GENERAL NEWS OF INDUSTRIES

In this age of multiplying trolleys it may not be without interest to Scrantonians to note the development in some of the larger cities of the belief that underground iron pipes are injuriously affected by them. The first discovery of any importance of this tendency of lost electricity to destroy gas and water mains was made in Jersey City a few weeks ago, according to "Holland," and it was found that pipes which were presumed to be practically impervious to chemical influence were eaten through, and in many places completely destroyed, by the influence of some corroding chemical. Experiments have been made recently with other metals brought in contact with these sub-surface currents, and it has been demonstrated that they are immediately and severely affected by them. In some of the cities of the west, especially Omaha, these injurious influences have been found to be very costly. In Omaha, it is said, that the damage done to some of the mains already represents a loss of some twenty thousand dollars. The scientists are now hard at work trying to devise some means for overcoming this strange and wholly unexpected development following the use of the trolley system. Some of them believe that it cannot be overcome, unless the metallic circuit is made complete, as it is in the case of long distance telephones. Of course, this would considerably increase the expense of the plant, and yet it may be that municipalities will feel compelled to insist upon it as a condition of the continuance of characters. They certainly will, unless some other means can be discovered for overcoming the trouble. This danger is now so thoroughly recognized and well understood that the scientists have given a name to it, calling it electrolysis.

. . .

Activity in the anthracite trade is confined just at present very largely to the filling of orders received prior to the issuing of the June circular. The new prices have not been tested, for the reason that there is little demand. The companies all claim that they will not book new business at less than the circular. The soft coal strike has had the effect of materially strengthening the situation.

. . .

Creditors of the Pennsylvania and Maryland steel companies have practically reached an agreement looking toward a speedy reorganization. The plan embodies two methods of settlement. One is known as the amicable plan and the other the judicial reorganization plan. The first plan contemplates a settlement between the creditors and the company on a mutually accepted basis. Should this fail the second plan would throw the properties into court and a settlement made by a judicial sale under foreclosure of existing mortgage and liens. The amicable plan provides that the companies shall pay to the creditors 40 per cent. of the indebtedness in cash, 60 per cent. in bonds on the joint properties of the Maryland and Pennsylvania companies and 15 per cent. in the stock or scrip of the Pennsylvania company. It is also provided that the stockholders of the Pennsylvania company, whose capital is $4,700,000, shall surrender one-half of their common stock holdings. Of the amount surrendered $1,500,000 is to be returned to the subscribers of a like amount of preferred stock, to be sold at par. If this amicable plan can not be carried out on the basis as outlined, both properties are to be sold. They would then be purchased by the creditors subject to existing indebtedness as regards bonds and common stock. In the event of purchase under the judicial reorganization plan the creditors agree to increase the capital $1,500,000 by the issuance of preferred stock. This additional capital is to be used in operating the works of the companies. It is generally agreed by the creditors that the companies will accept the amicable adjustment plan whenever it is taken up for consideration by the stockholders.

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Lunch house keepers along the line of the Lehigh Valley railroad are dissatisfied with the new excursion lunch car which has been adopted by Passenger Agent Lee as a feature of the road's summer passenger traffic. They claims it evinces contempt for their business. Nevertheless, the idea meets with much approval among travelers.

. . .

The appointment of J. Lowrie Bell as general traffic manager of the Jersey Central is regarded in railway circles as presaging a spirited campaign between that line and the competing systems that crowd it for tonnage. Of recent months, the monthly statements of earnings by the Central have indicated the existence of more determined competition in the traffic department than had been encountered in previous years. The Central's business has increased, but the margin of profit, or the "net," as it is called, has shown that the other roads were not resting on their oars. Mr. Bell's thorough mastery of this department and his widespread popularity pointed to him as the exact man for the position; and he was therefore secured. It is to be expected that he will "make things hum."

. . .

