the Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Trib we Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month

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.

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	inches	.20	.09	119
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SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 27, 1902.

The restored efficiency of the Scranton fire department was well Illustrated yesterday afternoon. Although ere the alarm was sounded the interior of the damaged building was wholly ablaze and burning like an inferno, the most observers like the impossible in the civilized world." confining the flames within the two thin walls. This took a hard and a handled.

The Proper Spirit.

NDER the Republican rules in Blair county, in order to secure a popular vote at the party primaries candidates must not only register with the county chairman but also announce their candidacy in at least one newspaper three weeks before the primaries. Attorney General Elkin as a candidate for gov ernor complied with this rule but Colonel Watres, who seeks a popular vote in that county, was unfortunate enough out a peril now confronting it. to insert his advertisement two days too late. Thereupon General Elkin addressed to the county chairman the following courteous letter:

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 24, 1902. Mr. Claude Jones, Chairman Republican County

Committee, Tyrone, Pennsylvania. My Dear Sir: Upon my return here this after noon I find a copy of the Morning Tribune, published at Altoona, wherein I am informed tout Hou, L. A. Watres, of Scranton, desires to aunounce his name as a candidate for governor subject to the rules of the Republican party in your county. I also notice in the editorial which appears in said paper that this is the first time the announcement has been made, and that it is too late under the rules of the party in your

county to make such an announcement,
I caused my name to be announced in you county some days ago, and had honed that other candidates who desired to make a contest for the nomination might avail themselves of the opporthe time limit is concerned. I would like to have the support of the delegates in your county if a majority of the Republicans there favor m

If a majority of the Republicans do not favor *noy nomination, I do not desire or expect to re-ceive the support of the delegates. There is no better way to decide this than for both camildates to acnounce their names and let your people decide the issue between them. It you can ar range for a popular vote on the question, so that both names can be schmitted to the people. will waive my right to ask for an enforcement of the rules and gladly join in a contest befor your people. Please advise me at once. Very respectfully yours.

In accordance with this request Chairman Jones has directed that the name of Colonel Watres shall be placed on the ticket along with that of Mr Elkin, and at the ensuing primaries th Republicans of Blair county will have free opportunity to voice their preference, which will bind the delegates then elected. The spirit of fair play berein shown is commendable, and we sincerely trust that it may characterize the entire canvass.

The English newspapers are foolish to exhibit jealousy of Prince Henry's welcome. There is plenty of room in America's good will for all her friends,

A Lesson in Vaccination.

RGUMENTS showing the usefulness of vaccination no longer seme necessary for persons who read; but an interesting lesson on this subject was embodied in a paper read recently in Dr. Marcy, now one of the most eminent surgeons and writers on surgery in this country, during the civil war tians of electric gems. had charge as surgeon of the health of the First regiment of North Carolina volunteers, afterward the Thirty-fifth United States colored troops. This regiment during the winter of 1863-4 participated in the slege of Charleston; but a detachment numbering 110 men for a time were at Norfolk, Va., where there had been an outbreak of small-

On January 31, 1864, the detachment rejoined the regiment on an island off Charleston. Prior to that date there had been 1,500 infantry on the island without any smallpox. February 8 one of the new-comers reported to sick call." Bythe following day 15 more had become iii. During the journey down on a boat one man with similar symptoms had died. Dr. Marcy after careful study diagnosed the case as smallpox. What followed can best be given n his own words:

"What was to be done? The news had spread like wildfire through the entire command, and a panic almost approaching insubordination ensued. Reeiving from my brigade commander full authority, I at once established an solated camp, and removed everyone belonging to the detachment into it. I yet up an ample number of hospital tents, and detailed a medical officer to take charge of these,

