# The Scranton Tribune

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

\_\_\_\_\_ New York Officer 150 Nassau St. S. S. VREFLAND.

Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

When space will permit, The Tribune is always nen space will permit. The Tribine is always glad to print short letters from its triends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, tor publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial resistance.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING. The following table shows the price per ach insertion, space to be used within one year Run of |Siding on | Full 

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

SCRANTON, AUGUST 9, 1901.

Congressman Wright appears to have put the Susquebanna county "antis" to sleep in the first round.

# Where Reform Is Needed.

HE many toilers of the city whose nightly labors require that they should gain sleep in the hours of daylight, as well as nervous people, complain of the huckster nuisance which becomes more unhearable daily as the season of home grown fruits and vegetables advances. The amount of lung power possessed by some of the venders of garden truck would be a matter of surprise to an investigating scientist. Sleep is impossible within a block of one of these vocal wonders, yet apparently not satinfied with the effort of their yelling some of the craft have introduced tin horns for the purpose of imparting additional emphasis to the announcement of their presence in a neighborhood. In the portions of the city where boarding houses are plentiful the huckster generally utilizes his reserve force and puts on additional steam in making known the contents of his wagon.

In New York it is said steps have been taken to put the soft pedal upon the huckster's yell and the peace and good order of the residence portion of the city have thereby been enhanced. There is no reason why the huckster's howl should not also be medided in Scranton. As a rule the people who Tuy of the street vender are on the lookout and he would probably sell as many goods by conducting business in a peaceful manner as by attempting to outshine the "barkers" of a midway show. By all means let the huckster

An exchange intimates that the "aunties" are a trifle backward in applying the title of "Third George Washington" to General Malvar, the successor to Aguinaldo.

#### Density of Population

TE HAVE little idea of this country, says a writer in the New York Sun, what great density of population really means. According to the last census there is in the United States, exclusive of Alaska and Hawait, an average of 26.6 inhabitants to the square mile. In other words, our a fermidable difficulty. A large Amer. density of population is far smaller ican firm will, in the course of a year than that of any country of Europe have to write and receive letters in excepting Norway and Sweden. But every dialect spoken wherever Americrowded as Europe is, in comparison can goods are used. Instead of having with this country, its people seem to to compley many translators, waste a have abundant elbow room when they quantity of priceless time, and in the are contrasted with the hundreds of end do business unsatisfactorily, it millions living in India and China.

Berolkerung der Erde, estimates the ter of course by every one who propopulation of China at over 350,000,000, posed, either as a clerk or principal, to not including the sparsely peopled re- enter commerce. gions outside of China proper. China | Several experiments have, of course all other large countries, has import- generally adopted. is comparatively small. If we would ahow 110,000,000 souls.

south of the Yangise river to the to the greatest possible number of lannorth of Pekin. It is crossed by the guages. Hoang river, whose terrible floods have sometimes killed millions of people, meet as it might seem. Pronunciation The other plain, in the low regions of and grammatical rules are simply a the Yangtse, does ont extend far from matter of universal agreement. As for the river and its larger tributaries, and aiding the memory by the use of roots it is narrow in all parts, for mountains hem it in. On these plains about a third of the people of China gain abound in nearly every tongue. English their living for the most part by tilling

If the 76,000,000 inhabitants of the United States lived in the state of is of the nature of garden culture, that acres of ground, that mountains in every foot of the soil may be culti-

country, herded together like the Chinese, would perhaps be as poor as they Overpopulation is a dire evil and the Chinese are suffering from it. Where the farmer tills only a garden spot that produces searcely enough food for his family, he has little to sell and can buy little. Such minute sub-division of the soil as prevails in China would keep any people poor; no matter how highly the commercial aptitude of the Chinese may be developed, their part in trade will always be small in proportion to population as long as they are mostly farmers, each tilling only two or three acres

It begins to look as though Historian McClay would be obliged to go upon the lecture platform in order to vindicate himself.

of land.

#### For a Universal Language.

HERE WAS recently held in Paris, says the San Francisco Post, a great reunion of learned men, whose purpose was to form an international congress of academies. The idea is that there should be a body composed of representatives of every great neademy, institute, university and scientific society of the whole civilized world, al working together in the general interests of every branch of knowledge. The congress of academies will be a genera registry office of learning and discovery, or, one might put it, an international clearing house of science.

