the Scranton Tribune

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THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Supreme Court-WILLIAM P. POTTER, Treasurer-FRANK G. HARRIS,

Election Nov. 5.

When the Democracy ment out of power administration under Republican rule, ha been almost entirely paid. We have increases the appropriations to the common schools unti-we stand at the head of the American states in support of popular education. Under Republican administration there has been paid on a year for educational purposes more than was appropriated by the Democratic party in their quarter of a priations to charitable and electrosynary institu one until we can make the boast that no state setween the two coeans supports these institu tions as well as does our can. Our 7,000,000 of with prosperous business conditions, with people happy, employed and contented, and with every avenue of business and trade fully recapied, and with the prospect of the future brightening and obstruction and negation sets up a hasterical cry of false preferse, hypocrasy and insincerity for the purpose of misleading the people and regaining lost power."-From the Republican State

Chauncey Depew, Reporter.

RESH from an eight-weeks' sojourn in Europe, Senator Depew is home with a generous budget of news, opinion and guess-work which, you may be sure, is duly set forth and embellished in the New York papers.

There is, he reports, a genuine scare on the continent about the competition of American manufacturers in the continental markets, and cabinets are consulting if any combination to check it and to keep down American competition in the Far East is practicable. "We are coming to be considered a common enemy, to the extent that we actually supplant foreign manufacturers, and this feeling is intensified by every concern which goes bankrupt, or reduces wages, or lays off a portion of its employes, ascribing it all to American competition. This unfriendliness. in the senator's judgment, "is not likely to result in war. The relations of Euro pean governments are too intricate and uncertain among themselves for any one to take that risk, and combination is impossible. An industrial defensive and offensive alliance against us has insuperable difficulties. But we must expect each country to put in practice every device to keep our product out." As an illustration he cites the case of the police of Vienna, who looked the other way while native shoemakers mobbed a warehouse opened by an American rival. And he adds: "It was interesting to note the intense interest and pleasure in the steel strike and the threatened one in the New England cotton mills. The newspapers were jubilant in their editorials. They predicted the extension of the labor troubles to all industries. They claimed that the contest was the inevitable outcome of the trusts, and that home troubles would postpone for years the Yanker industrial invasion and conquest."

Mr. Depew found in England a mosgenial welcome, unmistakable evidences of an unusual cordiality in British sentiment respecting America and a widespread opinion among the more intelligent classes that we should have our way about the Nicaragua canal, to treaties should be abrogated as they are made, by the diplomatic formalities and agreements common among friendly powers.

There is in the senator's interview The railroads in South America have there." uns into tremendous figures, and these from our fixed purpose on this quesor commercial rivairies."

This presentation of the European point of view in reference to South Americans that they must either drop to its logical limit by undertaking so can countries in time of revolutionary interests will be satisfied to look to us they prosper here; because they find by the projection they would other- that their children have excellent op-

wise enforce themselves. We cannot portunities here; because in a little permanently assert a dog-in-the-manger policy and expect Europe to re-

The charge that employes of the steel trust are held prisoners within the mills by armed guards who prevent their escape is improbable on its face. The armed guards are more probably for the protection of these non-union men against the ferocity of the strikers and their law-breaking sympathizers who, at nearly every mill, have tried to intimidate non-unionists from accepting employment, and when failing have threatened violence.

Labors' Worst Hindrance.

DISPATCH from Chicago in the papers of yesterday indicates where disregard of the rights of others is leadof the men connected with organized labor's struggle for the mastery of American industry. It is as

"Moulders in a strike at the Alushalmers foundry here, who were on Friday enjoined from picketing the grounds of the Allis plant, by an order frem Judge Kohlsaat, are openly defring the injunction today by having SCRANTON, PA., AUGUST 26, 1901. out a line of pickets. Business Agent Phillips of the moulders' union said: We do not care for any injunction which will deprive us of our rights as American citizens, and will keep on picketing the Allis-Chaimers plant, as we have done in the past.' Strike leaders maintain that the injunction is nonoperative in their cases because they are using no violence."

"The rights of American citizens" have their fundamental guarantee in the constitution of the United States, which nowhere gives warrant for labor unions to make war upon non-union workingmen or upholds the surrounding of private property by picket lines to spy upon what is done within or to interfere with those who may wish to ome or go. The rights of American citizens are defined in American courts, and when therein defined, are not amendable at the will of individuals, save through the orderly processes of the ballot. The remark credited to Business Agent Phillips of the moulders' union is in spirit a defiof lance of the law and a usurpation by Mr. Phillips of authority not belonging to him, but belonging to the judiciary.

