds the number of boys, and remarks that this state of things "will result in making of women as a whole an educated class and of men collectively an uneducated class." Professor Munsterburg says that this result is already here. Then he goes on to say that, in his view, the higher education of women is unfavorable to marriage and to domestic life, because "woman no longer regards man as her superior"—that her "disillusionment" in regard to this makes her indifferent to marriage.

We may remark, in passing, that the statistics of marriage among women collegians do not bear Professor Munsterburg's pessimistic view out. But it is not these two distinguished "educators," but the Advertiser's far-fetched and contradictory conclusions from their text, that we speak of. First, it declares that, with this state of things—"men devoting themselves more and more to purely material interests and women cultivating as never before not only their intellects but their aesthetic tastes,"—"the women who really count, the women who are really best worth while, will remain unmarried, and men will marry their inferiors and perpetuate the race on the principal of the survival of the unfittest." Well, then, the race descended from strong "material minded" fathers and mothers who are intellectually their inferiors ought at least to be physically and nervously strong. Yet the Advertiser follows this up immediately by saying: "If as President Thwing declares, woman is to embody leadership, superiority, control, this means that our higher cultivation will become feminized and that in the end, and in the absence of the virile quality which is necessary to wholesomeness, there will ensue a reign of morbidity and neuroticism."

The educated college woman so far has been the woman most free from "morbidity and neuroticism." Through her brief reign as the unmarried woman, therefore, the "wholesomeness" will suffer no loss; and according to the Advertiser's own showing the "perpetuated race" of the future is to be that of the strong man and the less highly-educated woman. That should be satisfactory to the people who object to "women learning the alphabet."

All this is rather amusing. But when the Advertiser goes on to state something else as "American" which is not so, outside of a certain class of the "society" rich forming a comparatively small class even in New York, Chicago and one or two other cities where they have residence, it ceases to be amusing. It writes: "The real defect in our present system is not an educational defect at all. It is rather to be found in the unnatural separation of interests between man and woman which forms so striking a feature of our social and domestic life. In France, in Germany, in England—everywhere, indeed, in the western world outside of the United States—a woman does not view her husband's life work as segregated from her own interest. In other countries, the wife is in reality her husband's partner, his confidante, his inspiration in whatever constitutes the serious occupation of his life. She is interested in his business, in the details of his profession; she shares his ambitions, she enjoys his triumphs, and she makes his failures bearable. This binds the two together as nothing else can do, for it involves the honest recognition by woman that what man does he does for her no less than for himself. In our country, however, a very different and very unnatural state of things prevails. Henry James has very well described it in his epigram to the effect that the only thing which an American woman knows about her husband's business is that it doesn't signify."

Henry James is a fitting person to quote to uphold this libellous view of the American woman. An American only by birth and in name, loving and living in Europe by preference, knowing there only the "society" class and so far as his books are concerned ignoring the best of them, he has shown himself from first to last an absolute stranger to the American woman—maiden, wife and mother. One woman out of tens of thousands is all that the Advertiser's picture resembles.

At the annual convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage association, which chose Memorial Day this year as its opening date, in Minneapolis, its two former presidents are both in attendance, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in her 86th year, and Miss Susan B. Anthony, who was 81 last February. Both will take part in the proceedings. "Industrial Problems Affecting Women and Children" will be one of the prominent subjects presented for consideration.

In the month of May The Tribune contained 1104 columns of reading matter, exclusive of advertisements; the Republican, 961 columns; the Truth, 755 columns and the Times, 750 columns. The Tribune in May contained no boiler plate matter; the Republican, 6 columns of it; the Truth, 13 columns; and the Times, 71 columns. The Tribune is the only newspaper in Scranton using the flat rate for advertising, a rate absolutely fair to every advertiser.

The New Commutation Act.

THERE IS no cause to wonder over the dismay and indignation with which the people are receiving the Pennsylvania legislature's action in arranging to turn out great numbers of criminals on the community long before the terms for which they were righteously sentenced have expired.