"Dr. De Grasse of Boston, my efficient

vaccine virus. I found I had a few yellows, rusts put up in wax and issued by the nedical department, but these at the best I knew were of small value. A number of men protested that they should not be required to enter the isolated camp, as they had recently been vaccinated at Norfolk, and in attestation showed me their arms, still sore, and, fortunately, carrying large crusts, lemonstrating the value of their vaccination. Joyfully I accepted these as godsend of protection, carefully made selves. All night long the dusky procession passed in bare-armed review, and before noon the next day the 800 vaccinated by us. Weary to exhaus-

tion, we at last sought rest. "Then came the cleaning of camp, to another day we were undoubtedly the his shadow never grow less. cleanest regiment on the island. It is needless to say that the two weeks following were days of great anxiety Careful inspection of arms and revacinations were made the most important of daily duties. At last the dreadd period of danger was ended. Not a ingle soldier of over 800 thus exposed to the dread disease had even the slightest attack of variloid. But what of the detachment in the isolated camp left behind? Out of a total of 110 men over 80 took the disease and 40 deaths attested the virulence of this dread scourge which, with a similar fatality department performed what looked to for the centuries before Jenner, swept

The escape of Scranton from severe damage by smallpox this winter, while long fight, but the department proved in part due to excellent work by the equal to it; and critics should take no- public safety officials, is very largely a tice. Rarely has any fire been better tribute to the efficiency of vaccination, By no other hypothesis can it be explained.

> The Lackawanna railroad seems to be still conducting business at the old stand.

Put Character First.

EEPLY interested as he is in the successful development of rural free delivery, former Postmaster General Smith. in an article written or inspired by him for the Philadelphia Press, points

This is in the form of a bill now before congress proposing to open free delivery routes to contract. In the carriage of mail in bulk the contract sysem has been found to work admirably, This involves no high degree of skill. Mainly its requirements are punctuality and solvency. But as Mr. Smith points out, the moment a distribution of mail is involved, it has been found necessary that the department should retain complete control over both the service and the servant.

The rural mail deliverer is a skilled employe. He not only has to "tote" the mail in bulk, but also to assort and deliver it, collect mail when offered, sell and cancel stamps, take money for postal orders and register letters. In tunity. I write now to say to you, as the official head of the party in your county, that I do not insist upon an enforcement of the rules so far as were desirable to let this service under contract there would remain why all other forms of the postal service might not be similarly disposed of. As Mr. Smith forcefully says: "The lowest bid is a numerical matter; character is not." Character is worth all

> Mayor Low was not very complinentary to Prince Henry's intelligence when he went to the trouble of explaining who George Washington was.

Fine Writing.

T WAS NOT to be expected that an occasion like the visit of Prince Henry would come and pass without calling forth the ersatile talents of the newspaper "fine writer." And it has not. Some of the language to be found in the columns of our more florid New York contemporaries would in its luxuriant verbiage and kaleidoscopic rhetorical effects cause the ghosts of the classic masters of English literature to writhe in envy. Here, for example, is one published description of the scene in the Metropolitan Opera House at the time of the prince's arrival:

This was indeed fairyland. Surely, none but scene of which New York's temple of image was but the setting. From lobby to stage wings, from orchestra chairs to vaulted campy above, and away back to the stage wings and files, the den of roses a tangle or smilax and feens, a rio of color, fragrance and radiance, shot through with flashes of white and green from myrinds Boston by Dr. Henry O. Marcy, before the commandery of the Loyal Legion. into blazing eagles and other patriotic devices: that framed the royal box in a ribbon of fire, and away up, under the frescood ceiling, spanned the whole fairy scene with sparkling diadens and

was a merry carnival of mammoth fire ties in some fabled garden, rich in tropical beauty. The radiance of it all dazzled the eye with a million shafts of light. Three thousand points of glinting fire dashed from the drop cur-tain alone as it appeared at times to mark the tansition between the fairland behind the foo lights and the fairyland in front. ds gleamed from cordons of laurel and smiles

r hang pendant like long thry serpents. Directly above the presentant arch, wrought in he colors of myriads of incandescent glokes, the plendid American bird of freedom faced the nore conventional imperial cause of Germany, nor as a challenge, but as if in traternal amite, with

All this sensuous glitter appealed overwhelm best music, played its part. Gens from great seras, harmony dreams of famous compours ere rendered by the most gifted vocal artists the kings and queens of opera. Rich chords rav-ished the ear. Subblug canengas, metadics as sweet as the songs of birds, concerted strains as light as the sound of rippling waters, and then couches of orchestral thunder, all in turn evaked y the magic tatons of Damrosch, Sepilli or Flon ight their spell upon the listening ear mad elped complete the phantasy.

