The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

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

New York Office: 150 Nassau St.
S. S. VREELAND,
Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second Class Mail Matter.

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	Sliding on Reading	Full Position
Less than 500 inches	.25	.275	.30
500 inches	.20	.22	.24
1000 "	.16	.175	.19
3000 "	.145	.17	.185
6000 "	.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.

SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER 13, 1901.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State.

Supreme Court—WILLIAM P. POTTER.
Treasurer—FRANK G. HARRIS.

Election Nov. 5.

"When the Democracy went out of power in our state it left to the Republican party a legacy of almost $40,000,000 of debt. This debt, by wise administration under Republican rule, has been almost entirely paid off. We have increased the appropriations to the common schools until we stand at the head of the American states in support of popular education. Under Republican administration more has been paid each year for educational purposes now than was appropriated by the Democratic party in their quarter of a century of misrule. We have increased our appropriations to charitable and eleemosynary institutions until we can make the boast that no state between the two oceans supports their institutions as well as does our own. Our 7,000,000 of people are industrious, honest, law-abiding and happy. Yet, surrounded as we are on every side with prosperous business conditions, with people happy, employed and contented, and with every avenue of business and trade fully occupied, and with the prospect of the future brightening and growing more hopeful, the old historic party of obstruction and negation sets up a hysterical cry of false pretense, hypocrisy and insincerity for the purpose of misleading the people and regaining lost power."—From the Republican State Platform.

Every issue of the Scranton Times these days adds cumulative proof of the accuracy of what we have said of it as an organ of class prejudice and sedition. It is its own worst accuser.

Aroused.

THE RECOVERY of the president from the bullets fired with murderous intent by a man who put into execution the vicious logic of yellow journalism is progressing favorably, to the inexpressible satisfaction of civilization. But pleasure at the sparing of this invaluable life does not crowd out of the public mind the pregnant lesson of the attempted assassination.

In most cases the degenerates who use the pistol or torch for the purpose of showing their contempt for government are mentally cracked or irresponsible. They are the bubbles on the surface upheaved by a ferment below. But the publishers of newspapers like the Scranton Times, that calculatingly cater to vicious instinct, or prejudice, are men who know better, who sin deliberately and in defiance of the light. They do not believe the incendiary stuff they print. They do not believe, for instance, that President McKinley is a creature of the trusts an oppressor of the poor, a puppet or a despot. They do not believe that he ever intended to break faith with the people of Cuba, Tyrannize or tyrannize over the Filipinos or use the American army to establish a military dictatorship or an empire. They do not believe that the large corporate enterprises of the country are conspiracies to loot the people. They do not believe that banks are schemes of robbery. They do not believe that employers, as a rule, are intentionally dishonest or unfair. They do not believe that labor agitators are always upright, just and unselfish. They play on class prejudice and traffic in fakes and buncombe because they see a chance to humbug the people and enrich themselves without counting the cost to the community. They would not dare to peddle in this way the germs of a bodily disease, because if they should try to, they would promptly be put into jail. But they have peddled hitherto without restraint the germs of mental and moral infection, and it was largely because the people, in their easy-going optimism and patience, didn't comprehend the danger.

They are comprehending it now. From one end of the country to the other a mighty protest is forming against this vulgar and licentious prostitution of the press. The frantic efforts of the offending publishers to wriggle out from under the load of responsibility which the awakened conscience of the nation is piling justly upon them succeed as little as do the writhings of the serpent under the heel of its bitten victim. The thinking people of Christian America are not going to have anarchism permanently established among them. They are going not only to wipe it out, but also to cauterize its main cause.

Mr. Shaffer seems to be very much in the position of a man who had loaded upon the wrong side of the stock market.

The Court of Inquiry.

IN CHALLENGING for cause a brother officer assigned to sit as one of the judges of a court of inquiry called practically to review his professional character, Rear Admiral Schley acted clearly within his right. We may agree with or differ from him as to the sufficiency of the cause. We may infer, or not, that the admiral's estimate of the significance attaching to the casual remarks of Admiral Howison, uttered two years ago, shows a curious lack of confidence both in the fairness of a distinguished colleague in the navy whose reputation is of the best and also in the sufficiency of the case that Admiral Schley has to offer in his own behalf.