There is now, however, apparently a prospect that the judicial branch of the state government will be called upon to pronounce on the extent to which the new law can be made operative. The Philadelphia Ledger prints a letter from an eminent lawyer—it so states him to be—in which he says:

"I more than doubt the power of the legislature to interfere with a judgment of the court in cases already passed upon. In other words, the legislature can neither add to nor shorten a sentence. It follows that the act referred to has no application to sentences of criminals imposed prior to the passage of the act. Were it otherwise, the legislature could empty the penitentiary by an act of assembly. This would be an exercise of the pardoning power which that body does not possess. I grant the power of the legislature to pass a commutation law as to future cases. But this power does not extend to past sentences, and the warden of the penitentiary and the keeper of our county prison would do well to raise the question and have a decision of the courts before they discharge convicts under the new law. Otherwise they may incur a serious responsibility."

He is evidently by no means alone in this opinion. Also, as has been already pointed out in a good many directions, a state law thus interfering with sentences already passed by federal courts upon persons convicted of offences against the United States must undoubtedly lead to the federal government's taking some action to prevent such interference. Altogether the law seems in a fair way to reach reference to the courts, and not improbably to congress.

The Southern Industrial convention, which is to be held June 11 to 14 inclusive, having chosen Philadelphia as its place of meeting instead of any city in the South, this has already borne fruit in reciprocal action by Philadelphia. The city will have a special building at Charleston's exposition—the "South Carolina Interstate and West Indian exposition"—which opens on Nov. 1. The building has been designed by Joseph M. Huston, the designer of the Court of Honor for the Peace Jubilee of the autumn of 1899, and its cost is estimated at $20,000 as it is proposed to let it stand after the exposition is over. This is something wholly apart from anything the state may do at next winter's exposition.

Buffalo's councils and its fire department propose to have that city made as safe as possible from fires during the next few months. Energetic measures of inspection in manufactories, shops, and other business places are being carried out, and any person found permitting any kind of waste material inviting conflagration or liable to spread it when started will be prosecuted. That kind of thing would seem to be good for use in every city, and at all times.

It is pleasing to note that quite a large element in the land still takes more interest in the exercises in memory of the nation's heroes on Memorial day than in the athletic sports of the occasion.

Mr. Tillman and Mr. McLaurin continue in the belief that each should explain the remarks of the other.

There is always two sides to every story save that of the lynching of a negro in the South.

Developments in Internal Trade

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, May 31.

THE MONTHLY review of the internal commerce of the United States undertaken by the Treasury bureau of statistics in its monthly publication, the Summary of Commerce and Finance, summarizes in its opening pages the principal features of the commerce of the country during the first quarter of the current year. On the Atlantic seaboard one of the most important announcements is that of the addition of Portland, Me., to the list of contract ports entitled to the lowest marine insurance rates. This addition gives the Atlantic coast six grain-shipping ports of the first rank, so far as safety of navigation goes. The list at present includes Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Newport News and Portland. The placing of Portland on the contract list gives occasion to call attention to the fact that this port has recently been provided with a first class grain inspection system; that its pilotage system has been much improved to meet the requirements of the increasing size of freight and passenger steamships engaged in its trans-Atlantic service, and that greatly enlarged terminal facilities, such as piers, docks, warehouses and grain elevators have added another deep-water harbor to the Atlantic coast.

The lake season in ore traffic opens with one new dock of modern design added to the already marvelous equipment at the Lake Superior points of shipment of iron ores, The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, by way of the new Escanaba and Lake Superior railway, from Channing to Escanaba, gains access to the ore-handling business on the upper lakes. The company completed its ore dock at Escanaba in October, 1900, but too late to figure prominently in that year's movement. This pier is the twenty-third in number at the seven great shipping ports—Duluth, Two Harbors, Escanaba, Superior, Marquette, Ashland and Gladstone. The new St. Paul pier is 750 feet long, 52 feet wide at the top and sixty feet high above water. There are 120 pockets and its capacity is 28,000 tons of ore. The dock carries four railway tracks. This addition to the storage capacity of the ore piers at the upper lakes will bring the total equipment up to 820,000 tons capacity available for the season of 1901.