Who with imagination needs anything more to bring the whole scene home? We trust that Henry is keeping a scrap book for Brother William Such a gem of journalistic embellishment ought not to be lost from the official archives of this notable occa-

The visit of Prince Henry has caused some of the German newsassistant, and myself carried the sick papers to actually print cable dismen on stretchers, and placed them on patches from the United States. It is wedr erenared for their reception. This to be hoped that the era of progress

we were obliged to do personally, as not soldier could be induced to touch the in the Fatherland anything in the line ENTERTAINING sick. My next duty was to look for of the New York and Philadelphia

Well may "Honest John" Gibbons, a title fully deserved, be proud of his unanimous election of Tuesday night To be chosen without opposition as chairman of an official body like the Scranton board of control, especially after a term of service in which factional controversies had been numerous and many times fierce, was a tes timonial of personal esteem of which any man might be proud. Mr. Gibthem into thin paste with glycerine, and bons is a fighter who never tires or Dr. De Grasse and I began our work of gives up; but he has a heart in him vaccination, commencing with our- as big as a barrel, and it is that that makes him esteemed even by those whom he fights the hardest. As a school controller, he has never wavered men of the regiment had been carefully in his fidelity to friends; but this has not interfered with conscientious and faithful service of the whole people. The heartiest of congratulations to this which every one gave eager aid, and in young hearted old war-horse! May

There is certainly something quite notable in the smooth and graceful manner in which all the arrangements for Prince Henry's entertainment are being carried out. May it presage similar absence of friction from the future First was wont to look out on his faithful people relations of this country and Germany.

Announcement of the approach of a storm from the south causes no anxlety at this stage of the game. The public is prepared to accept in a philosophical manner anything in the line of a storm this season.

It is not known that any, of the hysterical women who were anxious to bestow bouquets upon the late Biddle prothers have shown any desire to extend sympathy to Mrs. Soffel.

If Mr. Carnegie wishes to put his emaining millions to the best possible ise, let him use them to evolve fire proof building material that will not

Prince Henry's speeches are not as long as a government report, but they are mighty good.

Gentle spring evidently needs coaxing,

NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

COMPILED BY WALTER J. BALL RD. Great Britain is importing more food article nd manufactured goods and less raw material or her industries than hitherto. At the same ime she is exporting fewer of both manufacture and raw material than formerly. This is a double drain. She needs more food supplies and is fornishing less employment for those who earn the noney to pay for them. Foreign rivals are ing headway into her markets and cutting down he sales of her products both at home, and broad. Her imports for 1900s exceed her exports

y 8000,000,000. (Troy Times). The extent of the cotton manufacturing indu ry of the United States is indicated by the preary report of the census bureau just made c. The report shows a capital of \$100,842,777 nvested in the 909 establishments in the country 1900. The average mamber of wage carne imployed was 297,929, and to them was paid \$85, 126,310. The cost of materials was \$178,441,390; 3,660,613 bales of cotton were consumed at a ost of \$121,905,075, and the value of the product pindles and 450,682 looms in operation.

The census burean's preliminary report on the nanufacturing industries of Pennsylvania in 1999 ompared with the returns of the census ten years shows: Number of establishments, 52,185; increase, 33 per cent. Capital, \$1,551,548,712; it rease, 57 per cent. Wage earners, average num-ier, 733,834; increase, 29 per cent. Total yearly res, 8302,072,670; increase, 26 per cent. Value products, including enstom work and pairing, \$1,835,104,431; increase, 38 per cent. Nebrasica is not a manufacturing state, but the ensus buffetin shows quite considerable progress that direction in the last decade. The estabspital invested, from \$37,000,000 to \$72,000,000he yearly product from \$23,000,000 to \$143,600,000, Maryland shows the following increases: Estabdiments, 7,485 to 9,880; capital, from \$119,600.

