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 subejet to editorial revision.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING. The following table shows the price per inceach insertion, space to be used within one year Paper Reading Position .975 .175 .17 .17 .165 For eatils of thanks, resolutions of condolence and similar contributions in the nature of ad-vertising The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 18, 1902.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

Controller-EVAN R. MORRIS.

Election February 18, This is truly a world of changes. The

Philadelphia North American sadly announces that "the gang," as it calls the Philadelphia Republican organization, has captured the Union party. Possibly that will reconcile "the gang" to the rib-knockers of Moir and Fel-

Concerning Card Inspection.

ME ACTION of the convention of United Mine Workers of District No. 1 in penalizing with suspension lecals which enter upon a strike before it has been sanctioned by the district executive committee is a judicious and timely step, which ought to exert a quieting and beneficial influence upon industry in these parts. It is essential to the life of the miners' union that an end should be put to capricious local strikes, many of which are upon the ilimsiest pretexts, many precipitated by mischievous boys, who think strikes are funny. Until the union can demonstrate its ability to hold in proper discipline these turbuient elements, whom its coming has encouraged into greater activity than ever before, it can hardly expect to secure from the employing interests that thorough confidence which it seeks and which will be a necessary foundation for permanent peace and prosperity in the anthracite industry.

We fear that the good effect of the to enter must produce a card setting handicapped from the beginning. forth that they are members of the union and in good standing has never been upheld by law and cannot be up- assuming that his decision is valid and held until a radical change is made in final. It still remains that the artithe constitution of the United States. | ficial person, as the corporation is Our laws say that any man who behaves himself may seek work where- the natural person, who was on earth ever he chooses and accept it when- first, and who, in the eye of humanity ever offered, if he is satisfied with the at least, is certainly as much entitled terms. The employer may contract to consideration as the chartered child labor he needs, and in that case it wild revolts against such inequalities; see that the men employed were un- wildness, played directly into the der its control, since it could not oth- hands of the interests at which they erwise fulfill its responsibility.

in the anthracite industry the employ-ers have never contracted with the celpts of the local water company. Al-Rock me to skep, mother,—rock me to skep! United Mine Workers to take control though there is one chance in a million of the labor in their mines. That or- that the city will ever collect a penny into power of its own accord. Its dewhatever of the company's ability to Take them, and give me my childhood again! ganization has come into being and of this absurd levy, there is no doubt termination to station men at the en- collect every penny of the \$2 additional | trance into a working for the purpose charge put upon every property owner weary of sowing for others to reap;—
of exacting an inspection of cards is with that tax as its very convenient lock me to sleep, mother,—rock me to sleep; not in pursuance of any agreement or pretext. contract, but is an action wholly arbitrary on its part. With as much legal right might it place a picket around of this problem. the postoffice to decide who should and who should not enter to get mail. No doubt the union officials are correct in arguing that for the preservation of the union it is necessary that laborers receiving the benefits of its achievements should be compelled to pay their proportion of dues, but it ought to be possible to adjust that matter without disregard of the commonest rights of property-owning.

We wish well to the mine workers of we offer these remarks.

One of the faith healing journals prints an article upon vaccination which says that its only good effect is erts a direct pathological influence for good. But even if the faith healing pa- formed in a row and "spelled down." per were correct its admission consti- Having achieved that feat, a protutes ample justification for vaccina-

The President's Position.

ARIOUS interpretations of the president's action in appointing William McCoach to suc ceed Penrose McClain as coltector of internal revenue for the Philalelphia district are appearing in print. One version credits the president with having said that he refused to re-appoint Mr. McClain because the latter last fall bolted his party ticket in order to support the insurgent movement in Philadelphia. This is not true. The president declined to re-appoint Mc-Clain because the two senators from Pennsylvania objected to McClain's reappointment and recommended for the place a man equally as good. The president has not become a partisan in factional divisions in any state and rigidly

eral office must be capable and fit men. But that being assured, he declines to invite unnecessary quarrels with senntors and representatives in congress. who have the choosing of candidates for executive appointment subject to this one condition of fitness. No other rule is possible without party disruption; and Theodore Roosevelt, however independent mentally, is a Republican and a believer in party organization.

secretary of the Minnesota board of health, who says that every smallpox patient, after recovering, having been vaccinated and thus rendered immune, may put it strongly. smallpox.

