

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.

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DISPLAY.	Run of Selling on Paper.	Reading.	Full Position.
Less than 50 inches.	1.50	.55	.70
50 " " "	1.00	.44	.56
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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, APRIL 21, 1902.

For governor of Pennsylvania, on the issue of an open field and fair play.

JOHN P. ELKIN, of Indiana, subject to the will of the Republican masses.

The next governor of Pennsylvania will not owe his nomination to the gift of any boss. It will come to him from the Republican people and he will be their's only to command.

Appealing to the People.

The first popular primaries to be held since M. S. Quay drove a dirk into the man chiefly responsible for his present existence politically will be in Huntington county, and John P. Elkin, in a manly letter to the chairman of the Republican committee of that county, announces his wish to register as a candidate for governor and have an expression of preference from the Republican voters of Huntington.

By the time that these primaries are held it is hoped that the men who lured Quay into his present unnatural attitude will have decided upon the man that the desire to foist upon the Republicans of Pennsylvania and will order him to try his luck against Elkin openly. By the outcome of such a campaign Mr. Elkin and all his friends are perfectly willing to abide. They simply want a fair and open test of party preference. They believe from the results in those counties where such tests have been made that the result throughout the state would be in their favor; but whether that belief is correct or not, they stand ready to accept and acquiesce in the popular verdict. A campaign conducted on such a basis could not possibly injure the party, but on the contrary is necessary to protect obvious party interests.

On the contrary, should the threatened attempt be carried out to sandbag Republican sentiment by forcing on the ticket some candidate selected in secret conspiracy by a coterie of men who dare not themselves go before the people and who fear to let their representative go before them, while we do not doubt the political loyalty of John P. Elkin, the history of Pennsylvania politics is eloquent in warning of disastrous consequences. A stifling of the party preference in 1882 elected Pattison in the state and was followed two years later by the election of Cleveland in the nation. Both incidents were repeated by similar means, each eight years afterwards, and these two object lessons admonish those interested in Republican success to beware when bosses flout the aroused sentiment of the people.

The young Republicans of Pennsylvania are aroused as never before by the brutal treatment of John P. Elkin. It intends to teach the responsible authors of that political outrage a lesson they will not soon forget.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania propose to nominate their own candidate for governor, regardless of the deals of Pittsburg millionaires.

Insurrection in the House.

UNDOUBTEDLY the situation in which the house organization finds itself as a result of its defeat Friday in the voting upon the Payne reciprocity bill is full of embarrassment for the small group of men who under the existing rules and traditions constitute the ruling force. The insurgents, having tasted the blood of triumph, such as it is, and do not doubt that they will soon be sorry for what they have done—and knowing that in the questionable work of throwing their party into confusion they can always depend upon the zealous assistance of the Democratic minority, may press forward to new victories, and it will take a fine Italian hand on the part of the diplomats of the organization to keep the legislative machine in smoothly running order from this time forth.

But the country in general is less interested in the vicissitudes of Speaker Henderson, Mr. Dabzell, Chairman Payne and their colleagues among the parliamentary powers that were—and to a limited extent are—than it is in the position which this mix-up leaves the party at large. The fate not only of the Republicans but also of the national administration is involved to a considerable degree. The best sugar forbes are boasting that they have killed Cuban reciprocity for all time. We do not believe this. They have probably postponed it and made a bad middle worse. In that event time will straighten things out. If, however, their boast should prove accurate, they will realize ere long that in killing Cuban reciprocity they have probably destroyed their own party's immediate

chances of controlling the next congress and seriously discredited their branch of the national legislature in the estimation of a large majority of thoughtful people.