00 to \$163,000,000; yearly product from \$171, 000,000 to \$213,000,000. North Carolina give us a far higher proportion to result; Establishments, 2,667 to 7,226; capi tal, \$32,000,000 to \$55,000,000; yearly wages, \$6,500,000 to \$13,868,000; yearly product, \$40,000,000 to \$95,000,000. The Republican protective tariff doing "'yeoman service" for North Carolina, Cotton seed crushed in the United States for il extraction in 1900, cost \$28,000,000, but that 28,000,000 was turned into \$12,000,000, as the selling values of its various products, an increase

48 per cent. The manufacture provides work r 357 establishments. During 1901 the imports of the four leading world were as follows: Britain, \$2,610,000,000; Germany, \$1,190,000,000; France, 8940,000,000; United States, \$880,000,000. The exports for the same nations were: United States, \$1,465,000,000; Great Britain, \$1,400,000, 000; Germany, \$1,185,000,000; France, 8830,000,000, Since Alaska became nanexed to the United tates the value of the product of her fisheric been over \$70,000,000; furs, \$34,000,000, am gold yield, approximately, \$40,000,000.

The per capita cost of municipal government. Boston, Mass., exceeds that of any other cliin the United States. The locaviest item of pa-capita expenditure in Boston is \$5.31 for school s again \$3.01 in the average of ten other citie Cuba imported, in the seven months ending July 51, 1901, 837,003,000 against \$39,252,000 for he same period of 1900, a decrease of 3 per cent the exported in the same month of 1901, \$46, 680,000, ugainst, \$52,338,000 for 1900, an increase of 44 per cent. Cuban business is of double value to us us we need her main products—sugar and obarco. In the period above quoted, our pur-hases were \$38,000,000, an increase of 49 per cent ever 1900, and 36 per cent, over 1900. The pro-

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DECLARED NOT TO BLAME.

Editor of The Tribune

Sir: In your issue of February 19 apr em of news from Waverly, S. Y., in which it claimed that the deaths of a mother and her bo were caused through the angular manner which they were treated by a Christian Scientis Permit me to ω_Y that the statements given ar incorrect. The case was in charge of a regula physician and nurse. A Christian Scientist wa resent only by special request not as the practioner. Your statement that this Scientis threw open the windows of the room in which he mother and child lay, despite the remon-trances of the nurse, and allowed the cold winds is blow on the patient," is hardly in accord with he facts. I am reliably informed that on the acrning of the birth the room became overheated before it was noticed, and the patier having said she could not stand the heat th Scientist raised one window a few meles and let it that way about five minutes; later a window an adjoining room was opened. This was no ient is said to have suffered antedated the bir and was mentioned by the physician houself. The hosband of the woman publicly stated in oral paper, "The Christian Scientists are not or cutive them to be exposed.

It is unfortunate that Christian Science should be so misunderstood as to be unjustly taxed with dame and ceusure. Little publicity is given to be thousands of cases on every band when ealth has been restored through the study of Christian Science. Let there be a suspicion of failute, however, and every effort is made to bring crossive upon those who have had the courage to place reliance where in their experiment it hould be about

Very truly your

PRINCE HENRY

(Concluded from Page 1.)

tongued orator of the press of America. Mr. Smith then said: Twelve years ago it was my fortune to see he great Von Moltke, still erect and command ing in his nineticth year, take the chair of the German releistag, and by the right of sentority, the oldest as well as the most famous man there, call the assembling parliament of the empire to order. Going out upon the street, the good for rder. Going out upon the street, the good for one was capped and crowned on seeing the your kaiser, to whom vast responsibilities had fallen moving confidently and proudly amid the love noving confidently and proudly amid the lound acclaim of his trusted and trustful people. Thus in a single hour the eye filled and the magination glowed with the enkinding vision which spanned the wonderful epic of triumphant advance, marked by the visible presence, on the one hand, of the strong right arm of the revered kaiser who had built up the empire, and, on the other, of the intropid young kaiser, still in th fush of early vigor, self-reliant, courageous and masterful, who is carrying the empire forward to greater heights of grandeur and power, and he new graciously sends his royal brother as th princely bearer of his good will and friendship to the heirs of Saxon blood across the sea.