The City's Power to Fix Prices.

CCORDING to a decision by Judge Grosscup of the United A States circuit court, the city of Chicago, in the absence of a specific contract to the contrary, has the right to regulate the price of gas within reasonable limits. The question of what constitutes reasonable limits is left to the state courts to determine a line.
Rates for Classified Advertising furnished on application. In Chicago a merger of competitive gas companies was lately formed and t rate named which, in the opinion of the city officials, was excessive. Thereupon the city legislative department passed an ordinance cutting the rate to 75 cents a thousand feet. The company contested in the courts and the above-mentioned decision followed. Its meaning is that the burden of proof falls upon the company to show that the 75 cent rate is an unreasonable

In one sense this is a victory for those who claim large municipal rights of supervision over public utility corporations; but in another view it leaves the subject about where it was before. It has long been understood, for example, that a Scrantonian not satisfied with the charge made for either water or gas by the Scranton Gas and Water company could make an appeal to court, and upon production of evidence showing that the charge was excessive reduction would follow. In the case supposed, however, the burden of proof would be upon the petitioner for relief; and if he succeeded in establishing his point it would exercise no force in the case of his next door neighbor, who would have to go through the same tedious and expensive process if desirous of relief.

The obvious difficulty with this mode of procedure is that it gives a decided advantage to the corporation. The corporation has its regular corps of lawyers and with comparatively little additional cost can pursue an action from court to court until it exhausts the financial strength of its single adversarv and wins through his enforced default. Where an excessive rate is proved the corporation does not have to repay past exactions nor is recovery possible; the only benefit of winning a long drawn out and costly suit against it is in reference to future charges. So that it might easily happen, and in our judgment very frequently does happen, action in discouragement of petty local that the individual citizen, although strikes will be somewhat weakened by conscious of being excessively charged, the decision to enforce more stringent- feels that it is cheaper to pay the overly the working card rule. The right of charge than to pit his feeble strength a labor organization to station men at against the mighty strength of the the entrance of a place of employment exacting corporation in a legal battle and demand that all who shall seek into which he would enter heavily

That state of affairs is but slightly affected by Judge Grosscup's decision, called in law, has the advantage over with a union to supply him with the of legislative favor. There have been would be within the union's right to and they have usually, by their very But as we understand the situation been particularly true of the five per Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care

There is need of less wildness and Mother, O mother, my heart calls for you.

And now it is the majestic Count von Waldersee who is to favor the United Rock me to sleep, mother, -rock me to sleep! States with a visit. Let them all come It will be mutually educational.

Back to First Principles.

T DOES the heart good to read that society, after satiating itself with pink teas, bridge whist and other forms of inane diversion, has at last gone back to first our valley. It is for that reason that principles. Perhaps this generalization is too broad. If so, we shall qualify it by saying some society-some Phila-

delphia society. The other night a number of the comely youths and misses of the City in the confidence it inspires. There is of Brotherly Love assembled in a suitabundant evidence to prove that it ex- able place and held an eld-fashioned spelling bee. Thirty-two of them gramme of music and elecution softened the stings of chagrin. Here are some of the words upon which they

tripped: Phenakintoscope Chloroform dhinocerus Lachrymen Pachydern Synchronism thersins Saveharine Paque Kalaldocope Tenacece Kamtchatka Erysipelas Johan Havana Ptyaliana Ipecacuanha Ailopathic tappaliannock Schuylkill Scroyle Cataelyam Beleaguer Duletur

Thermopylue Guadalquivir The spelling bee is good entertaininsists that the men he names for fed- | ment as well as a means of valuable

back into vogue. If there could also be a few writing bees, to encourage the habit of putting thoughts on paper clearly, simply and concisely, great would be the benefit to mankind,

of the erroneous impression: which have been generated in the course of the discussion over the question of reciprocity for Cuba is that those who favor concessions to enable the Cubans to set up their new republic with fair chance of making a success are hostile to the domestic beet sugar ought to be sentenced to jail for not industry. Nothing could be further from the truth. Every intelligent American desires the prosperous devel-Yet there is much in what he says. No opment of this promising home induscivilized community ought to fear try. But it does not follow that this development will be impaired by reciprocal trade relations with Cuba. There is market enough in this country for all of Cuba's sugar and all of the beet product beside. And even then Uncle Sam's sweet tooth will ache for more.