The main consoleting thought in this melancholy prospect is that if some of the Republican members have been unwise an overwhelming number of the minority membership has been permanently in the same fix. Until the Democracy shall evolve a policy and stick to it discussions among the Republicans will not be fatal. Though Republicans fall out some of the time they are safe so long as their opponents find it impossible at any time to fall in. In the meanwhile it will not be overlooked by the country that the Republican leaders in the house, the "organization," so to speak, made most of their own troubles themselves. They began by opposing the president and only came to his support when self-interest compelled. Naturally their second attitude was badly handicapped by their first. The next time they will undoubtedly know better. For the present, there is nothing to do but to hope that the breach of Friday may be healed before the fall elections and the party reunited for the next test of strength.

When Senator Quay a year ago said that his political race was run there were some who were skeptical. But in the judgment of many, unless the mistake is soon corrected his treatment of John P. Elkin has since confirmed it.

Tariff Revision Coming.

THE BREAKING away of sixty-four Republicans from the control of the house "organization" in the voting upon the Payne reciprocity bill measures the growing feeling of unrest in orthodox Republican circles, and more especially in the great agricultural districts of the Northwest and Middle West, over the continuance of tariff duties on articles no longer needing protection, but actually, according to reputable testimony, in some cases using protection to advantage the foreign at the expense of the home consumer.

It no longer seems possible to doubt that there are instances in which highly protected industries have sold in the foreign market for less than their demand and exact in the home market, notwithstanding the difference in freights. We called attention, some time ago, to a letter read before a conference of house Republicans by Congressman Dick, of Ohio; a letter from a manufacturer in Akron, O., a constituent of Mr. Dick, who vouched for his reliability. In this letter the charge was made in detail, with names and dates, that certain products manufactured from steel could be bought of American manufacturers by Germany at prices so much below the home prices that if there were no duty to pay, the American purchaser could better afford to buy in Germany and re-ship than to buy at home.

At another conference, Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, whose Republicanism, if unfettered, is certainly substantial and staunch, read a letter similar in kind. It was from Charles R. Hanscom, president of the Eastern Shipbuilding company, of New London, Conn., one of the largest merchant ship-building plants in the country, and among other things it said: "It seems to me that the protective duty on steel material is not needed at the present time, as our manufacturers are able to sell steel in England at 95 cents per 100 pounds, thus underselling the British manufacturers, but, owing to our protective duty, at the same time this steel was being sold in England at 95 cents, American ship-builders were paying \$1.65 and upward per 100 pounds. At the present time, steel material entering into the construction of vessels for foreign trade is admitted free of duty. I think it would be quite beneficial to ship-building interests if this steel could also be admitted free for vessels which are to engage in domestic trade."

The conditions here noted are viewed with suspicion by thousands of Republicans who are thoroughly loyal to the doctrine of protection as they understand it; namely, a tariff for protection but not for extortion. The decision of the Republican leaders in congress not to undertake a revision of the prevalent tariff duties at this session was undoubtedly wise, for the reason that many more pressing matters demand attention and business conditions, being prosperous, should not be unnecessarily disturbed. Yet it is as plain as anything in the future can be that the time is not remote when there will be either a revision made by hands friendly to the true doctrine of protection or a revision by hands openly or secretly hostile to all forms of protection.

According to the National Provisioner, the backers of iron have lost money for a number of weeks at present prices and have been saved from bankruptcy only by the profit they have made on the by-products. Let us thank heaven for those by-products.

One hundred thousand Englishmen gathered in Crystal Palace, London, Saturday to see the game which was to decide the football championship of England. In point of attendance that lays it over American baseball.

Again the prediction is made that Congressman Littlefield will be the next speaker of the house. Predictions are uncertain; but what is certain about Littlefield is that he is of speakerish size.

The announcement that J. O. Brown, of Pittsburg, will oppose Elkin recalls to a wondering world the fact that there is a man named J. O. Brown in Allegheny county.

A revival of the "Blue" laws is in progress in Boston, which means, of course a recoil toward license. Spasmodic reform in effect is usually a promoter of crime.

soldiers, as usual. The Yankee fighting man, when off duty, was ever wont to be a terror with his tongue.

During the first few days of the trout fishing season many of our friends expect to be able to laugh at the doings of the meat trust.