That is necessarily a matter of opinion, subject, as are all such opinions, to circumstantial bias. What there can be no doubt of is that Schley had a right to challenge if he elected to use it; and that, having so elected, it was wise to excuse the challenged judge from service in the case. Such excuse does not in any way reflect upon Admiral Howison. His character for honor and integrity as well as his reputation for high professional ability and a keen regard for the honor of the navy are both too firmly established to be affected by a challenge made and sustained under these circumstances. The reason why he was excused is not that he is unfit or in any way disqualified to serve, but that his retention on the bench, after Schley had challenged, would play into the evident purpose of Schley's friends to cry unfairness at the court if its decision shall displease them.

Let Schley have all the leeway he wants. The more latitude he gets the more certain will he be the final clearing up of the whole matter.

Those who are engineering the proposed France and Turkey crisis seem to have difficulty in arranging a date.

An Object Lesson.

OUR PRESIDENT is the type of what an American should be. Pure of heart, clean of blood, clear of brain, lofty of aim, noble in soul. It has not taken long lines of royalty to make this man. He is a model who may be held up to every school boy for emulation, for every school boy has the possibilities before him of becoming just such a man and of rising even to his greatness in our nation.

The president's swift recovery from an awful injury is an object lesson which has a significant moral. Had he been a man of less pure life, less correct habits, what has seemed almost a miracle could not have been wrought; for even had not disease tainted his body, the tissues would scarcely have been able to withstand such a frightful test. If he had not possessed the power to control his own mind and to summon a calmness and serenity most beautiful, to his aid, the work of the ablest surgeons on earth might have failed. He slipped into the unconsciousness which was the similitude of death with a prayer on his lips and awoke with a courage to battle for his life that before now, in the history of the world, has won victories for nations.

We should be a proud people today that we can begin the Twentieth century with a leader whose private life and whose public record make such an example, for not only Americans, but for all the world to follow. It is something to belong to a system which can produce such men for first citizens, or for citizens of any degree.

Most of the yellow journal editors now show a disposition to emulate the example of Mr. Most and get under the bed.

The Latest Elixir of Life.

MENTION was made recently on this page of a new fluid of alleged wonderful curative properties compounded after years of experiment by Dr. Fralick, a New York physician of high professional standing, and successfully applied by him in the treatment of many cases of advanced tuberculosis. In untechnical language this infusion is supposed greatly to increase the disease-fighting qualities of the blood and to resemble in effect the fabled elixir of life. This, at least, is the claim made for it by some medical experts who are not quacks.

The New York Sun tells of a second exhibition given by Dr. Fralick of this new treatment before a professional audience. The exhibition took place at Memorial hospital, in Brooklyn. It is thus described: "Five patients were treated with the fluid, three men and two women, and the operations were the more interesting from the fact that the subjects were not charity patients, but some who had travelled the country over in hopes of finding some remedy to stay the disease. All the cases were in an advanced stage. One or two patients had only a small portion of the lungs left. As the treatment involves a slight operation all of the usual antiseptic requirements were introduced. Each patient in turn was placed upon the operating table. The right arm was bared to the shoulder and made antiseptically clean. Local anaesthesia was produced by means of a small quantity of cocaine. A slight incision was made in a vein on the inside of the elbow and the infusion injected by means of a long tube leading from a glass vessel containing the fluid. Though a slight one the operation is most delicate, involving time and care. It is wholly painless. Not even a muscle of the face quivered at either the incision of the flesh or the opening of the vein.