If every citizen who is told by the ourt to do or not to do a certain thing may justify disobedience by alleging that it conflicts with his views of what onstitute the rights of American cititenship, that citizenship would soon ose all value, because it would soon represent instead of orderly and stable government, a government of personal whilm and caprice.

Those who excuse or extenuate lawessness when put forth in the interest of labor organizations defend their course by alleging that employers also are sometimes or frequently lawless, The defense is inadequate. One wrong is not righted by showing the existence of another. Whatever sins rest upon the consciences of those who employ labor or however badly illegalities by capital stand in need of punishment and correction, the fact is incontrovertible that the public interest most who guide the activities of labor honest respect for daily ignored; and in hundreds of communities anxieties are felt akin to those of civil war because many of the men who lead labor trade on prejudice instead of reason.

Of course the gultan finally yielded. But not before he had forced another exhibition of the weakness of the pow-

Canada.

THY IS IT, an English writer asks, that Canada, a country of splendid natural resources, sustaining an enormous population, does not develop in the same ratio as the United States? He then points out that the fertility and natural wealth of the dominion call for a poulation of 50,000,000 instead of the neggarly 5,238,883 returned by the reent census-an enumeration that, in Ontario at least, included several housand Canadian-born persons who had removed into the states, it being rashly assumed that they would eventually return-and he makes an eloquent plea for British capitalists to take some of the millions now put by Democracy's dodging of national isthem in hazardous South American build, own and control it; but that and South African investments, and to use them in colonizing Canada's rich

waste places on a large scale. "The United States," this writer conone apprehensive note. He says: the Yankee country realize that fact, pear to be very successful as a deter-"Europe has just grasped the full and they have scoured Europe for rent. meaning of the Monroe Doctrine and brawn; workmen to till their soil and unanimously resents it. The Old World | delve in their mines. The emigrants wants larger trade with South Amer- who have been taken West and placed ica, coaling stations for fleets on this upon the great grain-growing lands side of the ocean, both in the Atlantic there are raising the wheat which arand Pacific, and a free hand for proand Pacific, and a free hand for pro- rives at our ports by the millions of tection of citizens and commerce in the bushels. Meanwhile, the splendid several states of the isthmus and South farm lands of Canada, which might America. On this they are all agreed grow every pound of bread that Great and ready to act, and cannot under- Britain eats, are, comparatively speakstand that the Monroe Doctrine is as ing, a vast solitude. Why do eminuch a part of the settled policy of grants go to the United States instead the United States as its constitution. of to Canada? Because they are taken

seen built with foreign money, and The Englishman's idea that money is nines are developed and worked, docks to be made by a more systematic exand warehouses constructed, banks or- ploitation of the Canadian northwest There in the berry bush, there in the forest, tanized and run, and every enterprise than has yet been undertaken is reaapitalized and made possible by the senable. With Manitoba sione producavish investment of English, German, ing 52,000,000 bushels of wheat this French and Italian capital. The amount year and paying farm laborers \$50 a month, exclusive of board, there is rover ments are alert for their citizens hardly any limit to the productive pos-and their rights. If we ever have seri-sibilities of the great region north of sibilities of the great region north of ous trouble it is more likely to come our northern boundary, of which the Red river province forms, in area, only tion than from eastern complications a small fractional part. But it will take more than natural wealth to attract and retain an intelligent immigrant population into Canada. Emi-American affairs should admonish grants from Europe may go to the United States because they are taken the Monroe Doctrine or carry it through there; although most of them come nowadays of their own free accord, ofthoroughly to police all South Ameri- ten ignoring the wishes of those amongst whom they settle. But they disturbance that foreign nations and remain in the United States because

while they themselves feel at home here, manifest an interest in public affairs and gain a voice and vote in how things shall be administered.