If Senator Penrose is wise he will lose no time in disavowing the dirk as a means to a re-election.

RAILWAY LABOR.

The Question of Blacklisting.

IN PROF. LINDBERGH's articles on the railway employes of the United States, from which we have availed ourselves of the privilege of summarizing some of the conditions existing in the realm of railroad labor, we have discussed on the topic of "blacklisting." We shall as briefly as possible try to give some of the ideas held by labor men, as well as some of the reasons for their opposition to such decisions of courts on questions that come before them.

According to testimony taken by the industrial commission, however, some of the friends of railroad labor, it was shown that blacklisting had been made use of by some railroads as a means of weeding out discontented men, agitators and checking the growth of labor organizations. Since the enactment by congress June 1, 1888, making blacklisting illegal on the part of railroad employes engaged in interstate commerce, railroad officials deny entirely the existence of any such thing as blacklisting. As full and frequent a practice is now in force on all railroads of requiring applicants for positions to answer certain questions, the nature of which in no case state what and where his previous work was, and whether discharged or not. If these answers carry the idea to the employer that his record is not desirable, the reply generally is that his record is not desirable.

The nature of railroad service makes it especially incumbent upon employes to protect the public by rigid inquiry into the qualifications of an applicant for a responsible position. These tests are not only rigid in their application to technical skill, but must also cover questions relating to personal character and habits.

Several cases have been tried in the courts and taken to the Supreme court. One, called the Ketchum case, which grew out of the Chicago strike in 1891. The plaintiffs gave an amount of \$2,000 against the Chicago and Great Western Railway company, whereas the proven loss was only \$1,850. A new trial was granted, and the judge in granting the application indicated the opinion of the court that the jury had been governed largely by its feelings and stated "that the verdict was one that would not stand for a moment in a higher court." This case, along with a number of others, have been passed in the court's docket pending the decision in another case which was carried to the Supreme court. This was the case of McDonald vs. Illinois Central Railroad company. McDonald had been a workman and engineer for the Illinois Central for one of the strikes in 1891. He claimed that the railroad companies entering in Chicago had entered into a conspiracy, agreement, and understanding not to employ anyone who had been employed by the American Railway union without a release and consent from the company by which any such employe was employed, commonly called by railroad men a "release." The court affirmed the decision of the lower court, and the case was confirmed in the Supreme court. The court said that the declaration did not charge the defendant company with a refusal to grant a clear release and consent to the plaintiff, but rather proper to be stated in a clearance card, but did say that the company refused to give him such an instrument as would enable him to obtain employment in the railway business. The company was not required to give him a clearance that would enable him to get employment from other companies. In another case Justice Phillips rendered decision October 21, 1888, affirming the decision of the lower court, which was a clearance card. The Justice further said the clearance card is simply a letter, be it good, bad or indifferent, giving length of service, capacity, etc. It is not an act of discharge, and if it is proper to be stated in a clearance card, the contrary is as the term implies, a letter commending the former service of the holder in such terms as would favorably impress the person of whom he would seek employment.

Another case in which a woman in the employ of Lilly, McNeal & Lilly, of the Union Stock yards, Chicago, quit work with several others on account of refusal to enter the Illinois Central, Armour & Co., and others for employment but was refused. She charged them with conspiring together to refuse employment to any who go out on strike. The court said that the conspiracy is sustained by one person from the wrongful act of another, an action for compensation is given to the injured party against the wrongdoer. An act is wrongful in law if it violates upon the right of another. It is not a wrong if a person is not, as to that person, wronged. One has the right to decline to enter the service of another, and another person has the right in pursuance of an agreement to that effect, have the right to decline. So, one has the right to decline to employ another, and several persons, acting jointly, have the right to refuse employment to that effect, have the right to decline. This has been taken to a higher court and several other cases in Illinois courts are hanging on the decision in this.