"The fluid is heated to 110 degrees before using. The effect on the patients as the infusion was entering the vein was highly interesting. Being in the last stages of the disease, their arms were shrunken and their faces pale and emaciated. Soon a warm glow crept into the face and a slight moisture was evident on the forehead. No bad effects followed whatever and nothing disturbed the patient but a slight cough, possibly caused by the warmth and contact of the infusion. One young woman was asked how she felt. She replied: 'Oh, it makes me feel so good.' After the tube is withdrawn the small wound is sewed up and the arm bound with antiseptic gauze. In each case about sixteen ounces of the fluid was used.'

It is claimed that from four to ten infusions will conquer the most stubborn case of consumption. Dr. George C. Connett, of Morristown, N. J., says he has followed Dr. Fralick in more than 50 tuberculosis cases and his impression is that the doctor has succeeded in finding a means of combating and stopping the ravages of the tubercule bacillus. We set forth these facts with due reserve. They represent hearsay only. But they are clearly important if true and the standing of the gentlemen named above assures us that they are asserted in good faith.

Public Denounces Yellow Journalism

Sowing and Reaping.

Bishop Doane, in the New York Tribune.

The habit of rude and reckless criticism of our public men, so common as to be almost universal, sows seeds which some in harvests that the sower never means. What our Lord said of Himself, that He reaped where He did not sow, and gathered where He had not scattered seed, is a natural and spiritual law of universal application. Just as the processes of nature cannot be arrested in order to prevent the coming up of tares which have been sown, so the inevitable laws of moral and spiritual life must work out their own allotted course, and men reap harvests that they did not dream of from seed, which, in the thoughtless violence of haste and ill considered speech, they did not dream that they were sowing. Is it not worth while for men in private and in public, in conversation and in the press, to learn to draw the line of difference between fearless and outspoken criticism of policy and the bitter denunciation of the person, between the condemnation of disapproved methods and the abuse of the man in office? It really is only one step further along the same line, from the harsh and cruel personalities of speech, to the treacherous assault upon the person. * * * The attributing of motives, the attacks upon character, the suggestion of wrong purposes, the reckless and random assaults upon those in authority, are sapping the sense not only of reverence for rulers, but of recognition of the rightfulness and wrongfulness of rule. Who shall dare to say, tracing things back to the spring and source, how far this thoughtlessness of harsh judgment and the irresponsibility of contemptuous speech are the seed and root from which have sprung the horror of this attempt upon an invaluable life?

An Apt Comparison.

Joseph V. Sterne, in the New York Sun.

Suppose that some apparently proper and reputable firm in the confectionery trade were to put up some slow but deadly poison under the disguise of tempting candies and chocolates and other delicacies. Could there be a worse and more detestable crime against society if such products were offered daily, for a penny, to children, youths and ignorant adults? Yet we see reverends and bishops and men of prominence support an enterprise of even a worse character by permitting their names to be printed under their contributions to a paper like the New York Journal. No man or child can read steadily such utterly demoralizing theories and imbecile rubbish as is daily offered under the tempting disguise of modern philosophy in such infamous sheets, or see daily their yet more infamous cartoons without moral corruption of the most extreme character.

The Chief Responsibility.

From the Chambersburg Public Opinion.

Throughout all the discussion of the tragedy at Buffalo last Friday one hears unmeasured denunciation of the agitators and yellow newspapers which are responsible to a large extent for such crimes. The agitators are those persons who are foolish enough to wish to see some evil done and smart enough to incite others to do it. They are prompted by their own criminal instincts and their greed for the rewards which their position as leaders brings them. There is one thing not only the detestation of all law-abiding people, but the severest penalty for inciting others to crime. It is doubtful if the professional agitators do as much injury as the newspapers, that, for the sake of enlarging their circulation, persistently attack capital and all those in high places. They are published in almost all the cities, and daily place in the hands of millions of people sentimental articles and cartoons whose primary effect is to inflame hatred for those more fortunate than themselves, and the secondary effect to fill the pockets of the criminal editors. Many copies of them come daily to Chambersburg, and it is to be wondered at that they are read and believed by persons who ought to know better.