In denying the reported sale of the Carbondale Traction company to the Carbondale and Forest City Traction company, the Leader takes occasion to remark that Judge Wilbur F. Sadler, of Carlisle, the largest stockholder in the Carbondale Traction company, is much averse to parting with his holdings, even under tempting circumstances. The road, it adds, is paying handsomely. In spite of the tie-up during the first winter caused by the heavy snow storms the road carried 700,000 passengers during the first year—a surprise not only to the general public but to the men who invested their money in the enterprise, who would have been satisfied if the first year's income had been sufficient to cover the expenses. With so fine a showing it is reasonable to expect that in the course of a few years the line of the Carbondale Traction company will be one of the most valuable franchises in the state. The Forest City people, it is said, are yet talking over the project of a belt line, to connect with Crystal lake, Dundaff and other points.

. . .

The statement is made that it costs only about $25 to make the change in an engine so as to fit it for burning oil. This change consists simply in putting in an oil tank in the space now used for coal. The change can be made in less than a day. Bituminous coal is decidedly the safest and cheapest fuel for railroad engines in communities where anthracite is not available, as in the west. But the strikers have forced the price of bituminous up about 100 per cent. If oil is substituted, a tank sufficient to carry about seventy gallons of oil will be filled on each engine. This amount of oil will run an engine about 150 miles.

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MINOR INDUSTRIAL NOTES:

Work in the mines at Oneida is booming at present, with fair prospect of continuance.

The Reading company sent about 172 coal trains of forty-eight cars each to market last week. The output for this week, it is predicted, will be much larger.

The Reading's coal tonnage for the week ended June 2 decreased 6,984 tons, making the decrease for the part of the year expired to that date 1,007,187.19 tons.

The Pennsylvania management officially announces that on account of the depression in business it has abandoned it proposed extension through Johnstown, Pa.

Anthracite coal is still being shipped west via the Baltimore and Ohio. Much of this is consigned to East St. Louis, and is in all sizes. Heavy shipments are also being made to eastern cities.

The Cross Creek Coal company have placed an order for the construction of two hundred mine cars with the Bloomsburg Car company. These cars will be used in the mines at Oneida.

Three shifts are employed sinking a slope into the Old Silver Brook works, and judging by the rapid progress made it will not be long until this aperture will serve as a passage way for hundreds of loaded cars daily.

The storage capacity at Roan Junction will be increased to double what it is now. This is done so as to enable the Cross Creek Coal company to store its coal during the dull season. It will, when completed, have a storage capacity of 150,000 tons.

James Tully was engineer and Thomas Slattery, conductor, of the first through train of Coxe's coal run over the Valley road to Perth Amboy under the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill's new trackage agreement. The train consisted of 45 cars.

Conductor Tom Callahan, with Lehigh Valley engine No. 4, drawing private cars Nos. 353 and 354, is hauling President E. P. Wilbur, Chief Engineer Charles Webster, J. I. Blakslee, of Mauch Chunk, and others on an inspection tour of the Lehigh Valley road.

Several more trains from the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill are booked to run to Perth Amboy this week. One of these will probably be sent out tomorrow. Beginning with July 1, the regular run will be begun. This will give employment to at least 150 extra train hands.

George Stevens, general manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio, has made experiments in lighting the vestibule trains on the road by electrical storage battery, gas and kerosene. In thirty-three storage battery cars, twenty-one gas cars and 137 kerosene cars he finds that lighting by electricity is 13 per cent. cheaper than gas and 70 per cent. more than by kerosene.

The Carter & Allen shops at Tamaqua, one of the largest manufacturing plants in the state, which a few years ago gave employment to as many as 600 men, but which have been idle for five or six years, have been sold to the Vulcan Iron Works of Wilkes-Barre. The new proprietors will prepare to start up at once with a force of nearly 200 hands.

The present low average selling price of anthracite coal is said by the Stockholder to be due to the fact that the proportion of smaller sizes marketed is becoming greater. This, however, does not indicate that the average profit of mining is any less. The cost of producing the smaller sizes is so much less that the percentage of profit is at least as great, if not greater, than before.

SOME remarkable cures of deafness are recorded of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Never fails to cure earache. **

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

[Under this heading short letters of interest will be published when accompanied for publication by the writer's name. THE TRIBUNE will not be held responsible for opinions here expressed.]

ONE LETTER AND A REPLY.