An Illinois man has conceived the dea of publishing an organ designed entirely for lunatics, under the name of the Lunatic Herald. He claims to be the logical editor of such a journal, as he has spent five different terms in various insane asylums. General Lecper, for that is the enterprising lunatic's name, probably believes himself the originator of the scheme which he proposes to exploit. He is mistaken. however. In that as in many other things Pennsylvania takes the lead. The idea of a lunatic journal for lunaties was devised two or three years ago in Philadelphia, under the name of the North American,

With Admiral Schley continally on leck and Prince Henry enroute, it will be well for Captain Hobson to enter upon that proposed engagement upon he lecture platform at once if he expects to catch a proper share of floating enthusiasm.

A Polish amateur dramatic society is among the latest organizations of the city. An amateur dramatic society that sticks to the Polish language is less to be dreaded by the public generally than the English-speaking enter-

The Chilean statesmen at the Pan-American conference in the City of Mexico have just reason to be proud. Few orators can boast of having their efforts followed by a real earthquake.

According to some of the enthusiastic riends of General Miles, it will now be n order for almost any army or naval officer who has a grievance to get even by becoming a presidential candidate.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. €

Astrolabe Cast: 6.45 a. m., for Saturday, January, 18, 1902. A child bern on this day will undoubtedly hav hat vaccinated feeling.

There's no fool like the fool that will not learn It does not always make a Christian of a man mpany his wife to church, but it gives him a better appearance.

There is no autograph fiend so troublesome as the one who desires your name upon a large

once, though few are ever able to determine which spasm was the real thing. The failure of many men is due entirely to lack of ability to locate opportunity

Political knowledge seldom fails to bring un-

A good many hard-working people have reason to regard fame as a sort of lottery.

Ajacchus' Advice.

If a candidate, do not believe everything that verybody tells you; it you do you will be tiable

ROCK ME TO SLEEP.

Backward, turn backward, O Time in your flight Make me a child again just for tonight Mother, come back from the echoless share

am weary of toil and of tears,have grown weary of dust and decay .-Weary of flinging my soul-wealth away;

more careful thinking III the handling Many a summer the gross has grown green, of this problem. Yet, with strong yearning and passionate pain, Long I tonight for your presence again; Come from the silence so long and so deep

Over my heart, in the days that are flown, a love like mother-love ever has shone; No other worship abides and endur-Faithful, unselfish, and patient, like yours; None like a mother can charm away pain From the sick soul and the world-weary by Slumber's soft calms o'er my heavy lids cree Rock me to sleep, mother,—rock me to sleep!

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with Fall on your shoulders again as of old; Let it drop over my foreboad tonight. Shading my taint eyes away from the light: For with its sanny-edged similows on Haply will throng the sweet visions of yore; Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep;— Book me to sleep, mother, -rock me to sleep!

dother, dear mother, the years have been long Since I has theired your hillaby song; Sing, then, and unto my soul it shall seem Womanhood's years have been only a dream. Clarped to your heart in a loving embrace, With your light lashes just sweeping my face, Never hereafter to wake or to weep:--Rock me to sleep, mother, -rock me to sleep! -Elizabeth Akers.

NIGHTFALL.

For The Tribune. A shadow arose behind the hill.

And said to the noisy earth: "Be still. It touched the wild-bird's downy beaut, And said: "Night comes, go and seek thy near It bent to the weary plowman's ear, Whispering: "Give o'er, the night is here.

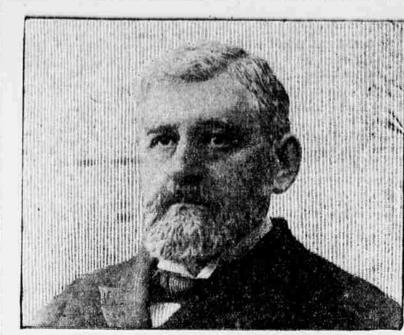
It havered over the busiling town, And the noise and clamer all died down,

It hashed the clang of hammer and steel it stilled the whirring factory wheel. It stopped the ratile of chuttle and loom,

It climbed to the top of the tall church spine Bludlug the sun's last beams retire.