Its most important function will b to keep tab on the progress made in every highway and byway of research and thought all over the world. I will sum up the actual position of knowledge in every subject, organize research on new lines and enable isolated workers to avoid wasting time and labor on lines afready fully explored. The scientific worker in London or Berlin will be able to profit at once by the authoritatively recognized net results of a worker in the United States, or vice versa. It is not too much to say that the whole movement of science and learning during the coming century should be immeasurably accelerated by this new institu-

The idea realized in Paris is not a new one. Benjamin Franklin advocated it in Pars to Voltaire. And long before him the great German philosopher and scientist Leibnitz had suggested some such international alli years to realize what seems to be so simple and obviously useful a sugges tion. Leibnitz might well have been satisfied to see how warmly his counespoused his idea and how brilliantly Germany was represented in the congress. But what Franklin would have said to his countrymen is more dubious. For, whatever the reason may be, only one American was delegated to this assembly-Prof. Goodale-and, by a singular piece of bad luck, he fell ill in Switzerland just before the reunion, and was unable to attend.

Into the proceedings of the congress there is no need to enter at length. As matter of fact, all that highly technical was purely preliminary. But there was one interesting question opened. The congress of academies determined to tackle the difficult matter of a universal language The need of such a language is being felt more and more every day. As trade becomes more and more extended, taking in every country in the world, the language question becomes would be infinitely better to have one Dr. A. Supan, the distinguished geo- recognized business language, adopted grapher and one of the editors of in every country and learned as a mat-

is only about as large as Russia, but been made in this direction. Perhaps it has nearly as many inhabitants as the most prominent was Volapuk. But the whole of Europe. New Jersey, Volapuk is now as dead as the tradiwith an average of 250.3 inhabitants to tional doernail. The reason is easily the square mile, is the third most stated. It lacked authoritative sancdensely peopled state in the United tion; and it was ill-constructed in this States, being surpassed only by Rhode respect, that, being purely fantastic Island and Massachusetts. If one- having no relation to any existing half of our country was as densely tongue, it laid a heavy burden on the peopled as New Jersey with its big memory. Relatively few people cared cities and important towns that half to learn a difficult language when they of the United States would have just were not sure that the day after they about as large a population as is had acquired it a new and better syscrowded into China. But China, like tem might not appear and he more

ant areas in which the population A philological committee of the conknow what density of population tion in all its bearings and expects in gress of academies will study the quesreally means in China we must go to the course of a few years to work out the low, rich plains which, though or adopt from outside some artificial only small part of the country, con- language which will meet the conditain nearly a third of the people, or tions of universal success. Such a language will have to be absolutely simple again; but two months later he felt ill of ty-There are only two plains of great in construction with no elaborate rules, impertance, the most of China being easy of pronunciation on phonetic a mauntainous or a very rugged coun- laws by every race likely to use it, cry. One of these plains stretches in easily learned by being composed as a bread beit near the sea from a little far as possible of root words common

> These conditions are not so hard to common to many languages, they can be found in the Latin words which is full of them; French, Spanish and Italian are almost exclusively made up

of them, German has a good many. lAready a language flas been formed Texas and 40,000,000 more people were on this principle. It is called Esperanto crowded among them we should have and is the creation of a Russianscholar, a parallel in this country of the den- and Count Tolstol declares that after city of population on the two plains of only three hours' study he learned to China. There is nothing like it even in read it as fluently as his own tongue. India. No wonder that tillage in China Any one with a smattering of Latin would certainly master it in a week. each householder has only two or three It may be that Esperanto will be adopted by the united academics. If it be, most parts of the country are terraced the congress will use all its internaand tilled and that East China has tional influence to get it officially acbeen denuded of its timber so that cepted by every country; perhaps even to have it made a compulsory subject in public schools all over the world. In

next generation would be able to communicate with all the educated people he had to do with in any land.

Of course, the universal tengue would tot kill existing languages; that is as impossible as it would be regrettable It would simply be a more or less per fect vehicle for the conveying of the ordinary affairs of life and of trade between representatives of different races.

The ever active Paterson anarchists are planning an unique entertainment for August 18 which will represent the assassination of King Humbert and the suicide of the murderer Bresci, Large red placards have been issued announcing the event. While this is a land of extreme toleration, it seems about time that the leading spirits of anarchy in Paterson were loaded into the patrol wagon.