I walked along the brilliant Unterden Linden. There, at one end, is the Brandenburg gate with its simple Dorle columns, and its picti sque Quadriga of Victory. There in the massive and imposing statue of Frederic the Great. There on the right is the palace from Just beyond is the Grand Opera house, home music, and, close by, the University, the Roy library, the Schloss, the National Gallery and the Old and New museums, with their amp easures-stately homes all, of literature, we ence and art. And so, concentrated in the splendid and almost unmatched group of build tigs, pictured in the compass of a single canvas, we have a suggestion of what Germany is doin for the humanities and of what the world owe o Germany in all these realms of intellectua

To attempt to indicate the measure of the debt within the limits of these few words would be as rash as Madame de Stael's idea of understanding a system of philosophy in five minute What especially interests us at this moment the significant truth that just at the time who America was achieving her national independence Germany was bursting into the radiant light of intellectual independence. The German literary revolution was contemporaneous with the Ameri can political revolution. The dawn of high Ger man aspirations for freedom from the domin of foreign thought and influence came with dawn of true American aspirations for freedom from the dominion of foreign sovereignty and re-pression, and the two peoples who had within themselves so much of the promise and potent of progress marched forward side by side toward greater individuality and impress in the world Through that joint liberation came the feeling of the independent American that in the freedom of German intellectual life be found the tru timosphere of growth, and German training an the German degree have been prized and re mired beyond all others for American academ

Klopstock, Wieland and Lessing had stirred the reached and the true flame of intellectual-libert, was fully kindled only when lit by the forch of the universal genius of Goethe. There was the greatest light of the century. There was the monumental force of the ages, ranking with Homer, Dante and Shakespeare. Our own Emerson says in his strong way: "The old Eternal Genius who built the world confided himself more to this man than to any other." Schille was the poet of the people. His sympathetic glow touched their hearts. But the creative pow and protean range of Goethe made him the aster of all time. The two together lifted

The debt we owe to Germany requires a na ng word on the philosophical speculation which of her intellectual life. Germany has led the wives of the hosts, world in this field of inquiry, and it is only neces. It had been the aim of the has been in such large degree the dominant note sary to name Kant and Liebnitz and Regel and Schopenhauer to emphasize her supremacy. Kindred to this realm is that of material science, mont given in a private residence, and and the achievements of Hamboldt, Liebig, Virten and the achievements of Hamboldt, Liebig, Virten and Helmholtz illustrate her triumpis, ance of these stars of the first magnitude have been the steady rays of the great firmament of men who had done something toward German scientists and scientific workers whose the progress constant light has illuminated the pathway of United States.

the world's progress.

In art Germany points to the great names of Durer and Holbein, which glorified the renaissance and of whom there are more significant ex-amples in one or two private American galleres than can be found anywhere clse save in the greatest national collections; to a school whose horoughness of detail is more and more drawing students from all lands; and to such soundness of instruction that an American painter, returning wenty years ago, from the studios of Munici hanged the whole method of American teaching To German music our obligation is immeasurable. The gloss of German genius falls on all scores and its light shines in all composition that nen call great. If all music other than that of the chief German masters were lost we should still have all the essentials and most of the works that the critical world recognizes as possessir immortal beauty. In absolute music Bach, Be hoven and Brahms, and in dramatic music Wag ner, present the most sublime examples of creative form that have soothed, thrilled and transsorted mankind. It is the music-loving race of ermany that has unlocked for all of us seavens of melody and harmony, and it is just hable to say that, next to their own native land their greatest works have received their amples cognition and appreciation among the Amer

Our debt is not along or chiefly to individual clence of the German people. We are indebted to them for the honesty of their work, whether in literature, in science, in art or in music. We are indebted to them for their probity, their good faith, their sincerity and carnestness, their Through their veins and through ours, refined through the centuries, flows the same original strain of Saxon blood, always frank, manly and rue; and in the greetings of this hour and o his whole welcome visit of his royal highness a the chosen and worthy representative of the Ger for and people we seal a new bond of riendship and join hands in the fellowship

Following Mr. Smith came Charles W. Knapp, he being introduced in a ew appropriate words by Mr. Ridder, The dinner was concluded at 11.45 p. n., and the prince immediately left, accompanied by his suite. He was very heartily cheered as he went out of the

LUNCHEON AT SHERRY'S

Prince Henry Meets a Number of Distinguished Guests of the "Captains of Industry."