How Yellow Journalism Works.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

An Irish mechanic and a German grocer out Flatbush way had a debate on Saturday. The grocer said he was not sorry President McKinley was shot and hoped he would die. The mechanic first threatened to knock him down, but asked why he talked that way. The grocer said: "McKinley is the head of the trusts, they are grinding the life out of the poor man, if he is killed the trusts will fall to pieces and the poor man will be better off." He added: "And I can prove what I say." The Irishman inquired: "How can you prove that?" "By these," replied the German, showing to the Irishman carefully preserved files of the editorials and cartoons of two Manhattan papers which have rivaled one another for months and years in penning and picturing Mr. McKinley as the head or tail, the master or the slave, the chief or the fool of the trusts, with remarks to show that the rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer with McKinley to blame for both results. The Irishman got the German to admit that he was better off than he ever was before, but he could not convince him there were not a large number of people whom he had never known or seen who were a great deal worse off than they ever were before and all on account of McKinley and the trusts. The editorials and the cartoons were all the evidence he wanted. He was, therefore, glad that the president had been shot and he hoped he would die. The Eagle has verified this instance, which a citizen who learned of it brought to our attention. There is no doubt about it. There is no doubt about the lesson it teaches. There should be no doubt about the effect of it on the conductors of the two papers which by editorials and pictures brought about that state of mind in that German grocer. One of the class to whom such appeals were effective acted on the spirit of them. He shot the president. The German grocer out Flatbush way is glad the president was shot and is sorry he did not die. He falls back on the editorials and cartoons of the papers to justify his feeling. The conductors of these papers would rather be lied not taken them so seriously. Neither assassination nor anarchy was their object—only the sale of more papers. Yet there is the president shot and there is the German grocer and there are hundreds and thousands of others who believed that the comments and cartoons of those papers were true, and that the conductors of them believed them to be true.

The Uppermost Question.

From the Western Christian Advocate.

Yellow journalism is rightly held responsible in part for the attempted assassination of President McKinley. Editorial comment and cartoons of coarse, vulgar, witless and disrespectful caricatures have furnished mental food for cranks and weak-minded people. The seeds of calumny and defamation have fallen on fruitful soil. These sheets, like the Journal of New York, have printed articles wherein sympathy with assassination as proper means of venting malignity against the order and the laws of society was disguised. How long shall they be endured?

Scored by Churchmen.

Resolutions Adopted by the Neighborhood Church of Stratford, Conn.

Whereas, A certain type of journalism, under a specious plea of "the freedom of the press," has arrogated to itself the limitless liberty of caricaturing the public and private life of men called by the people to positions of highest trust and honor; and

Whereas, Such caricatures create and foster a spirit of distrust toward our rulers, of disrespect for our institutions, and of disregard of our laws, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as citizens of Stratford, do petition congress and call upon good men and good women everywhere to join us in our petition urging a law that should declare it to be a crime, punishable by the forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of citizenship, or by imprisonment or banishment, for any person within the borders of the United States to print or cause to be printed, or to sell or to have in his possession for the purpose of selling or giving away any caricature of the man who by the suffrage of the people has been called and exalted to the office of president.

Not Jealousy, but Fair Play.

From the New York Sun.

