

The Scranton Tribune

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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 (Selling on) Full Paper (Reading) Position |
|---------------------------|---|
| Less than 500 inches..... | 25 |
| 500 inches..... | 20 |
| 1000 "..... | 15 |
| 2000 "..... | 12 |
| 3000 "..... | 10 |
| 4000 "..... | 8 |
| 5000 "..... | 7 |
| 6000 "..... | 6 |
| 7000 "..... | 5 |
| 8000 "..... | 4 |
| 9000 "..... | 3 |
| 10000 "..... | 2 |

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.

Rate for Classified Advertising furnished on application.

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 11, 1901.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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

County.
Judge—J. W. CAMPBELL.
Controller—E. A. JOYNS.
Coroner—J. J. J. ROBERTS.
Surveyor—GEORGE E. STEVENSON.

Election Nov. 4.

"When the Democracy went out of power in our state it left to the Republican party a legacy of almost unbroken debt. This debt, by wise administration under Republican rule, has been almost entirely paid. We have increased the appropriation to the common schools until we stand at the head of the American states in support of popular education. Under Republican administration there has been paid each year for educational purposes more than was appropriated by the Democratic party in the quarter of a century of misrule. We have increased our appropriations to charitable and eleemosynary institutions until we can make the best of no state between the two coasts. We have increased our appropriations to our own state. Our 7,000,000 of people are industrious, honest, law-abiding and happy. Yet, surrounded as we are on every side with misgovernment, conditions, with people large, prosperous 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.

If merchants boycotted for refusing to discharge employees who ride on the street cars will send us the facts, we will let them have some good advertising and it won't cost them a cent.

Halt!

REPORTS are coming to us that threats and intimidation are being employed to prevent people from riding in the street cars. These rumors deal liberally with names and dates. We are investigating them. If found to be as represented we intend to lay all the facts and all the names before the public.

In asking the public not to ride on the cars the strikers have employed a legitimate weapon. Their right to use persuasion is established in law and in morals. But it must be clearly understood that the moment persuasion is overstepped and force or intimidation is used, that moment the issue changes from one between the Traction company and its former employees and becomes one between lawlessness and law; between tyranny and liberty. When such an issue is raised there is only one side for decent men and women.

Fair play but no interference with law or liberty is our motto. If it develops that these threats of boycotts are authorized, sanctioned or even silently approved by the strikers, their cause is lost. Therefore, they had better take steps promptly to halt those who are engaged in this nefarious work.

A Public Enemy.

YESTERDAY was the sixth anniversary of the E. J. Lynett management of the Scranton Times. It is customary on occasions of this kind for newspapers to extend to each other fraternal greeting. We are sorry that we cannot do this in this instance with a clear conscience.

Lynett measures his success in the circulation he has won. He presents figures showing that this has increased from a little over 2,000 copies daily to nearly 19,000. Under ordinary circumstances the growth of a newspaper's circulation is a matter for public congratulation since it measures increased public education in thrift, virtue and morality. But the growth in circulation of a paper like Lynett prints measures just the opposite of these things; it measures increased harm. This, we wish it to be understood, is not said because we are jealous of the Times or because it represents a different following in politics. It is said because if anything is said that is the only thing which can be said truthfully.

When Lynett took hold of the Times our community was at peace; labor and capital were on friendly terms; there was little class prejudice or discontent. Then came the Bryan move of '99 when wealth was indiscriminately stigmatized as dishonest, labor was urged to vote a vindictive blow at its employers, and the most insidious efforts were made to cultivate class antagonisms and to array the poor against the rich. When Lynett entered that campaign he was a gold Democrat and a bank director. Soon he flopped to Bryan and free silver and from that moment to this, while shaving notes with one hand, he was using the other to pen incendiary diatribes against bankers, capitalists, and all men possessed of means or merit above the ordinary.

The common sense of the country

rejected Mr. Bryan's candidacy and Mr. Bryan's gospel; but in our community the opportunity presented itself to Mr. Lynett to play the demagogue further. Free silver would not go, but there was yet the chance to pass as the great friend of labor, to bid for the pennies of the workmen, not by trying to teach him how to become a better workman and a more useful citizen, but by playing to his prejudices and feeding him on a continual diet of blarney. Strikes came; our valley became a center of unrest; business was affected; property values fell. There was a time when it looked to farseeing men as if the fruits of years of industry and care might be swept away through the stampede of workmen after every standard pretending to be in their interest. Where was Lynett's paper during this period? Like the frenzied women of the street during the French reign of terror, it was at the head of the furious onslaught upon business prosperity and stable values, shrieking and howling with the loudest and incidentally playing frantically for the pennies of organized labor.