Disputes relative to wages have frequently interfered with the even movement of traffic on the lakes, though not more so than in any other portion of the country. Nevertheless, these disputes have the effect of interfering greatly with the opportunities of transportation, which are confined to the limits of the summer season. Anything, therefore, which removes from the relations of employers and employes a cause or occasion of disagreement must be considered as a more favorable outlook for the future. The recent agreement between the Lumber Vessel Carriers' association, representing the lumber-carrying firms on the lakes, with the delegates of the Longshoremen's union lays the basis for a permanent understanding between these two interests so closely connected with the lumber trade. The agreement in question provides: 1. That the rate of wages be 30 cents per hour during the entire season of 1901 for the loading of lumber, laths, shingles and other forest products on the boats of the said Lumber Carriers' association. 2. That the captain of a vessel should recognize the union and give preference to union men in employment so long as members of the union can be obtained. 3. That all disputes are to be settled by arbitration, without interruption of work pending such settlement.

One of the immediate effects of the opening of the new source of fuel supply in Texas is to place all industrial establishments in that section depending upon steam power upon a more favorable economic basis. This applies to cotton mills, to cotton-seed mills, to cane-grinding mills and all others where coal fuel has hitherto been an expensive element in the cost of production. The producers of fuel oil are well aware of this opportunity to substitute, and are making provisions to distribute fuel oil at all railroad points and points accessible to navigation. The influence of this new factor will be felt far beyond the localities directly affected. If the use of fuel oil becomes extensive enough it may materially reduce the price of coal at the lower Mississippi centers of consumption and also give a new stimulus to manufactures in Texas and adjacent territory. The opening of the Beaumont, Texas, oil fields has required new facilities for transportation to the seaboard for that commodity. For this purpose a pipe line has been constructed from the oil tanks at Beaumont to the ship side of the channel leading to Port Arthur, a distance of over eighteen miles. Three tanks, of 50,000 barrels capacity each, are located at Elvista about midway between the wells and the seaport, from which intermediate station it is calculated that the oil will flow by gravity. An additional pipe line was opened Feb. 9, 1901, for the conveying of petroleum from Bradford, Pa., in the northwestern portion of the state, to Marcushook, Pa., a tide-water point in the Delaware river below Philadelphia. The line extends a distance of 380 miles, from Bradford to Marcushook, the distributing point, where large storage tanks have been built with a capacity of 30,000 barrels. The flow is by gravitation solely for the last two hundred miles of the distance. A special pier of 650 feet in length has been constructed into the river for loading steamers. Wharfage has been secured at four European ports, and a fleet of ten modern oil carriers has been built expressly for this trade.

LITERARY NOTES.

"Greatest America," the splendidly illustrated publication from B. W. Hanaker, of Reading, has been received. It is a Knight Templar number and contains elegant portraits of prominent officers of the order, besides many engravings of the handsome streets and homes of Reading. One of the full page portraits of T. T. Penman, esq., of this city, now grand commander of the order in Pennsylvania.

The New York Journal, with characteristic enterprise, has issued, in convenient supplement form, the complete text of the United States Supreme court's opinion in the insular cases. This is the most important court decision in a generation and the Journal is the first paper to print it absolutely in full.

Volume one, number one, of the Dorothy Maldox Magazette, a dainty little fortnightly publication comprising clever and informing talks to and about women by one of the best women journalists in the United States, has appeared. It is issued at 1214 Filbert street, Philadelphia, and is sure soon to find its way into nearly every intelligent home.