In this country there are many thousands of newspapers, relatively to the population far more than in any other part of civilization, and as an educating force among our people they are of the first importance. These thousands of newspaper editors are not subjected to any formal code of ethics. They are not obliged like lawyers and physicians and ministers of religion to attest their qualifications in an official examination before receiving their professional credentials; yet actually there is as high and severe an ethical code to which these editors submit themselves voluntarily, and to which they hold all members of their calling, under the penalty of condemnation and contempt for its violation, as there is to be found in any of the learned professions. Among them are varying grades of intellectual ability, but to their fidelity to the most exacting moral requirements of their calling the exceptions are so few and rare that the forbidden school of journalism to which we are referring stands out the more flagrantly in its loathsome distinction. Nor is this journalistic offal reprobated by the rest because it competes with decent examples of journalism; it monopolizes a field by itself, into which it has no fear of intrusion. Simply because it tends to the degradation of the whole body of newspapers in the public estimation, and is likely to bring, if it has not already brought, a noble profession into reproach and suspicion, its prosperity is resented by all decent newspapers. It has tainted the whole business in the minds of very many people and awakened distrust of the motives and contempt for the authority of the newspaper generally. Another matter, also, we refer to with reluctance; but we must speak of it frankly. The existence of this forbidden journalism would be impossible except for the substantial subsidy it receives from the reputable business community in the way of advertising. This is the more remarkable because, of course, such a vehicle of business communication with the public can have no value for the purpose comparable with that of a paper deserving confidence as an honest chronicler of the news and commentator upon current events, unless it be in a field that no reputable business cultivates. Advertising in it is like stocking up posters in a place frequented especially by the infamous and their ignorant victims. The evil association does far more damage to the decent advertiser than the vile publicity secured can benefit him. Even readers attracted by its satanic cynicism have no respect for it or anything printed int it, if they are of an intelligent discrimination which makes profitable or desirable the appeal of an advertiser to them. Even the unintelligent who are dazzled by its flash are not foolish enough to go to it for business guidance. All the same, this school of journalism seems to be prospering because of the financial support it receives from mercantile houses otherwise jealous of their reputation. They are feeding a monster which is using the strength they are giving nutrition to in an effort to strike down the civilization upon which they depend.

After Anarchists and Their Allies.

At a meeting of the War Veterans' club of Philadelphia, held in their rooms, No. 1321 Arch street, on Saturday, Sept. 7, the following action was taken:

Whereas, The attempt upon the life of our beloved and beloved president and fellow comrade, William McKinley, by the hands of an assassin comes upon us as a shock and must meet with the condemnation of all loyal and God-fearing people; and

Whereas, This bold and atrocious attack upon the life of our president reminds us that anarchism is rampant in our midst and must be suppressed at all hazards; therefore be it

Resolved, That the War Veterans' club of Philadelphia condemns in the severest terms this awful and atrocious crime and calls upon all loyal and liberty-loving people throughout the entire United States, from now on, to make vigorous warfare against anarchism, socialism and all such disloyal organizations, until they become extinct and their members and sympathizers be entirely driven from our land.

Resolved, That whilst we are in favor of "free speech" and "personal liberty" to their fullest extent there must be a limit to both, and treasonable utterance tending to an incitement of violence must not be tolerated and the perpetrators must be promptly suppressed and punished.

Resolved, That we call upon all the people of the United States to unite and insist upon the prompt passage and enforcement of proper legislation to exterminate and end all anarchistical institutions and their peoples.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our sincerest sympathy to our honored and beloved comrade, William McKinley, and his dear and faithful wife, with our earnest prayers for his safe and speedy recovery to perfect health.

Practically a Confession.

From the Scranton Truth.

Cartoonist Opper and his vile "McKinley Minstrels" have disappeared from the last page of the New York Journal since Anarchist Czolgosz attempted to take the life of the nation's president at Buffalo. This is a confession on the part of Opper that he was doing the devil's work.

THE COUNTRY TO THE RESCUE.

From the New York Sun.

There is time now to consider the remarkable sequence of the assault upon the president and see why his life was preserved. On the instant of the deed there advanced to the front the spirit of promptitude in action that whirled the stricken man to the place where he could be treated best. A hospital properly equipped for all emergencies was near. An ambulance was at hand. And there, too, was the surgeon who on the moment knew what to do. Scarcely fifteen minutes elapsed between the injury and the beginning of the operation.

Two special dangers follow bullet wounds in the abdomen; hemorrhage, and outflow of the contents of the abdominal regions into the general peritoneal cavity. So minutes are all-important. But there were men standing by who were equal to the occasion.

All precedents in the treatment of illustrious patients were thrown to the winds. There was not the waste of a moment, no summoning of a council, no waiting for moral support, no division of responsibility. The operation upon the president was essentially the act of an individual who dared and did, and his deed was splendid in its daring and masterly in its execution.