And so it has been throughout Lynett's career with the Times. Always selfish, always demagogical, always full of low cunning and porvine greed for the main chance; unprincipled; ready to change his policy with every shift of the weather-vane; elbowed aside the strong men in the Lackawanna Democracy, who, by virtue of character, ability and prolonged fidelity to the best Democratic traditions, had risen to prominence in party councils in years gone by, and, on the strength of his owning the only Democratic paper, thrusting himself forward to the position of a would-be boss—his record and influence have been uniformly vicious and contemptible, regardless of how many papers he has tricked the people into taking; and instead of congratulating him, we commend the community on the existence of the menace which his style of yellow journalism involves, and predict a time when the fooling of the people will cease.

Lynett says he has thrice appealed to the police for protection against the "nymphs du parvo" who parade before his very door. The location of his door was chosen with full knowledge of its proximity to Scranton's underworld, but he neglects to say that when his complaint was received a policeman was promptly sent to afford him protection. The whole force is at his disposal if necessary. He must and shall be protected.

Righteously Indignant.

JOHN M. GARMAN will seek to enjoin the placing of Coray's name on the Democratic ticket. What he says on the subject confirms our belief that thousands upon thousands of the old-line Democrats, who have been born and bred in that partisan faith until no other is tolerable to them, will at the polls next month repudiate the trick by which the Democratic state organization has consummated a sale and delivery to the sordid Republican element. This is Mr. Garmen's view of it.

"The Democratic state convention, composed of delegates from every county and district, was found to favor true Democracy and was opposed to any combination with Republicans, whether of the regular or dissatisfied brand. The delegates have been in the Democratic party and were of the opinion that all needed reforms in this state could be provided by our party. The time had not come to make public confession that a great party of 500,000 voters contained within its ranks no person of high enough standing to merit public confidence.

"But a few self-constituted bosses, a coterie of convention hangers-on and an aggregation of political riff-raff concluded that the will of the party as indicated by its delegates should not control, and a conspiracy seems to have been formed to get, by the most outrageous machine methods, what the representatives of the Democratic people would not endorse.

"A. J. Palm was nominated with the evident intention of withdrawing in time to effect a coalition with a gang of Republicans, the price of whose favor is to be the practical surrender of the Democratic party. The manner of effecting this coalition is by using the Democratic state central committee to do what the delegates would not do, namely, to place the name of E. A. Coray on the Democratic ticket. It was well known at Philadelphia the day of the nomination that Palm would withdraw. It was well known, too, that his withdrawal was held back to avoid recalling the state convention. The rules of the Democratic party require the convention to be recalled if the vacancy on the ticket occurs thirty days before the election, so Palm's withdrawal was timed to avoid a Democratic expression and to pass the matter to a body more easily controlled, the state central committee. Thus, by tricks and deals, grossly inconsistent with the character of reformers, it is sought to cheat the Democratic party into a support of a Republican.

"But the Democratic state convention went further and with practical unanimity instructed the central committee to name Democrats to fill vacancies on the ticket. This is to be violated and popular representation ignored. Such a course may be reform, but it looks very much as if it were of a speckled variety. As a delegate to the last Democratic convention, I aided in the expression of the party's will and as a member of the party I propose to do all in my power to prevent an alliance which to any straight Democrat ought to be humiliating in the extreme. Coray as a professional reformer, as a good bunch card, in my judgment, Coray cannot, in the face of the convention's instructions, be placed on the Democratic ticket and therefore the court will be asked to determine whether my judgment is or is not correct."

Whatever view the court may hold upon this subject, Mr. Garmen undoubtedly holds the view entertained by a large majority of the intelligent voting strength of his party. The fusion movement is a goldbrick game

from beginning to end. Talk of reform coming through men thus willing to sell their birthright for a mess of insurgent postage is enough to make a horse laugh. We trust that Mr. Garmen will pursue the tricksters to the bitter end and not let up until they are scourged from power. In the meanwhile, the Democrats whose party has run away and left them shelterless are welcome inside the Republican wigwam.

In his appointment of a postmaster for Wilmington, Del., President Roosevelt has turned down National Committeeman J. Edward Addicks, and upheld the recommendation of the congressman from the Wilmington district. In vain will the heathen rage.

Kindergarten Work.

VERY QUIET but very important convention is in session in this city. It did not come heralded by brass bands and pink satin badges trimmed with blue stripes of gold. The delegates do not fill the hotels nor crowd the family residences of Scranton, but probably in many respects its deliberations are to the last degree more significant in their relation to the best good of the community of the state and of the nation than those of any convention held in our city in its much conventionalized history.