By Exclusive Wire from the Associated Press. New York, Feb. 26,-The luncheon given in honor of his royal highness, Prince Henry of Prussia, by twelve New York gentlemen and a German government official to about one hundred Americans from all parts of the United States who are of eminence in the finance, commerce and industries of the United States, at Sherry's today function of its kind ever held in this city. There were 137 persons seated at eleven tables.

The hosts were: J. Pierpont Morgan Morris K. Jesup, Edward D. Adams, George F. Baker, John Claffin, Eibert H. Gary, Abram S. Hewitt, Levi P. Morton, Alexander E. Orr, William Rockefeller, James Stillman, W. K Vanderbilt, Wilhelm L. Goldberger, of

At the table at which Prince Henry sat were: Edward D. Adams, Com-mander Von Holleben, Alexander E. Orr, Consul General Earl Buenz, Will-Rockefeller, Commander

Grumme, George F. Baker, Vice-Admiral Baron Von Seckendorff, Levi P. Morton, General Von Plessen, Abram S. Hewitt, Ambassador Von Holleben, I. Pierpont Morgan, Morris K. Jesup, Vice-Admiral Von Tirpitz, Elbert H. Gary, Vice-Admiral Von Eisendecher, James Stillman, Rear Admiral Count Von Baudissin, Ludwig M. Goldberger,

Captain Von Mueller, John Claffin,

ommander Kipper.

At the other tables sat: Baron Von Ritter Zu Grunstein, Washington; Dr. H. Wiegand, Bremen: Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, Gustav W. Tietgens, Hamburg; Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill, the mayor of New York. Major General Henry C. Corbin, George Plate, Bremen; Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Albert Ballin, Hamburg: Commander W. S. Cowles, Commander Von Rebeurpaschwitz, Washington; Naval Surgeon Dr. Uthemann, Staff Surgeon Dr. Reich, Captain Varon Von Kap-Herr, Washington; Lieutenant-Commander Von Der Osten, Lleutenant-Commander Von Edginy, Lieuten-

ant-Commander Von Matey, Lieuten-

ant-Commander Karpf, Count Von

Montgilas, Washington; Consul Gels-

Those at the tables marked for the captains of industry were: Edward G. Acheson, James W. Alexander, J. Ogden Armour, George F. Baker, Alex. Graham Bell, Edward J. Berwind, John S. Billings, E. W. Bliss, Emil D. Boas, Frederick G. Bourne, Henry P. Bowditch, John A. Brashaer, Alexander E. Brown, Charles F. Brush, Adolphus Busch, Alexander J. Cassatt, Frank W. Cheney, Duane H. Church, Charles F. Clark, W. B. Cogswell, John H. Converse, Charles G. Cramp, Francis B. Crocker, Charles Dering, Theodore I. Devinne, W. E. Dodge, John F. Dryden, James B. Duke, W. H. Dunwoody Thomas A. Edison, Marshall Field, David E. Francis, John Frtiz, George J. Gould, James B. Grant, Clement A. Griscom, James D. Hague, Charles M. Hall, Edward H. Harriman, Henry O. Havemeyer, Marvin Hughitt, Julian Kennedy, Samuel P. Langley, Robert T. Lincoln, Johnston Livingston, John A. McCall, John Markle, Samuel Mather, J. Rogers Maxwell, Charles S. Mellen, Rear Admiral Melville, Albert A. Nichelson, D. P. Mills, S. Weir Mitchell, Charles A. Moore, George S. Morrison, Henry Morton, Franklin Meeveagh, Max Nathan, Simon Newcomb, Frederick Pabst, William Barclay Parsons, Edward C. Pickering, Albert A. Pope Henry S. Pricthett, Michael I. Pupin, Norman B. Ream, Edwin Reynolds, John D. Rockefeller, W. A. Roebling, Henry H. Rogers, Charles M. Schwab, Gustav Schwab, Irving M. Scott, Coleman Seller, Samuel Spencer, Francis J. Sprague, Nikola Tesla, Elihu Thompson, Robert H. Thurston, Herbert H. Vreeland, Charles D. Walcott, Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, George G. Ward, Levi C. Weir, George Westinghouse, Edward Weston, Frederick Weyer