A bill which represents the radical labor sentiment on this subject, was prepared and introduced in the United States senate May 14, 1900, which was referred to the committee on education and labor, and has since then been pending. The first section of this bill provides that any agreement or understanding, tacit or otherwise, between person or persons with any corporation, owning, running or operating any telegraph, telephone or transportation line engaged in commerce, etc., to prevent or hinder the employment, etc., or to cause the discharge, etc., by reason of any party's refusal to enter the service of another, or to force laws to abolish the same, shall be void in any such conspiracy shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, not less than two nor more than ten years.

Mr. John T. Wilson, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, said in testimony before the industrial commission: "The system of blacklisting is conducted with so much privacy that I hardly think it possible to trace and enforce laws to abolish the same." Mr. W. H. Roseman, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Carriers, before the industrial commission, said: "I believe the cause for blacklisting is gradually disappearing altogether, brought about by the general organization of the employes, as the unorganizable will generally be admitted to the organization, and by the general recognition of organizations the cause for discontent, from this source will become less with time. Under present circumstances I would not recommend such further legislation."

It is suggested by some that if the government owned the transportation lines, and civil service rules were enforced, it would do away with all difficulties.

RULES OF DIET.

From Woman's Home Companion.

1. Plenty of water, but not too much at any one time, especially not with meals.
2. Plenty of fruit.
3. No drugs except small quantities of tea, coffee and chocolate, and spices for flavor, not for physiological effect.
4. No pickled meats, very little meat prepared by frying or double-cooking, small quantities at not more than two meals daily.
5. Thorough mastication, especially habits at the table.
6. No eating between meals. Liquids that require digestion, like milk, ice-cream (which melts during the process of swallowing), etc., come under this head.
7. No alcohol, stimulants and excess. Use candy, fruits, deserts, etc., in moderation, at the end of meals.
8. No overloading of the stomach at any time.
9. No cigarette which forces one to eat insipid foods. If it is served leave the bottom crust without appetizing the stomach with it.
10. Arrange your meals so that you can enjoy them. Don't try to eat a hearty breakfast so early that your stomach is not awake. Have your breakfast menu at noon or in the evening. Don't imagine that you can grow strong on foods that you dislike. Better feed than a health cereal with milk and good appetite.

UNDO THE BLUNDER

ERE 'TIS TOO LATE

From the Lewisburg Saturday News.

IT IS NOT only an error to attempt to give General Elkin the sliding board on the ground that he is a weak candidate, but it is evident from the expostions and events of the past week that unless the popular will as expressed everywhere finally has its way in his nomination this breaking ground and changing of Republican front, when all has for months been making toward harmony, will make harder the election of some Republican congressman and a United States senator.

The entire situation resolves itself into a difference of opinion among Senator Quay's friends as to the advisability at this time of General Elkin, the Pittsburg contingent in their local spasm, want a sacrifice and blood and have demanded Elkin's political scalp, and threats to Senator Penrose have caused him and Judge Durham to reluctantly acquiesce. We believe Senator Penrose and Judge Durham yielded reluctantly but with genuine grief and against their judgment; yet they yielded, and now the mis-step.

Another element of Senator Quay's friends, who reside over the state, and who are free from the entanglements caused by "Ripper" bills of their own making, who do not seek to lose a great city and state, believe in justice as well as a result, will not accept the decree of the Pittsburg contingent forced upon Senator Quay and by him communicated to his friends, that there is warrant for the retirement of General Elkin. And so the fight will go on. Some of Senator Quay's friends will follow the Pittsburgers and some will stand by Elkin until he wins or loses in the state convention.