In Canada, on the other hand, there is no national spirit in any true sense, but only a petty parochialism. Local and provincial interests occupy the public mind. Politics is restricted to a multitude of small details that present no stimulus to the imagination. Nationally Canada is non-existent save as An appendage to a scheme of government having its center located thousands of miles away. There is nothing In Canada to give exercise to the spirit of patriotism which is inherent in all inhabitants of a land who add to its value. The endeavor of the officeholding class to supply this deficiency by means of the phantom of imperial unity meets with scant success among the common people, who view in it largely an abstraction of rhetoric. The Canadian is loyal to his town and provtice, but misses the cementing influence that in ancient Rome produced the splendid boast: "Civis Romana sum"; or that, southward from the Canadian boundary line, fills the American with an incessant consciousness of kingship among men.

It is this peculiarity of Canadian politics which explains why the dominion does not more rapidly develop. Canada is trying to escape her manifest destiny and the endeavor stunts

The law requiring cities, boroughs and townships to wait several months for their share of the liquor license money after it is paid into the county treasury would be a good law to repeal.

An Interesting Suspicion.

THEN Governor Odell last winter declined to accept orders from Senator Platt to give his official support to the latter's scheme to transfer control of the police of greater New York from the elected officers of the city to a commission appointive by the governor, and was threatened with political extinction, he stood his ground firmly and it was Platt who had to yield. Platt then said that if Tammany won the next city election, Odell yould be to blame.

Rumors have recently been persistntly circulated that Odell was jeoparding a concentration of the anti-Tammany forces by his insistence that the man to name for mayor in opposition to Tammany must at all hazards be a Republican. The manifest object of the spreading of these reports was to imperil Odell's hold upon the independents and to load upon him the onus of a Tammany victory should one occur. This work cannot be traced o the instigation of Senator Platt, but it has occupied the energies of a number of his friends

Now the governor takes cognizance of these rumors and in a well-guarded interview, which carefully avoids any direct reflection upon the senator, but which nevertheless says much between its lines, informs the public that "if members of the Republican party are attributing to him any share in the effort to throw out of balance the conference of the anti-Tammany groups, they are mistaken." And he adds his belief that the effort "comes from those he antagonized in relalaw and order. But this demand is tion to the attempted police legisla-

Senator Platt, in all his statements for publication, favors naming an independent Democrat against Tammany and argues sensibly that only by such a nomination can Tammany's overthrow be assured. Can it be that this attitude is assumed to mask secret moves calculated to protect Tammany and destroy Odell? The latter's remarks raise this suspicion.

A curious problem presents itself in London. The need of rapid transit is fast calling into existence new lines of underground street railway, and one of the proposed lines, which would accommodate a large volume of travel, goes so near tokSt. Paul's cathedra that architects and engineers declare its construction would unsettle the cathedral's foundations. From this situation an animated discussion has developed, which covers the whole ground of the eternal conflict between tradition and innovation, but it is a safe guess that, regardless of St. Paul's, the railroad will eventually be built.

Commenting upon the Pennsylvania sues, the Troy Times, with an eye on its record, truly says it had better keep still on all issues.

Mississippi in a month has had 37 tinues, "have been built up entirely by killings, 5 cold-blooded assassinations immigration. The men in authority in and 6 lynchings. Mob law does not ap-

FABLE OF THE FIRST COCOON.

Ancient the ages and ancient the forest, Aibi with walts and the giddy mazurka, Blind will the from and fun, Sever a butterfly noticed the fairies Biding and watching-not one.

Bushed the fast fairies, and ere Any could vanish, the guests were imprisoned, Caught by the fairy folk there. "How can we dame if we haven't the gauses, Or follow the sweeps and the swings? How can we do it?" insisted the fairies. "Lucking the gauge and the wings?"

Gathered the fairles about, Pincking the wings of the beetles, and golden Wings of the butterflies out, Then, with the wings they had stolen, the rot

Floated and flattered in magical measure,

Down in the ivy and down in the grasses, Wingless and ugly in slame-scattered the butterflies, broken in spirit, Changed in their nature and name; Suce the companions of linnet and robin, Up in the region of song;

Now but the wingle-worn weems of the wood-Creeping and crawling along,

Blighted in beauty, and robbed of the golden Wings, and the motied and hipe, Wandered one worm in the dawn of the autumn Then of the thistle and dew lter it made for the shame and the winter, Made in the light of the moon-Such is the song of the fairies-the simple Song of the first coccon.