Too much credit cannot be given to the operator, Dr. Mann, or to the medical director of the fair for the perfection of his provision against accidents. And no small number of able men, some of the very highest professional eminence, were there to advise. But apart from that, there was nothing surprising in the ensuing demonstration of professional learning and skill.

It is no exaggeration to say that there are to be found in every considerable town of this country, not alone a few individuals of special fame, but dozens capable of rendering just such services as were given to the distinguished victim in Buffalo. The progress of hospital equipment and organization throughout the country has been as thorough and marvelous as the country's industrial growth. Admirable and efficient hospitals are to be found in small towns and even villages, directed by modest men possessing the knowledge and skill to carry out the healer's noble work in its highest grades. The impulse to this development has emanated, doubtless, from the hospital organizations in the greater cities. Here, for example, is a Mecca for innumerable visitors from distant parts. Here is a stimulus for emulation, and here models are supplied for adaptation to the needs of lesser districts. The general progress of American medical science, whose possibilities have been so strikingly illustrated as the outcome of the recent horror, has been as brilliant as it has been broad.

There needs no analysis of William McKinley's character for him to be recognized as full to the brim of the genius of his country; and it is that which has saved him. Happening as he did to be stricken in Buffalo, it was none the less the national quickness of thought, boldness of hand and thoroughness of knowledge that came to his rescue.

FINLEY'S

Annual Fall Sale of Table Linen, Napkins, Towels, Etc

Splendid gathering of dainty and useful products from the best Irish, German and Scotch looms.

We have aimed to make this the greatest Linen Sale in our history.

Greatest
RANGE OF QUALITIES.
ASSORTMENT OF DESIGNS.
VALUE FOR THE MONEY.

Judges of fine linens will appreciate this opportunity to buy all they need quickly.

42c, Real Value 55c
Irish Bleached Damask, 64 inches wide, medium weight good quality; for ordinary use.

75c, Real Value $1.00
Fine Irish Bleached Damask, 72 inches wide, medium weight and extra good value.

$1.00, Real Value, $1.25
Extra Heavy Irish Bleached Damask, 72 inches wide—a great bargain—comes in beautiful designs.

$1.25 to $2.25 and Up, Extra Fine Linens
Scotch and Irish Damask, 72 inches, 81 inches and 90 inches wide.

German Silver Bleached Damask
All linen, extra heavy weight—a splendid wearing linen—at 50c. to $1.00.

Barnsley Table Damask
Extra heavy brown linen; no better wearing cloth made. We have it in full range of prices.

Napkin Bargains
One hundred dozen German Silver Bleached Napkins, extra heavy linen; great value, $1.35; worth $1.75.
50 dozen Bleached Napkins, $1.75; worth $2.25.
50 dozen Bleached Napkins, $3.25; worth $4.00.
20x38 Huck Towels, $1.40 per dozen.
22x45 Knotted Fringe Damask Towels, 50c. a pair.
Crochet Bed Spreads, 75c. and $1.00.
Marseillesse Bed Spreads, $1.75, $2.25, $2.75, $2.95.
Satin Damask Bed Spreads, $2.50 upwards.

510-512 Lackawanna Ave

Up-to-Date

Shirts, Underwear and Hosiery.

Louis H. Isaacs

412 Spruce Street.
Try our 10c. Linen Collars.

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.

From Shoe Strings to Boots

No Order Too Small, No Order Too Large,
Not Profit but Business Increase,
Lower the Price, Larger the Trade,
See the Point—Always Busy

Lewis & Reilly,
SEE OUR SCHOOL SHOE WINDOW.

SCRANTON'S BUSINESS HOUSES

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

L. SOMMAR, Building Contractor. Employs union men. Estimates cheerfully given. Remodeling and repairing a specialty. 326 WASHINGTON AVE.

EDWIN S. WILLIAMS, CONTRACTOR, BUILDER ROOM 25 COAL EXCHANGE, SCRANTON, PA.

Gold Medal Photographer
SCHRIEVER
Children's Artist.