Having instructed here delegate to vote for General Elkin Union county is spared the necessity of any contention over the matter, and all Republicans are to be congratulated by reason of the fact that the party here is now united, and while Union county is practically unanimous for Elkin, some party strife would surely follow a contest, however one-sided. That our position may not be misunderstood, we desire to make plain from their calculations. Commissioner Durham, upon whom Senator Quay must rely for the bulk of his support in his effort to control the Republican convention, has positively refused to be a party to the move in the interest of Cameron, and it is therefore probable that we will hear less and less of that feature of the canvass. As no second choice was considered by Senator Quay when he launched his noble manifesto, the sea in the funds of a most determined opposition, backed by a sentiment throughout the state that is almost unprecedented and promises to be irresistible. With greater vigor and determination than ever, Attorney General Elkin has resolved that the people of every county in the state where the delegates remain to be elected shall have the opportunity to voice their sentiments on the question of their choice, and instead of an absolutely elected, one-man convention, the gathering at Harrisburg in June promises to be one of the most popular and liveliest in the history of the party. Whatever were the motives that prompted Senator Quay, he has been the indirect cause of infusing an interest in the canvass that was heretofore lacking and that will go far toward insuring the success of the ticket by an overwhelming majority, if the party man agents have a grain of common sense.

A Many Candidate.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

John P. Elkin boldly challenges any candidate to meet him at any of the county primaries and appeal directly to the votes of the people for support. That is the manly way, and it is the history of the party. Whatever were the motives that prompted Senator Quay, he has been the indirect cause of infusing an interest in the canvass that was heretofore lacking and that will go far toward insuring the success of the ticket by an overwhelming majority, if the party man agents have a grain of common sense.

EDUCATIONAL.

Announcement

During the summer of 1902, instruction in all the subjects required for admission to the best colleges and scientific schools will be given at Cotuit Cottages, a Summer School of Secondary Instruction, Cotuit, Massachusetts, under the direction of Principal Charles E. Fish. The courses of instruction are for the benefit of five classes of students:

1. Candidates who have received conditions at the entrance examinations.
2. Candidates who have postponed examinations until September.
3. Students in Secondary Schools, who, by reason of illness or other causes, have deficiencies to make up.
4. Students in Secondary Schools who wish to anticipate studies and save time in the preparation for college.
5. Students in college who have admission conditions which must be removed before the beginning of the next Scholastic Year.

For particulars address,
CHARLES E. FISH, Principal
School of the Lackawanna,
Scranton, Pa.

ALWAYS BUSY.

It is not too late for Quay to listen to reason. He has turned an ear-let us hope but temporarily—to the Pittsburg franchise grabbers and hoodlums, and has rejected the wishes of his own friends. It is the right of the Pennsylvania Republican to resist this betrayal of its own, by all means let it produce him. If Senator Quay wishes to test the quality of any person he may name, bring him before the village square for the purpose of making a speech to bow Elkin out and then sit up at the last moment in Harrisburg and dictate some one for governor.

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Lafayette College

Easton, Pa.

which offers thorough preparation in the Engineering and Chemical Professions as well as the regular College courses.

SCRANTON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
SCRANTON, PA.
T. J. Foster, President. Elmer H. Laval, Treasurer.
R. J. Foster, Stanley P. Allen, Vice President. Secretary.

Swarthmore College

SWARTHMORE, PA.

UNDER MANAGEMENT OF FRIENDS

Offers Four Courses of Study leading to Degrees:

- The Course in Arts
- The Course in Science
- The Course in Letters
- The Course in Engineering

PREPARING FOR BUSINESS LIFE, OR FOR THE STUDY OF THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS

Character Always the Primary Consideration

Extensive Campus; Beautiful Situation and Surroundings; Sanitary Conditions the Best; Thorough Instruction; Intelligent Physical Culture.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

WILLIAM W. BIRDSALL, President

The Greatest of All Educational Contests

OVER \$9500 IN SPECIAL REWARDS

The Scranton Tribune will open on May 5 its third great Educational Contest. Like the others, which proved so profitable to the contestants during the past two years, this will be open to young people, not only of Scranton, but throughout Lackawanna and other counties in Northeastern Pennsylvania. There are offered as Special Rewards to those who secure the largest number of points,

Thirty-three Scholarships

in some of the leading educational institutions in the country. The list is as follows:

2 Scholarships in Syracuse University, at \$432 each	\$ 864
1 Scholarship in Bucknell University	520
1 Scholarship in The University of Rochester	324
1 Scholarship in Washington School for Boys	1700
1 Scholarship in Williamsport Dickinson Seminary	750
1 Scholarship in Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School	750
1 Scholarship in Newton Collegiate Institute	720
1 Scholarship in Keystone Academy	600
1 Scholarship in Brown College Preparatory School	600
1 Scholarship in the School of the Lackawanna	400
1 Scholarship in Wilkes-Barre Institute	276
1 Scholarship in Cotuit Cottage (Summer School)	230
4 Scholarships in Scranton Conservatory of Music, at \$125 each	500
4 Scholarships in Hardenbergh School of Music and Art	460
3 Scholarships in Scranton Business College at \$100 each	300
5 Scholarships in International Correspondence Schools, average value \$57 each	285
2 Scholarships in Lackawanna Business College, at \$85 each	170
2 Scholarships in Alfred Wooler's Vocal Studio	125
	8026
	500
	460
	300
	285
	170
	125
	89574

Each contestant failing to secure one of the scholarships as a special reward will receive ten per cent. of all the money he or she secures for The Tribune during the contest.

Special Honor Prizes.

A new feature is to be added this year. Special honor prizes will be given to those securing the largest number of points each month. Just what the prizes will be are to be announced later, but they will consist of valuable and useful presents, such as watches, books, etc.

The best explanation of the plan of The Tribune's Educational Contest will be found in the rules, which are here given:

RULES OF THE CONTEST.

The special rewards will be given to the person securing the largest number of points.
Points will be credited to contestants securing new subscribers to The Scranton Tribune as follows:
One month's subscription...\$.50 1
Three months' subscription... 1.25 3
Six months' subscription... 2.50 6
One year's subscription... 5.00 12
The contestant with the highest number of points will be given a choice from the list of special rewards; the contestant with the second highest number of points will be given a choice of the remaining rewards, and so on through the list.
The contestant who secures the highest number of points during any calendar month of the contest will receive a special honor reward, this reward being entirely independent of the ultimate disposition of the scholarships.
Each contestant failing to secure a special reward will be given 10 per cent. of all money he or she turns in.
All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Only new subscribers will be counted. Renewals by persons whose names are already on our subscription list will not be credited. The Tribune will investigate each subscription and if found irregular in any way reserves the right to reject it.
No transfers can be made after credit has once been given.
All subscriptions and the cash to pay for them must be handed in at The Tribune office within the week in which they are secured, so that papers can be sent to the subscribers at once.
Subscriptions must be written on blanks, which can be secured at The Tribune office, or will be sent by mail.

Those desiring to enter the Contest should send in their names at once, and they will be the first to receive the book of instructions and canvasser's outfit when the contest opens on May 5.

All questions concerning the plan will be cheerfully answered.

Address all communications to
CONTEST EDITOR,
Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

A new line of Wrist Bags

In Seal, Walrus or Lizard, with plain or Jeweled clasps in Silver and Gold finish, which vary in price from \$4.00 to \$15.00.

Mercereau & Connell, 132 Wyoming Avenue.

New Styles Manhattan Shirts

We have the most complete assortment of NECKWEAR, SHIRTS and SHIRT-WAISTS in Scranton.

75c to \$3.50.

Underwear

Of every description in great variety and assortment now ready for the Spring and Summer trade, including the famous Dr. Deimel Linen Mesh.

Louisiana

412 Spruce Street, 307 Lackawanna Avenue, SUITS TO MEASURE.

Headquarters for Incandescent Gas Mantles, Portable Lamps.

THE NEW DISCOVERY Kern Incandescent Gas Lamp.

Gunster & Forsyth

253-327 Penn Avenue.

Don't Strike!

Buy the "Smoot," the Typewriter Man, takes pleasure in exhibiting its merits from morn till night. 1st floor Guernsey Building, Scranton, Pa.

Headquarters for Incandescent Gas Mantles, Portable Lamps.

THE NEW DISCOVERY Kern Incandescent Gas Lamp.

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