Progress of Events at Chautauqua

Special Correspondence of The Tribune Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 24. OR TWO WEEKS the members of the Chau tauqua Literary and Scientific Circle habeld undisputed away at Chautauqua. To half is the grove and the class rooms have been at their disposal and everything seemed to move at their back and call. To belong to this organization was equal to being a member of the highest aristocracy of the land. But their reign or this season was over on Recognition Day They have been graduated, received their dipor and gone. It is surprising what few attraction tions Chantanqua has for many of these C. L. S. C. people after their commencement. They c in by hundreds until Tuesday night, and lefjust the same numbers Thursday morning. And now those who have come here for pleasure alone an enjoy the many opportunities afforded, out their own or some one else's conscience being troubled by the thought of wasting valuable time. In this connection it should be said that Chantauqua will inaugurate two new special practical readings for housekeepers and a coun or junior naturalist clubs similar to the Corne

The ceremonies of Recognition Day were u smally impressive and beautiful this year. The really began the night before the Feast of Lan erns, when all Chautauona joined in the celebra-ion peculiar to this place. Nearly every cottage in the grounds was hung with Chinese lanterns. nd the parks below the Amphitheater and about hemicum were a perfect maze of colored All the classes of the reading circle kept n house in their various crass rooms, and a cral reception was held in Alumni Hall. The cognition Day address was delivered by Chan cellor E. B. Andrews, of the University of Ne-braska, who discussed the "Problems of Greater America," and who had some very decided views on the course the United States should take with The summer schools closed this week, the

fulse have had their last meetings and we begin a feel that the end of the season is near. The Pan-American will probably bring visitors here until late in the fall, and thus prolong the season long after the gates are open and the programme is finished. But during these last ten days the attractions are just as great as they were the first week in July. Two of the best ourses of lectures of the whole summer have juts begun. Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, will discuss the Monroe dectrine from very point of view, and Dr. Edward Stainer, of Sandusky, will talk on the Slave.

Two bright and shining lights in the literary They were Leon H. Vincent, of Philadel his, and Professor Richard Burton, of the Uni-ersity of Minnesota, one having for his subjec-"English Authors," and the other "Fiction." hartauqua platform than Professor Burton, and grew in favor as he proceeded with his course it is said that when he began his classes in the summer school he had but a dozen pupils, but it the end of the second week the class room ould not hold those who wished to be under his struction. Mr. Vincent has lost nothing it popularity by his frequent visits to Chautaug and his coming is always bailed with delight.

There was certainly variety enough in the enertainment of the week, and if any had been sined; when it was cold enough to snow ther conies of the week, and that was when the for mer graduates re-

Contrary to all tradition, "circus day" was bright and clear and a handsome sum was real zed for the Boys' and Girls' clubs. It has been ainment for which an extra fee is charged for he benefit of these clubs, which are so helpful This year the entertainment took the form of a is with a baby show. It was a very har The grand murch of the trained home-made an mals was a fearful and wenderful sight. The occumutor ataxia, which made the front limbs move in a frisky waltz, while the rear ones floated along in the stately movement of the minuet. we the grand stand a child's voice rang e out and clear above the music of the band; who half the giraffe is." The elephant like occasions, and, although his paper musin skin was snagged and patched, it was the same old Jumbo, only with other legs. The many southerners here had a regular jubilation ver the fact that a Leuisiana baby took the first in the baby show, and there were some little beauties in the contest.

Naturally, Joseph Jefferson was the star led urer of the week, and he received an evation such as is seldom tendered a Chautauqua lec-turer. On the same evening the Chautauqua Dramatic vinti presented "A Bachelor's Ro-

The gymnasiom gave its last exhibition of the on this week, and this marks the closing School of Physical Education. All the riments, from the primary classes to those Delicate, took part. The attendance has far sur-possed that of other years in point of numbers nd the work in this department has been excel

The grand concerts will continue to be given wice a week until the closing night of the sea on, and, with Dr. Carl Dufft as bass soloist, in est in the musical part of the programme ound to continue. Professor I. V. Flagler, the hautanqua organist, has begun a series of interprotative recitals, treating of the great comp

Outline Studies of Human Nature

The Colonel Was Game.