This quiet, modest assemblage is that of the Pennsylvania State Kindergarten association. If there is anything which should interest the public, which should be given the most earnest and respectful attention, it is that which concerns the welfare of the future men and women of the land, as represented in the little children. It has been well said: "Give me the first seven years of a child's life and I care not who has his training thereafter." The young minds, under the benign and beautiful influence of the kindergarten, are in a condition to receive all the good which shall come into them in the after years and to reject the evil. The message which they carry in their busy little minds to their homes has a direct effect on the national life. The Froebel idea is the true idea in the training of a child, simply because a man and a woman have been blessed with fatherhood and motherhood does not carry along a grant of wisdom in the correct upbringing of their little ones. Many a mother, intelligent, yet ignorant in the best methods of child-training, has found in the kindergarten a revelation which she has been glad to study faithfully and earnestly for the correction of her former errors. Many a home in the poor and wretched districts has received a benediction from the little child running in and out between the place, which was scarcely more than a shelter such as an animal might seek from the bitter chill or the sickening heat, and the pretty room, with the teacher always gentle, always low-voiced and kind, and the pictures, the music and the happiness. This is the kindergarten as it is oftenest considered, yet it is no less a blessing to the rich and prosperous. It is the one method which fits all sorts and conditions.

The city of Scranton has just begun to appreciate what the kindergarten may be in the amalgamation of masses, made up as they are largely of foreign-speaking people of every race. The board of control appropriated \$3,000 this year to the kindergartens in our public schools. This sum should be doubled next year. Scranton is a city of the second class. When the great work that is being done in Pittsburgh is considered, we cannot afford to be so far in the background. We venture to assert that no child in the kindergartens of today will be the anarchist of the future.

Senator Cullom is to be the new chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, succeeding Cushman K. Davis, deceased. There are more brilliant senators than Mr. Cullom but none of more careful and judicious mind or a higher sense of honor. In his control, the important interests which the chairmanship of this committee has in its keeping will be safe.

One of the constitutional amendments to be voted upon next month contemplates the introduction of voting machines. The Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette estimates that the cost of voting machines for the 26 counties of Western Pennsylvania would amount to \$853,500, and for the state at large, several millions. They are not worth it.

A Scotchman's Idea of Peace. After this fashion does a Scotch farmer vindicate his sense for a recent fight. "Ye have been to the fight again, ye blakes, mind ye, it this happens again I will break every bone in your bodies. I will have you know that I am a man of peace."

A Victim of Heartlessness. Trumpet—It was not always a tramp, mind! I was driven from home by a heartless woman! Lady—Who was the woman? Trumpet—Mrs. Carrie Nation. I made me home in Carey's cabin, Wichita, Kansas, mind! Judge.

AN AXE TO GRIND. For The Tribune—Now come the wild October days, The sleeting days are left behind; Election time is drawing near; There will be axes soon to grind.

Perhaps you've seen 'em summer passed, Some one austere, maybe unkind, Just now he wears a cheerful face, Perhaps he has an axe to grind.

The heavenward gaze and pompous stride, You now may look in vain to find, He bows to post as well as rich, Because he has an axe to grind.

To clarity and the workmanlike, He is most ardently inclined, Mark, what? How soon men change, Whenever they have an axe to grind.

They seek corruption's numerous dross And to the tails of men are blind— They're only seeking good for jobs— And want your help to aid to grind.

Be sure they have an axe to grind, Their promises are lot like words, Vain and capricious as the wind— They're only seeking good for jobs— And want your help to aid to grind.

—C. H. SONER.

DID MESSAGE REACH SCHLEY?

(Continued from Page 1.)

noticed her again and she was headed to the westward, and apparently being dead in the water. I called Captain Keane's attention to the fact that she was in our way that she was being dead in the water, and continued the captain that we would probably run into her if we kept on the way we were heading. She was then on our port bow. We were trying to get close into the harbor, and steamed at last directly for the mouth of the harbor. As the Signards turned to the westward we turned in the same direction, and in this maneuver we were hindered by the Texas.

Captain Lundy—it is in evidence here that the Brooklyn vessel had been in the Texas. Have you any personal knowledge of that?

"No, sir."

Schuetze Cross Examined.

On cross examination, Mr. Rayner questioned the witness in reference to the official chart of the positions of the various ships in the battle off Santiago. He never saw a chart drawn of any battle in the world that was correct.

"I am not familiar enough with battles of the world to know as to that."

"Why did you not say in your report that you could not with any reasonable degree of accuracy fix the positions of these vessels and that therefore you would not make any chart?"

"I did not have better to have made a chart at all than to have made a chart that appears to be as radically wrong as this chart appears to be."

"No; it would not have been better in my mind."

"Then you think it is better to make a chart that is incorrect and wrong than to make no chart at all?"

"I did not say that. I said that is a compromise chart. It was the best we could do after the fighting battle."

"The court put a number of questions to the witness."

"How did you determine the distance of the two from the shore while blockading Cienfuegos?"

"We did not determine the distance at all except simply by bearings occasionally. There was no regular effort made to maintain any particular position."