It hurried on into the West. Saying to all the wearied: "Rest."

WILLIAM B. ALLISON, THE LEADER OF THE SENATE



C ENATOR WILLIAM B. ALLISON'S Chirty consecutive years in the higher branch of our National government will expire March 4, 1903. Although he is 73 years of age, he is every whit as young as he was twenty years ago. In the annals of American politics there are few records like Allison's-this apart from the fact of long term of service.

Commencing political life as one of the istant secretaries of the convention which first

sistant secretaries of the convention which has, nominated Abraham Lincoln for president, serving eight years in the house of representatives during a trying time in the nation's history, and receiving at the hands of the people of lowa six terms in the United States senate, Mr. Allison is rightly considered the foremost man of Iowa, Senator Allison's beginnings were amid humble surroundings. He was cradled in the wilderness, and for him boyhood and early manhood were struggles with poverty. Senator Allison's father went from Pennsylvania to Ohio, settling near Ashland, in 1823. He and his wife labored hard and were happy when they could call a log cabin their own. In this cabin the future senator was born, March 2, 1829.

William B. Allison waz sent to the district school house in the woods, but as soon as he was old enough he was compelled to work in the fields during the summer months. However, he made remarkable progress. He was especially apt in spelling and mathematics. He was fortunate in having a good teacher-David Kimberly -who afterward became a bishop in the Methodist church.

is father sent him at the age of 16 to an academy at Wooster, O. He remained in that school two years, after which he was sent to Allegheny college at Meadville, Pa., through the influence of some acquaintances he had made at Woester. While at Allegheny college young Allison and Cyrus K. Holliday, still living in Topeka, Kan., kept their own horse and cooked their own meals, and their year's schooling in consequence out their living. cost thera little. Allison remained in the Mead-ville school one year. Then he taught school for one winter, an experience which proved to be very helpful to him. He went next to Hud-son, O., where he attended the Western Reserve college, remaining there likewise only one year. That ended his schooling. Having completed his education, the young

man turned his attention to the law. His tather had filled the office of county squire, hearing and deciding small cases. At these bearings the boy had often been an interested listener. These experiences led bim to think of the law as a profession. He returned to Wooster and in the office of Hemphill & Turner began to read Blackstone. At the end of two years, he was mimitted profession at Ashland, O.

In 1854, in spite of the fact that he was noor It was this extra responsibility which soon August, 1883,

Chicago, which was then a struggling town of less than 50,000 people, and then to Dubuque, I., In 1859 he attended the first convention in lowars a delegate and tolerate convention in lowars. in 1859 he attended the first convention in forcing as a delegate and helped nominate Samuel J. Kirkwood for governor. In 1860 he was one of the lova delegates to the Chicago convention and as assistant secretary called the roll of states when the Republicans nominated Lincoln

When Iowa was asked to furnish men to meet the Rebellion, Allison was urgently requested by Governor Kirkwood to become a member of his staff and assist in the organization of the lowa-regiment of volunteers and was given unlimited authority in the purchase of supplies and equip-

When Iowa got six members of congress in place of two Allison was induced to enter con-gress. March 4, 1863. Among other members in the Thirty-eighth, or "War Congress," were James A. Garrield and James G. Blaine, and the three became fast friends, which friendship continued until ended by death

Mr. Allison served four terms in the house, and in his second term went on the committee επ ways and means and took up the study of national finances. After serving in four congress's as a representative, Mr. Allison declined a renomination and was out of public life for a shor time. His friends urged him for appointment to the senate on the death of Senator Grimes, but he was not appointed. In 1872 he became a can didate to succeed Senator Harlan and he was suc-centul, and took his seat March 4, 1873, in the enate, where he has ever since continued.