Colonel Andrew S. Burt, of the Twenty-fift nientry (colored) is an officer who rose from

is ranks, and he has never failed to take therly interest in the welfare and happiness of a men. He believes the best way for them t as away the tedious hours of garrison duty day hase bull and other entdoor games. He en acted as unceive, and on one occasion, o ite his gray locks, decided to take a hand imself. Stripping off his coat, he took the

When called to but he turned to the captain of his team and informed him that for the numbe he was "just one of the players; not the colonel." The dusky explain did not immediately reply, but as soon as the colonel batted a three bagger he was after him like a mad bull bagger he was after him like a mad buil.
"Go down! Go down! Yo' skinny, pic-faced, how-legged little debble. Stir yo' foots, yo' son of er camp cook! Dat's right! Kick de stuffin' out'n dat second baseman! Run; whoop 'em up! Yo' runs lak er cow; youse er wooden man. Wy doan' yo' stir yo' foots! Dat's it! Run lak er Corp'le was terbine yo.' "
This stream of abuse, mixed with much profinity, and with all the net names belonging to a

ity, and with all the per names belonging to a colonel, was continued until the dignified old soldier finally crossed the home plate. He said othing until he had invested himself with his coat. Then he faced the dusky base ball captain, who gravely saluted: "Private Johnson, I am new and from henceforth Colonel Burt. Go on your game."-New York Times Magazin-Supplement

New Cause for Lightning.

An old colored preacher in the rural district accounted for the lighting in this way: "Ever' time Satan looks down on sees de Lawd's work gwine on, the flashes f'um his eyes. Dat's de lightning. En w'en he fails ter hit a church wid it he lays back on hollers. Dat's de "But, parson," said an old deacon, "whar is Satan in de winter time: We don't have no lightnin' den."

The preacher studied a minute and then said:
"Well, hit may be, Be'er Williams, dat hell'a
froze over den."—Atlanta Constitution. Wouldn't Say It Himself.

Whenever there is a meeting of ecclesiastica here is sure to be told some atory of the late Whenever there is a meeting of ecclesiastica there is sure to be told some story of the late Bishop Williams of Connecticut, who was one of the brightest men of his day. At a recent conclave at the General Theological seminary they told this tale of the good lishop's wit:

"One summer day the hishop went out fishing with a friend, and, as the day was warm, they

swung a bottle of rare old burgundy over the side of a rowboat. When luncheon time came, the bishop escayed to pull the wine aboard, already tasting in anticipation the cool, delicious heve age. Through some mishap the atring slipped from his fingers, and the bottle saok to the bottom of the river. Bishop Williams sat up with a sigh and said, with his eyes sparkling:
"'You say it, Jones; you're a layman.'"New York Times.

Imitative Tots at Play. Wordsworth's lines of a child at play, "as if

bis whole vocation were endless imitation," were recently recalled by a conversation overheard in the children's ward at a provincial hospi-A little girl, whose role was that of nurse

ratig an imaginary telephone on the wall to talk to her companion at the farther end of the room, who played the part of doctor. "Hello," said the nurse, "Is that doctor?" "Yes," snewered her companion in a deep ofce: "this is the doctor." "This lady is very ill." he was informed.

"Well, what seems to be the matter? "She has awallowed a whole bottle of ink, said the nurse.

The doctor, not flurried, inquired what had been done for the patient; but the nurse, too, was ready in emergencies She answered: "I gave her two pads of blotting paper:"-London Tit-Bits.

They Ought to Know.

What verdict did the coroner's jury bring inquired the man who had seen the lyngh-"Suicide," answered Bronco Bob prompely "He must have known perfectly well that steal-

in' a hoss in Crimson and n was bound to prove fatal."—Washington Star, CARD FROM C. B. GARDNER.

Editor of The Trinune -Sir: Will you kindly allow me space in your paper to reply to a card published in last Saturday's issue in which Charles W. Daw

son, esq., explained how it happened that his name got on a petition asking for my appointment as orphana' court judge.

The plain, cold facts are that neither Mr. Dawson, nor any other friend of Mr. Vosburg, was burg himself had told me that he was not a candidate for that appointment; that I could say that to his friends, and he had, on at least two different occasions, personally promised me that he would see a certain prominent Republican leader in my behalf. It is true that many names on my petition were obtained soon after the bill creat ing a separate orphans' court was introduced, but the greater portion of them were put on during the time that Mr. Vosburg was actively engaged in trying to secture either the appoint nent or nomination of common pleas Judge. I was not until after the petition asking for my appointment as orphans' court judge had been in the hands of the governor two weeks or more that Mr. Vosburg withdrew from the contest for he common pleas judgeship in the interest of

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