OIL STOCK

ONLY THREE DAYS MORE

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 and one well on the company's tract 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 under consideration at 15c PER SHARE sales will be made at that figure until 10 p. m., SATURDAY, JUNE 1st.

The advance in price notified above is insisted upon by the management 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 ANGELES, 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 anywhere 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 output 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 company'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

INVESTMENT and FINANCE CO

Room 1, Dime Bank Building,
Scranton, Pa.

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.

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, $75 Each	150
	$3,005

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 securing these will be given ten (10) per cent. of all the money he or she turns in to The Tribune, to assist in paying this expense.

Rules of the Contest.

The special rewards will be given to the persons securing the largest number of points.

Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to The Scranton Tribune as follows:

		Points.
One Month's Subscription	$ .50	1
Three Months' Subscription	1.25	2
Six Months' Subscription	2.50	6
One Year's Subscription	5.00	12

The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the remaining rewards, and so on through the list.

Each contestant failing 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.

All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Only new subscribers will be counted.

Renewals by persons whose names were on our subscription list prior to May 13 will not be credited. The Tribune will investigate each subscription and if found irregular in any way reserves the right to reject it.

No transfer can be made after credit has once been given.

All subscriptions, and the cash to pay for same, must be handed in at The Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, so that papers may be sent to the subscribers at once.

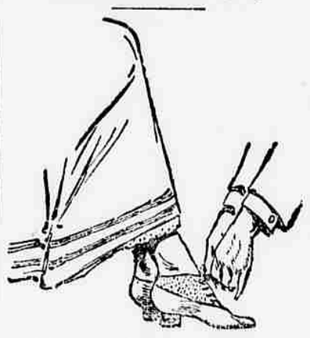
Subscriptions must be written on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office, or will be sent by mail.

The contest will close promptly at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, August 31, 1901.

Full particulars will be furnished all interested, including a list of the winners last year with the number of points they secured.

Address EDITOR EDUCATIONAL CONTEST,
Tribune, Scranton, Pa

ALWAYS BUSY.



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Low in cut. Low in price. High in quality. Ladies' from 75c. up. Gentlemen's from $1.25 up.

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Wholesale and Retail.

Summer Shirts Straw Hats....

THE NEWEST STYLES.
THE LOWEST PRICES.

Louis H. Isaacs

412 SPRUCE STREET.

Have you tried our Special 10c Linen Collars? We have them in all the latest shapes.

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A Good Smoke or Chew.
A Trial Solicited.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MANUFACTURED BY

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Merchant Tailor.

319 Lackawanna Avenue.

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People's Bank,

Mears Building,
Court House Square.

Capital Stock, $100,000
Surplus, - - - 25,000

Savings and Business Accounts Solicited.

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Successors to Machine Business of Dickson Manufacturing Co., Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Stationary Engines, Boilers, Mining Machinery, Pumps.

FINLEY'S

Fascinating Exhibit of Graduation and Evening Dress Materials

We are showing the most complete stock of elegant light-weight fabrics that it is possible to find anywhere; everything from a choice of beautiful white materials for the "Sweet Girl Graduate," to the exquisite fabrics in evening colors for party and ball dresses, also the many little accessories in the way of Trimmings, Laces, Ties, Gloves, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, etc., that aid to complete the attractive woman.

Crepe De Chines

The incomparable materials for evening wear, which adapt themselves so admirably to style and figure, comes in white and all the soft, delicate colors.

Other Graduation and Evening Materials

Our space will not allow a detailed 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.

Peau de Soie, Liberty Satins,
Panne Satins, Silk Sublime,
Lansdowne, Satin Duchesse,
Pailette de Soie, Soft Taffet Silk,
Embroidered and Silk Striped Grenadines,
Wool Etamines,
Plain and Bordered Nuns' Veiling,
Mouseline de Soie,
Embroidered Silk Linen,
Point D'Esprit, Silk Mull,
Wash Chiffon, Persian Lawn,
Fine Batiste, Lace Dresses,
Organdies, Satin Foulards,

and many other materials that the fashions of this year demand.