Editor of THE TRIBUNE:

DEAR SIR—We thought we had gotten through with explanations of our position, so far as we are concerned in the "Sabbath crusade," but the communication by the Rev. James McLeod in yesterday's issue of THE TRIBUNE calls forth further remarks from us on the subject. The reverend gentleman says: "McGarrah & Thomas have a fine lot of brushes and combs, perfumery and cigars, soaps and candies, and a host of other commodities in addition to soda water, which would require a violent stretch of the imagination to call drugs." We agree with the reverend gentleman that it would, indeed, require a violent stretch of the imagination to class the things enumerated as drugs, but as "a collar is not always evidence of a shirt" it need not follow because we carry cigars, soaps, perfumery, brushes, etc., in stock that we sell these articles on Sunday.

From the beginning of this crusade we have studiously endeavored to avoid the criticism inferred by Rev. Dr. McLeod's communication by refusing to sell cigars, perfumes, brushes, soaps and other articles that apparently come under the head of non-necessities. We conscientiously contend that soda water has become a necessity, just as much so as tea, coffee or milk, and it simply remains for the court to decide whether we are justified in so maintaining. We assure the public again if we are violating a statute of this commonwealth, we are doing so unconsciously and unintentionally, and no one will be more ready to comply with its requirements. We do not infer, should the court sustain us in the stand we have taken in relation to the sale of soda water, that it carries with it the right to sell on Sunday things that may construed as non-necessities. Yours respectfully,

McGARRAH & THOMAS.

DR M'LEOD'S REPLY.

By the courtesy of Messrs. McGarrah & Thomas, the above letter was sent to me, that my reply might accompany it.

If their former letter, which I ventured to criticise, had been as specific as this one, there would have been no occasion for any misunderstanding.

The point I made is now conceded, namely: A drug store, if open on Sunday, should be used, exclusively, for the sale of drugs. Grocers keep a good many articles which, to say the least, are as much necessities as soda-water. Therefore grocers should open their stores for the sale of such necessities. Lager beer is, in the judgment of a good many of our fellow-citizens a far greater necessity than soda water and it is certainly as much a drug. Therefore, saloons ought to be open on Sunday for the sale of lager beer. The truth is that those who run soda fountains on Sunday—whether they be grocers or confectioners or cigar dealers (I have seen a soda fountain in a cigar store)—run them for the profit that is in the traffic. If the business were unprofitable they would be shut as "close as a clam." Young men and young women would not be compelled to work—and to work hard—at the soda fountain on Sunday, if the business did not pay. If the business was a financial failure, the question of necessity would not, I apprehend, cut much of a figure. But, perhaps, I am wrong. It may be that soda water is a drug; but, if so, and if the law makes its sale, on Sunday, a necessity, it is more than probable that beer saloons will put in soda fountains close by their beer kegs, and then their customers can pay their money and take their choice.

The question arises: Is soda water a drug? If so, is its sale on Sunday a necessity? JAMES MCLEOD.

ONE IDEA OF JUSTICE.

Editor of THE TRIBUNE:

DEAR SIR—Inasmuch as your columns have been open to the discussion of the Sunday question, I take the liberty of trespassing upon your space with the hope that my views on the subject may direct thought in an hitherto unexpected channel. It is unnecessary to recite the statute under discussion. Suffice it to say that there is a law on our statute books which makes it a misdemeanor to transact any worldly business on Sunday, and that today in the city of Scranton a large number of men who are the leading dignitaries of the churches are zealously engaged in the prosecution of all men violating this law. The statute is on the books and as long as it is there those officers empowered by the people to administer the laws have the right to prosecute offending parties. When a law becomes obnoxious to a people either it is repealed or it falls into inocuous desuetude. Whether or not this law has become intolerable to the people at large is not at present the subject of discussion. In fact it requires but little argument to dispose of that proposition, and the moment a definition of justice is reached the solution has been found.