President Castro has displayed sagacity scarcely excelled by General Kitchener in handling war bulletins,

M. Santos-Dumont is still, unable to get his flying machine out of the liquid air class.

The corn crop will doubtless recover in time to be harvested.

### Inventions Lost Through Accident

From the New York Press.

FAME and fortune await the man who will rediscover any of the many solution crets which have been lost in the last twenty scare. In that time many valu-luventions have been lost by reason of the udden death or the deliberate design of the in ventors. Ideas which no money can buy back have been shown to the world for a short time and then have been withdrawn,

Years ago John Waymouth, of Wolverhamp ton, England, invented a plan for utilizing the force of heat and exhibited one of the simplest brapest and meat useful engines imaginable, un by that power. Then be deliberately deeat engine had patented a dozen successfu api Hances which still bear his name. Waymouth voted himself to harnewing the heat of a dinary fire and making a new power out of The idea was laughed at by all his friends, t after four years' experimenting he produce stationary heat engine that gave double to or of a steam engine of the same size at our bird of the cast, and also a small model heat becometive, large enough to draw a truck with man in it. He invited a committee of engits and scientists, among whom were Professor eley and Forbes Brown, to witness the work its new invention. They did so and declared at the two engines worked to perfection. The vention made a great sile at the time and Waymouth had any number of offers of huge nums for it. But, for no apparent reason, Way-mouth refused either to bring out the invention melf or to sell the entret. He said that he had undertaken, and shortly before his death two years after, he destroyed all the papers and plans for explaining the system and removed the essential parts of the engines. The engines are still in the possession of Wayengines are still in the possession of Way-mouth's heirs, but no one ever has been able to make anything out of them,

Still stranger was the famous loss of the racipe for the manufacture of diamonds fitteen years ago. Herbert Warner, who alone discovered and held the secret of diamond making, did not ive to wreck the diamond industry, as people ught he would, and the circumstances of the less were mysterious and tragic. Inferior dia-mands can still be produced artificially, but only at a cost of about ten times their value. Nurver, after years of experimenting, was able to turn out a genuine diamond, of large size and of the first water, at the cost of the small action of the complete stone's want an audience of scientists, and produced three fine stones, which were tested and pro-nounced faultless. Two of them are still in extence, and are the greatest curiosities th ones mem put on the market. Warner de inneared from his house in Harley street, Lon-lon, leaving no trace whatever. So complete was his disappearance that from that day to his not the smallest explanation has been his

Eight years ago a wonderful new metal called 'tallium' was heralded widely as a great and poful discovery. It was an alloy of various notals electrically treated and was 55 per cent. lighter than steel, stronger, tougher and costing 30 per cent, less to produce. It was discovered by Grantly Adams after four years of study and periment. It was subjected publicly to all going to revolutionize construction. Railway trains constructed of it would be able to travel double their former speed, and all sorts of dged tools would be keener and lighter when nade of the new metal. Steamships, carriages-verything was to be made of "talium." Over me by the magnitude of his success Adams lost his reason, and as he had kent the secret of the manufacture of the metal entirely to self it was lost to the world when his reason fied. He died a raving lunatic, and no papers explaining his method were ever found. All tools and models which Adams constructed has been able to discover the method by which the amalgam was blended.

The extraordinary "perpetual lamp" of Henry Mills, which he invented, perfected and proved the worth of twelve years ago, was lost in a interest manner. The Mills lemp was an inundescent light, produced without any using up of materials it had nothing to do with comsetion, and the 'flame' of it was perfectly rfut inventions of the age, and not at all expensive. Mills made two of these lamps and demonstrated their absolute success; but an exracedinary thing happened before the inveron was put at the disposal of the public. On the night of March 20, 1889, Mills' laboratory Hampstead, England, was broken into, both mps broken to fragments, and all the papers scribing the invention, involving years of work, stolen. There was not the smallest clo to the hurgiars. Even the reason of it is not known-whether it was malice, jealousy or thefr. No use has been made of the stolen papers phoid and died, and the world was thus deprived

Six seam ago an Englishman named Shaw bridge announced that he had invented a new explosive, to which he gave the name of "fulmite." Experiments with "fulmite" proved that in an ordinary service rifle it could send fullet six miles, and it was shown that a ojectile fired by "fulmite" possessed ten tim operate the condition of the properties of the p eive, and one of the good things about it hat it did not strain in any way the gun in sheh it was used. The British government en tered into negotiations with Shawbridge for the purchase of his invention, but he was killed in an explosion in his laboratory before the negoiations were completed. The explosion wreck-d the entire bease, and the fire which followed lestroyed whatever papers describing the man ner of making "fulmite" the inventor may