He was of the special committee which pre-pared the bill for the resumption of specie payments in 1875. He was the author of the important amendments to the Bland bill in 1878. which had a great influence on the coinage ques tion. He was a member of the sub-committee which prepared the senate amendments to the McKinley tariff bill in 1800. He introduced the amendment to the civil service bill which mad he commission independent of all department In all of his congressional work Mr. Alliso

has been painstuking and studious. His name is not attached to any one famous measure, but his work is injected into many measures for which others have received the credit. He has sought to finish and perfect legislation, rather than to originate.

Twice has Senator Allison had the opportunity to leave the senate for an administrative posio be secretary of the treasury and General Har rison tendered him the same position. He declined both. Senitor Allison was twice married, but his life

has been two long hereavements. His first wite died in 1803, He married Mary Nealley in 1873, when serving his first term in the United States senate. Mrs. Allison was practically an invalid e one who desires your name upon a large and had apparently small prospects in life, he senate. Mrs. Allison was mactically an invalid married Miss Anna Carter, the daughter of before her marriage, due, it is believed to an Daniel Carter, a man of prominence in that day,

SOMETHING ABOUT THE NATION'S COMING GUEST

From the New York Herald,

Laiser, and was born on August 14, 1862. Princes Henry personally is unlike his brother, the eneperor, in many ways, In appearance, he is not quite so tall, but he has the strong, well-limit figure of a young man in perfect health. A line n the ocean wave has been not only quite to is taste, but it seems to have agreed with him narvelously well. Kissed by the suns of many dimes, inured to wind and weather by twenty cars of active seamanchip, his checks are bronze; and his features hardy and rugged. Unlike his and cordini maneur of a gentleman satior.

Members of the American reception committee, whose German may not be so fluent as they could wish, will find that the satior prince can neet them on even trun with as polished Possible as their own. His Possible as polished Possible as their own. His Possible as polished Possible as their own.

neet them on even trun; with as polished Eng-ish as their own. His English mother is largely exponsible for that. But he is a linguist of to

Prince Heavy is a been seaman. He is never more bappy than when on the quarterheel; of his flagship. But his he also a keen student of men and affairs, and from the time when, as a more Prince Henry went there to Pekin, where a his large to the first test fleet test for the first test fleet test for the first test fleet boy, he first took to the ser, he has loved to indulge in such inland fourneys in strange and distant countries as his sailor duties would permit. His has been a life of constant activity. He fields no joy in idlence. Less than 40 years old, be is an admiral of the German mays, and affor tolk say that he has mirry won his naval ank, wholly apart from his princely origin. His nearest approach to a previous visit to emerican shores was in 1883 and 1884, when he

ad passed some time in the West Indies, visiting In the spring of 1884 he also was in London, His royal grandmother, Queen Victoria, on such oc-casions, always gave him a warm velcome, and he satior prince was always popular among a ation of sailors. But reither of these facts poc-ented a dastardly attempt upon his life. While diagram a disasting accounts apply as the white its stood in one of the upper rooms of the Paddiagram rathroad station, a dynamite bomb was exploded in a cleakrosen of the Vicissia station and wrecked the building. Bynamite was after found similarly placed in the Paddiagram station directly beneath the apartment in which the Prussian prince stood. The plot falled, but Henry's

Absentmindedness.

General Basil Duke, or Louisville, Ky., is very basist minded and walks along the street, as one of his friends says, "as it he was searching for dollars on the aidewalk." It is even said that he has passed his wife in the street without recog-A short time ago General Duke's son, who is

A short time and through times soft, who is a vivil engineer, returned to Louissille. He boarded a street car to go to his home. Soon after his father got on the same cur, and the youngman rose and extended his hand. Scining it the general shook it heartily saying:

"How are you this morning, and how is your father?" general shook it beartily saying:

"How are you this morning, and how is your father?"