"Where the vessels nearer to or further from shore at night at Santiago?"

"Captain Lundy—Prior to the 1st of June—"

"About the same distance day and night is my recollection, about eight miles."

"The court then took a recess for luncheon."

Albert W. Grant Called.

Commander Schuetze was then examined and Albert W. Grant, who was senior watch of the Massachusetts, was called.

Asked by Judge Advocate Lundy concerning the blockade off Cienfuegos, Commander Grant said there were no directions giving an order of blockade. He had on occasions seen the Spanish earthworks, but nothing to his knowledge had been done to destroy them. He said he remembered a signal from the Brooklyn before starting for Cienfuegos, saying the fleet was bound for Santiago and would rendezvous at Gonzalez bay. The progress was slow because the lighter vessels were affected by the weather. Some of the fighting ships had detained the squadron.

Describing the bombardment of the Colon on May 21, the witness said he had had no conversation with Schley. He had charge of the powder division and said that only five thousand shells and nine eight-inch shells had been fired from the Massachusetts. The engagement, he said, continued from 1 p. m. to 3:20 p. m.

When Commander Schley left the vessel he heard him say the reconnaissance had developed the batteries, and he was satisfied, or was to that effect. No further effort was made by the squadron to destroy the Colon.

Massachusetts Was Always Prepared. Commander Grant said the fighting ships of the squadron had not steamed away for any distance from the mouth of the harbor at night. As the day came on, the fleet had been always cleared for action, and that nothing was necessary to prepare except to sound general quarters.

Mr. Rayner questioned the witness concerning the signals of May 25, with the purpose in view of showing that Commander Schley's signal at 4:20 p. m., saying, "The meeting place would be twenty-five miles south of Santiago," was modified by the preceding signal of 11:20 a. m., saying, "In case of separation the fleet will meet at place designated by signal."

He would not admit that this was true, calling attention to the fact that the 11:20 signal also specified the latitude and longitude of the Gonzalez bay, showing, as he held, that that signal referred to a former signal, and that the 4:20 signal for a rendezvous twenty-five miles south of Santiago was independent and was not modified.

Concerning Land Batteries.

Concerning the land batteries at Santiago, the witness said that previous to the bombardment he had a knowledge of light and knew them to be manned with old guns.

The Court—Were any efforts made by the squadron to discover whether Cervera's squadron was in the harbor of Cienfuegos?

"None, to my knowledge."

"Were any orders given from the flagship by signal or otherwise for the guidance of the ships composing the fleet in the harbor in the event of meeting Cervera in the passage from Cienfuegos to Santiago?"

"None, to my knowledge."

Lieutenant Holden Called.

Commander Grant was then examined, and Lieutenant Holden, who was watch of the Scorpion during the war, was called.

Captain Lundy only asked Holden concerning the Scorpion's mission as a dispatch boat from Schley to the Harvard off Santiago on May 22. He then stated that Lieutenant Holden was the writer of the log of the Scorpion, in which an entry was made concerning the message conveyed to Commander Schley through the Eagle and the Scorpion.

Captain Lundy admitted there was a failure in the evidence to show that Schley had received the message. He read a letter from Marx, which failed to throw any light upon the subject.

The court then adjourned.

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

114 116 Wyoming Avenue.

See our School Shoe Window.

Scranton, Oct. 9.

"ALWAYS BUSY."

Book of News

Done quickly and reasonably at The Tribune office.

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NEW LACES and DRESS TRIMMINGS

Our established reputation for Fine Laces and Rich Dress Trimmings, unequalled for high class novelties and most complete assortment of elegant Dress Trimmings is more than equaled this season, and our large output enables us to give greater value in these lines than can be obtained from other houses. Our new goods are all in and the array is such as will meet the most exacting demands of fashion.

APPLIQUE TRIMMING, ESCURIAL APPLIQUE, CHIFFON APPLIQUE, CHANTILLY APPLIQUE, APPLIQUE BANDS, BRAIRINE TRIMMING, NEW PUFFING OF SOFT PAULETTE DE SOIE SILK, IRISH POINT LACES, REAL LACES, IN RUSSIAN, ARIAN, POINT AND DUCHESSE.

Many of the Laces are in beautiful motif effects, the figures can be separated and used on any part of the dress—unique and effective. We will be pleased to have you inspect our display of trimmings and pass your judgment on its merit.

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Book of News

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

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

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.

PETER STIPP, General Contractor, Builder and Dealer in Building Stone. Commission of cellars a specialty. Telephone 2992. Office, 527 Washington avenue.

JAMES J. MURRAY, Successor to the Hord & Connell Co., in tin and sheet metal work and ventilation. Carbon turners, repairs and general tin work a specialty. No. 112 Lackawanna avenue.

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