It was wheer vanity or periags "cussedness," hat kept Grant Finlay from giving to the world be benefit of his invention for the total aboliion of smoke. He evolved a simple system by sume its own carbon, and though he demon-strated the usefulness of the invention many times, he obstinately refused to put it on the market or to sell the secret of it. If is own buse, just outside Glaugow, was fitted with his stern, which did not cost him \$7.30 for the entire building, and no jet of smoke ever was emitted there. All his fires consumed their own smoke, and he was fond of showing the of-ficacy of his invention to his guests, but never would be explain the working of it, and he died two years ago, carrying his secret with him to the grave. A week before his death he had all The masses of the people in any that case every educated man in the house and destroyed.

#### RIGHTS OF LABOR. From the Philadelphia Record.

The conflict between the affiliated steel ex porations and the Amalgamated Association promises to have at least one good result, amid much evil. in finally establishing the rights of labor on a basis that can be shaken neither arbitrary employers on the one hand nor on the strike. It was long before the laws of any industrial countries tolerated or recognized as-sociations of workmen for their mutual pre-tretion. In England formerly combinations of labor and strikes were treated as conspiracies and the leaders were arrested and punished. The French Constituent Assembly of 1789, which managed the Revolution, was certainly not inimical in spurit to the rights of workingmen. Yet the Assembly in recognizing in each citizen the right to offer or refuse his labor and to bargain as to its conditions at the same time pargain as to its contitions at the rame time prohibited bim from coming to an understand-ing even with other workmen for a common ex-exercise of this individual right. Under the First Republic of France the law punished strikes even though unattended by violence or france the law punished strikes even though unattended by violence or fraud and founded on equity. This legislation was inspired not so much by favoritism to employers as by the fear that "califions" of labor, as they were called, would exercise tyranny over the freedom of individual workingme not belonging to them. It was not until 1803, under the Second Empire, that the French laws against labor unions were abolished on the occasion of an application of them to a peaceful strike of Paris printers.

In this country, as well as in England, the progress of legislation in behalf of labor unions has been much more rapid Everywhere in the United States the right of workingmen to combine and to strike against any grievance is fully recognized on the sole condition that the strike shall be attended by no infringement of personal rights and by no injury to property. So complete is this recognition by employers that in most of the mills of the Steel trust the workingmen belong to the Amalgamated association, this strike no dispute is made as to the ri of the Amalgamated association to control its own members employed by the steel companies. Nor, so far as observed, is there any disposition in the steel companies to throw out of employment workingmen belonging to the union. This serves to indicate the power which organized labor has attained in this country,

But there is a third party in interest, and this is the non-union workingmen around whom the steel strike actually centers. These men do not wish, for reasons of their own, to enter the Amalgamated association or to fall under its control, which is their property, in their own terms; and in this they are entitled to the implest protection of the law. Every attempt then to coerce or intimidate or molest them in maintaining this right of labor should be sternly suppressed by the ministers of the law

#### PRAYING AND FISHING.

From the Patterson, N. J., Evening News, Mr. Harry Nightingale of the Paterson Supply company and Mr. John Nightingale superintendtheir father, James Nightingale, are all old successful fisherinen who love the sport very much. Some weeks ago Harry Nightingale got a permit from Mr. Mackenzie in New York to go fishing on Franklin lake and they invited go fishing on Franklin lake and they invited Rev. J. B. Gallaway to poin the party, an invitation which the Rev. gentleman gladly acin a heautiful surrey and very soon were on Franklin lake in one of the many fishing

Mr. Gallaway has been in the city for more than twenty one years and never caught or tried to eatch a flah before last Saturday in these United States. Mr. Nightingale showed him how to put a worm on his book and after the party had rowed about the lake for an hour Mr. Gallaway carnestly and sacredly prayed in ose words:
"O Thou Jesus of Nazareth, Who brought

Inside of two minutes a nickers! on inches ong weighing 215 pounds seized the worm on tr. Gallaway's hook and after a good deal of eplashing it was safely landed in the boat During the remainder of the day Mr. Gallaway who never tried to catch a fish before in these United States, caught exactly as many as the other three experienced and successful fishermen. The paster says his success was a direct answer o prayer. This same paster says he has bee raving for more than rine months for a so and that son was born in his home last night and the mother and baby are both well. He says if we all did right and prayed earnestly