The loud taugh with which several of his friends, who were in the car, greeted this remark woke the general from his reverse sufficiently to recognize his sen.—New York Times Magazine Supplement.

in command of a squadron to look more carefully after the interests of Germany in Chinesy waters PRINCE HEINRICH, or "Heinrich the Xavigator," as loyal German, love to styl.
him, has been from his yould the
most popular of Hohenzollern princes.
He is the second son of the late European press, which at
that time was devoting much attention to the
peror Frederick, the only brother of the present relations existing between China and the various European powers. Germeny's occupation of Kiao Chou bay, following upon the murder by Chinese of two German missionaries, had stir the diplomacy of Europe, and the ceremonies w which the Labor despatched from Kiel his

Prince Henry's dagship was the Deutschland, The halser himself accompanied his brother as for as Rendeburg and the ships' departure from Kiel was witnessed from the castle windows by the Princess Henry and her children. At the banquet on the evening preceding the feet's de-

their occupation, that the protection of the Ge num empire, as represented by the imperial ship will be efficacionsly extended to them. Show carth he has picked up the yearbufaries of many strange tengues in addition to these that usually form a part of the educational equipment of a sell instructed European prince.

Prince Henry is a large server. brow the laurel wreath, which no one in the Ger

> Arriving at Kiao-Chau, in the spring of 1838 Prince Henry went thence to Pekin, where a brill liant official reception awaited bim, and the Chinese government made every possible office to appeare the dreaded writh of Germany's "War Lord." Heavy enjoyed the rare distinction of less ing the only foreign prince ever honored with personal audience by the emperer and the e-press downger of Cidno.

Charles N. Pest, a Chicago business man, on return from a trip to China in 1995, related an eldent for which he named an American na officer as the authority. According to Mr. Pest Prince Henry gave a banquet on his aquadent arrival at Hong Kong, entertaining Bear Admira Dewey among the other higher officers of the for eign squadrons then assembled there. At the Lan-quet the royal host, so the story goes, preposed in the terror to his comprehensity and to the other urn toasts to his own country and to the ot

After Admiral Devey had left the banquer with our much certainty, the error was corrected, rather late in the feast, and the prince the next lay sent an officer to Admiral Dewey with an eplanation and apology,

sian prince stood. The plot falled, but Henry's escape from death or serious injury was considered marvelloss.

Prince Henry because an international figure, in the world took a decided internat, when in the winter of 1807 Emperor William anysomeed that his brother, now an admirst, would be sent his regrets.

Awakened Generosity.

A man from Dunedin once visited the t the visitor staying at his house instead of a hotel, and kept him there for a month, playt, he host in detail, even to treating him to thes ters and other unuscinents, paying all the col-fares, and the rest. When the visitor was re-

ALWAYS BUSY.

1902 Money Saving Sale Is now on. With every pair of our Feet and Health Seving Shoes you

Is now on. With every pair of our Feet and Health Saving Shoes you get a shoe shiner frec. 200 pairs of Men's Double Soled, Vici Kid and Box Calf Shoes, worth

\$2 00. Our 1902 Cash Price \$1.40 200 pairs of Youths' Vici Kid patent tips, worth \$1.00.

Our 1902 Cash Price 50c 100 pairs of Youths' and Boys' Leggins, mixed lots, not all sixes in every lot, but the size you need in some of the lots, worth

\$1.25 Our 1902 Cash Price 50C too pairs of Men's Solid Tap Boots all sizes, worth \$1.50 to \$2.50. Our 1902 Cash Price \$1.00 100 pairs of Men's Solid Tapped Soled Shoes, lace and Blucher, worth \$1.25. Our 1902

Comes in lines of new

evening shades and dark

colors,in various grades-just

the material for

and Black.

Ouilted

Opera Capes,

Spring Jackets,

Tailored Suits, etc

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Grey, Biscuit, Havauna, Old

Rose, Purple, Navy, Garnet

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new opera cape. Comes in all

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an adequate descriptoin is im-

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and test styles.

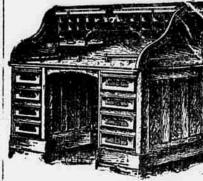
100 pairs Ladies' Vici Kid button and lace Shoes worth \$1.00 to \$1.25. Our 1902 Cash Price 75c 200 pairs Misses and Children's Vici Kid School Shoes, worth 750 to \$1.00. Our 1902 Cash

Cash Price

Mixed lot of Ladies' Dress and Fancy Slippers, toe a little bit narrow, worth \$1.00 to \$1.50. Our 1902 Cash Price 50c You can see by the above list that very little cash is required to purchase good reliable and honest foot-

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Schimpff, E. Schimpff