510-512
Lackawanna Ave

A Second-Class City with a First-Class Stock of

Cut Glass, Sterling Silverware Clocks, Etc.

Suitable for Wedding Gifts.

Mercereau & Connell,

132 Wyoming Avenue.

SCRANTON'S BUSINESS HOUSES.

THESE ENTERPRISING DEALERS CAN SUPPLY YOUR NEEDS OF EVERY CHARACTER PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY.

MRS. SARA ALLYN,
MANICURE,
CHIROPODIST AND SCALP TREATMENT
500-501 Mears Building. Parlors open Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
I find Tenants for Empty Houses, Empty Houses for Tenants, Collect Rents, Look After and Insure Property and Buildings.
WILLIAM G. LOOMIS,
Rooms 4 and 5 Burr Building.

THE LINDEN QUICK LUNCH,
OP. WINDSOR HOTEL,
Sells the best Steaks, Chops and Lunches in the city. Try us and be convinced.

PETER STIPP,
General Contractor, Builder and Dealer in Building Stone. Concreting of cellars a specialty. Telephone 3262.
Office, 527 Washington avenue.

MONEY TO LOAN
AT LOW RATES AT
S. RADIN'S 123 PENN AVENUE

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR KIRKPATRICK'S PURE SPICES AND FRESH ROASTED COFFEES

ALEX. HAY,
HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE
PAINTER
AND PAPER HANGER 321 MULBERRY ST.

E. JOSEPHA KUTTEL,
rear 541 Lackawanna avenue, manufacturer of Wire Screens of all kinds; now prepared for the spring season. We make all kinds of porch screens, etc.

COMMERCIAL QUICK LUNCH PARLORS.
Cleanliness, Pure Food, Polite Attention, Reasonable Prices. Open day and night.
301 and 303 Spruce street, Scranton, Pa.

THE NEW WALL PAPER CO.
Has no old goods to work off. Every style is new and up-to-date. Our prices are lower than any others.
303 SPRUCE STREET,
NEAR PENN AVE.

THE HOME SUPPLY CO.
Retails furniture, bedding and floor coverings for cash at wholesale prices at
724 W. LACKAWANNA AVE., SCRANTON

JAMES J. MURRAY,
Successor to the Hunt & Connell Co., in tin and sheet metal work and ventilation. Carlon furnaces, repairs and general tin work a specialty. No. 132 Lackawanna avenue.

SECURITY BUILDING & SAVINGS UNION,
Home office, 306-308 Mears Building, transacts a general building and loan business throughout the state of Pennsylvania.

PAUL WENDT, 327 WASHINGTON AVENUE.
STEAM DYE WORKS,
and French Dry Cleaning and Refinishing. Goods called for and delivered.
Telephone connection.

FARRELL'S TRANSFER
Moves Freight, Furniture and Baggage. Safes, Pianos and Machinery.
217 LACKAWANNA AVE.

McLANE,
222
ADAMS AVE.
EASTER
MILLINERY

WOLF & WENZEL
Practical Plumbers, Tinners and Gasfitters. Furnaces a Specialty. Repairing promptly done. 240 Adams ave., Scranton, Pa.

FRED H. WINTER,
624 CAPOUSE AVENUE,
Staple Groceries and Provisions. A full line of Vegetables, etc., received daily.

REGULAR $5 PHOTOS FOR
$3.00.
CRAMER'S 311 LACKA. AVE

WILSON & COMPANY,
Fashionable Tailors (Hotel Jermyn Building), 242 Spruce street, Scranton, Pa. Suits pressed, 50 cents; pants pressed, 10 cents. Clothing repaired, called for and delivered. New Phone, 2602.

M. F. WYNNE,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR,
412 Jackson Street. 226 Wyoming Ave.
Calls by Telephone Receive Prompt Attention.

H. A. RIEFENBERG,
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