haeuser, P. A. B. Widener, The luncheon was served in the banquet hall. The floor was covered with crimson rugs and the walls were concealed by tapestry, either reddish or brown in hue. The same decorations prevailed in the balcony, which extends along the east and south sides of the hall. The balustrade of the balcouy, however, was left open, that the German literature to the classic standard which guests beneath might have an unobstructed view of the rich gowns of the women, who had been invited to witness the function. The women numbered about ninety and were the guests

It had been the aim of those who gave ment given in a private residence, and 'captains of industry" an effort had been made to select as such guests only the progress and prosperity of the

In arranging the menu, it was borne in mind that Prince Henry said before he arrived in New York that he hoped he would have an opportunity to partake of some characteristic American dishes, and it was also in consideration of German taste that the canvass back duck was bolled and not roasted.

Prince Henry's desire to hear some music which was distictly American was also the determining factor in the selection of a large variety of American popular, as well as national airs. At the plates of the ladies invited as spectators were placed little bouquets of jessamines and gardenias, Prince Henry's favorite flowers, and when his royal highness saw the ladies wearing these favors he sent for one and pinned it on his coat lapel.

The Americans at tables were designated as special guests in the booklet of forty-four numbered pages, especially compiled for the occasion, which told of the achievements of each of the "Captains of Industry" who had been invited to the function. A copy was presented to Prince Henry by Edward D. Adams when he dined with his royal highness aboard the yacht Hohenzollern on Tuesday, and it was evident that the prince had made a careful study of the contents, for when introduced to each "captain of industry." after the breakfast, he showed a remarkable knowledge of their achieve ments by conversing with each of them at more or less length.

When the luncheon was finished, Mr Morgan proposed toasts to the "President of the United States," "To the Emperor of Germany," and "Prince Henry of Prussia.' His royal highness rose in response

and offered the toast "To the Captains of Industry." After that Mr. Morgan proposed the toast, "The Ladies." No sooner were the toasts over than the waiters, who were dressed in black corded coats, black waistcoats and with invisible buttons, black plush knee breeches, with gold buckles at the knee, black stock stockings, patent leather pumps, and white gloves, removed some of the tables and placed about the room small stands, on which were cigars and cigarettes. Prince Henry and his suite left their table and each was presented to the guests. The prince held a brief conversation with each who was thus introduced, and after all had been presented took a seat in the center of a group comprising his hosts and members of his suite and talked at greater length with sev eral of the men who had been invited to meet him. More than an hour was occupied in such conversation.

A GOOD WOMAN.

From the New York Son. The tributes at the court of special assion Monday to the memory of the late Mos. Rebecc salome Foster, who met her death so awfully i

the fire at the Park Avenue hotel, demonstral anew that the qualities and graces in womanhoo which appeal most powerfully to human admira tion are spiritual, and of the essence of a character exalted and unworldly. The contemplation of them, of charity, self-sacrifice, loving kindnes piety, purity, and tender devotion, upliffs to oul of man and purifies it. It puts itm as it holy place. This is a material time, but t s no materialism now and none is possible her after which can prevent the swelling of the breast of man with the emotions most ennobling o humanity when there agizes in him the Von | ory of spotless and saintly &

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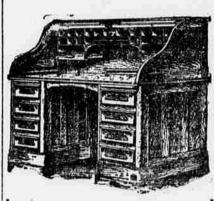
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