FOR SALE BUGGIES and WAGONS of all kinds; also Houses and Building Lots at bargains. HORSES CLIPPED and GROOMED at **M. T. KELLER'S** Lackawanna Carriage Works.

FARRELL'S TRANSFER Moves freight, Furniture and Baggage, Safes, Pianos and Machinery. 217 Lackawanna Ave

HANLEY'S BAKERY, 420 SPRUCE ST. Successor to **HUNTINGTON**
We make a specialty of fine bread stuffs. Orders for Salads, Oysters, Croquettes, etc., promptly filled.
A full line of Ice Cream and Ices.

J. B. WOOLSEY & CO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. Dealers in PLATE GLASS AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

W. A. HARVEY, Electric Wiring and Fixtures. Electric Bell and Telephone Work. 309 COMMONWEALTH BUILDING

FRED H. WINTER, 824 CAPOUSE AVENUE, Staple Groceries and Provisions. A full line of Vegetables, etc., received daily.

LACKAWANNA UNDERWEAR STORE Will sell all their samples of fine imported Madras Shirts for men at 60c.; worth $1 to $2.50

THE SCRANTON VITRIFIED BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY Makers of Paving Brick, etc. M. H. Dale, General Sales Agent, Office 329 Washington Ave. Works at Nay Aug, Pa., L. & W. V. R. R.

WALTER E. DAVIS, 214, 216, 218 PAULI BLDG. Attorney-at-Law, Scranton, Pa.

WILSON & COMPANY, Fashionable Tailors (Hotel Jermyn Building) 322 Spruce street, Scranton, Pa. Suits pressed, 25 cents; pants pressed, 10 cents. Clothing repaired, called for and delivered. New Phone, 2602

MRS. SARA ALLYN, MANICURE. CHIROPODIST AND SCALP TREATMENT. 503-504 Mears Building. Parlors open Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

KINGSBURY & SCRANTON, Manufacturers' Agents MINE AND MILL SUPPLIES. Districts' Agents for John A. Roebling's Sons Co.'s Wire Rope and Electrical Wire, Gutta Percha and Rubber Mfg. Co.'s Belting, Packing, Hose and Mechanical Rubber Goods. Knowlton Packing. Carter's Oil Clothing. Room 310 Pauli Bldg.

E. JOSEPH KUETTEL, rear 511 Lackawanna avenue, manufacturer of Wire Screens of all kinds; fully prepared for the spring season. We make all kinds of porch screens, etc.

SECURITY BUILDING & SAVINGS UNION Home office, 208-209 Mears Building, transacts a general building and loan business throughout the state of Pennsylvania.

PETER STIPP, General Contractor, Builder and Dealer in Building Stone. Cementing of cellars a specialty. Telephone 2592. Office, 527 Washington avenue.

JAMES J. MURRAY, Successor to the Hunt & Connell Co., in tin and sheet metal work and ventilation. Carton furnaces, repairs and general tin work a specialty. No. 432 Lackawanna avenue.

Fall Designs In Carpets

In announcing the opening of our new stock, we call special attention to the fact that our **Entire Line** has been made to our special order, thus giving us an **Exclusive Line** of designs and colorings from the world's leading mills. Never before have we been enabled to offer a stock so complete at such tempting prices. A superb stock of all the leading fabrics.

Wilton **Axminster** **Brussels**
Velvet **Tapestry** **Ingrain**

An Early Inspection Is Advised

Williams & McAnulty,
126 Washington Avenue.

Carpets **Wall Paper** **Draperies**

Refrigerators,
Oil Stoves,
Screen Doors,
Gas Stoves,
Window Screens,
Hammocks.

Gunster & Forsyth,
325-327 Penn Avenue.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF SCRANTON.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $525,000
United States Depositary.
Special attention given to BUSINESS, PERSONAL and SAVINGS ACCOUNTS, whether large or small.
Open Saturday evenings from 8 to 9 o'clock.
WM. CONNELL, President.
HENRY BELIN, JR., Vice Pres.
WM. H. PECK, Cashier