#### THE PRESUMPTION OF SCHOOL BOARDS.

we should have more success than we now er

One of the profound mysteries in this world i the marvelous psychological change that comes over respectable, intelligent, and otherwise wise aymon when they are elected by their fellow tizens to serve on school committees. Persons to never dream of superintendent an electric plant, managing a railroad, building a bridge over Niagara, leading an army, or communiting ship, enter the duties of a school committee with the astonishing presumption that they can with safety minister directly to the welfare of children, mold society into right living, and shape the destinies of a nation by means of com-mon education; that they can make courses of study select teachers, examine pupils, and manage the internal and pedagogical affairs of a school system. This prevailing state would be ridiculous were it not listress of the nation; it is the culmination of had politics, the very worst by mocratic evolution. For this presumption milons in money are wasted every year, countless children suffer, and free government is imperil-ed.-Col. F. W. Parker, in Quincy (Mass.) Ad-

### PERSONAL DRIFT.

dress.

Geronimo, the noted Indian, has amnounced his conversion to cirristianity and is to all ap-pearances, most devout.

Admiral and Mrs. Devey nents at the Hotel Wentworth, Portsmouth, part of August. The Admiral is The Hotel Westworth, Pertamouth, N. H., for a part of August. The Admiral is well known in that city, as his first wife was a Portsmouth woman. However, this will be his first visit since the battle which wen him fame. Rev. Minot J. Savage is the latest celebrity o raise warning voice against the folly of iverwork. He declares that about half the world's effort is wasted, and that we should be etter off if we should spend in dignified idleness

ome of the time we devote to useless labor. W. A. Clark, of Montana, has said to have intered into parinership with Grand Duke Michael to work copper mines in the Utal mountains. It is alleged that the Grand Duke, who owns the mines, offered Mr. Clark a share in them if he would take control. This offer resulted i Mr. Clark investing \$5,000,660 in the property. The Duke of Spacta, herr-apparent to throne of Greece, was 33 years old on July 21st He is luckier than most people, however, for he may be said to have two birthdays, the other curring on August 2d, for in Greece the old ot been entirely superseded by the new.

Chief Astronomer F. W. Dyson of the Green ich Oberryatory arrived last month in Sar Francisco on his homeward journey frombumarts, where he observed the total eclipse of the sun. He has visitted the Lick obesivatory, and to tends inspecting other American observatories be force he returns to England.

Emperor William has appointed Professor Etich Drygalski to command the German South Polar expedition. The objective point of the expedition is Kerguelen, and thence southward. in case South Polar land is discovered a scientific station is to be erected and maintained for a least one year. The expedition must return i the spring of 1904 at the latest. Lady Hermione Blackwood, who was one of

the nurses decorated by the Queen at Mari-borough house, is the second daughter of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. Her eldest sister, whose name curiously enough is also Hermiones the wife of Roland Munro Ferguson, will the youngest, Lady Victoria, is married to Lord Plunket. Her eldest brother, Lord Avz. was killed outside Ladysmith at the beginning of last year, and another brother, Lord Frederick Temple, was wounded a few months ago in South

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500 pairs Men's Tan, high and low cut, usually 2.50 200 pairs Ladies' Black Vici Kid Button Shoes warranted to be worth \$1.50. This sale.....

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# **ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 15.**

After August 15 no more new contestants will be received in

The Tribune's

# EDUCATIONAL CONTEST

The Tribune's Educational Contest has been open twelve weeks and still has four weeks to run. There is plenty of time even yet for new contestants as is demonstrated by the fact that last year two of the winners were only in three and four weeks

The eight special rewards are offered to the young men or women who secure the largest number of points in the contest. They are required to canyass for subscribers to The Tribune and are credited with one point for every month's subscription secured, a year's subscription counting twelve points.

Two of the winners will secure four year scholarships, valued at \$1,000 each, for the work of a few weeks. Why shouldn't one of them be you?

## The Special Rewards:

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\$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 Fribune, to assist in paying this expense.

There are four weeks yet of the contest and it is not too late for any energetic young man or woman to enter. Some of last year's winners were only in three or four weeks. Send a postal to The Tribune for full particulars, including

handsomely illustrated booklet. Address,

Editor Educational Contest, Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

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