The first question involved in the discussion of this matter is: Are the men who are devout believers in the scripures committing an error in interesting themselves in the prosecution of those found violating this law? To my mind the answer should be in the affirmative, and so great is the error and it is fraught with consequences so serious that it is impossible to underestimate them. Intolerance and fanaticism are the surest roads to ruin that any religion can adopt. This fact is so potent that it is a sheer waste of time to multiply instances illustrating it. Let us not attempt to lay the flattering unction to our souls that we live in an age of tolerance. There is only a difference in degree and not in kind between the spirit of Torquemado and that of a man of today who insists that all men should think as he does. Religion is always inclined at the outset to use moral suasion to bring a man to its views, but when that fails, force is invariably used. How is it possible to persuade a man to adopt the religious views of another by inculcating in him as a first lesson that it is absolutely essential to use force to compel a man to believe with him. Let it be understood that my remarks are wholly impersonal and are made without rancour. To me it is a constant source of amazement to see how men are constantly disregarding the ultimate results and look only to the proximate benefit of and act.

In order that we may more fully comprehend the situation as it is, let us for the sake of illustration shift the scene of action from Scranton to some remote Island in the Pacific. Let us imagine that there is a little settlement there numbering forty souls—thirty-nine strict believers in the Scriptures, and one unbeliever. The unbeliever is the proprietor of a small shop, and on the first Sunday spent by the little settlement in its new home, the unbeliever's place is open for business. The thirty-nine believers are indignant, and waiting upon their deluded brother insist that he abstain from secular work on that day. If the unbeliever in reply to that informs the committee that he emigrated to that island laboring under the impression that his belief in a God would not be questioned, he will receive an answer which the fabled acumen of a Philadelphia lawyer would be unable to interpret. The final result would be that the thirty-nine would insist that the one should not shock them with his open disregard of the Sabbath, and the one being in the minority, would obey. Query: Is the method used to bring the stray and erring lamb to the flock a good one? In principle, that is the situation today in Scranton and when the action of nine and thirty is denominated as harsh and intolerant, the result is virtuous indignation. Let us resort to our island for a moment. A change has taken place. Attracted by reports of religious tolerance three hundred seventh day adventists have arrived. Saturday comes and the forty original settlers arise with the sun and proceed with their toil. The new arrivals gaze at each other with amazement. Unheard of sacrilige. Toiling on the Sabbath. The matter must be attended to. The three hundred men form a committee and wait upon the forty unbelieving settlers. They must not desecrate the Sabbath, and the reason urged is a most substantial one. It offends the eye of the three hundred seventh day adventists. Can you hear the thirty-nine men who gloried in compelling the one unbeliever to outwardly conform to their views emit a shout. Intolerance! Fanaticism! Would you deny us the right to worship God on the day we see fit.

It was intolerance of this kind that lost to Israel the spiritual rulership of the world. It was intolerance of this kind that founded a Spanish inquisition, and it is intolerance of this kind that causes men, aye, even clergymen, to band themselves together masking their true intention under the hypocritical cloak of patriotism, calling themselves the American Protective association. The rules of absolute ethics are such that is impossible for man in his present imperfect nature to attain such a moral attitude. Even justice is hardly within the grasp of human comprehension, but some idea of justice is inherent in most men, a priori, as it were. The founders of this government made a noble effort to provide for justice. No man has a right to interfere with the actions of another when the actions of the other are not in any manner limiting the rights of the interferer. The right to worship God does not carry with it the right to compel others to do the same or to compel others to refrain from doing anything but watch the worshipper in the exercise of his right. True religion does not contemplate the conversion of men by force.

How much more consistent would it be with the teachings of the founder of Chistianity for men instead of banding themselves together for the purpose of compelling men to do as they wish, to attempt a reclamation of the sinners by moral suasion, and if, after strenuous and repeated efforts, that cannot be accomplished to leave them "more in sorrow than in anger" and to intercede with God in behalf of their erring brothers. Religion suggests this. Justice demands that no man be interfered with who is not interfering with the rights of another. These, I believe, are wholesome truths. They may hurt the feelings of some, but justice is inexorable, and for her sake I ask every man to lend his aid to repeal a law which is a travesty on her. NATHAN VIDAYER.

Scranton, Pa., June 5.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills, Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. Matthews Bros. Drugstore. **

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The action of the senate yesterday in passing the sugar schedule was considered very favorable to the refining interests and proved to be a big bull card. The stock opened with a boom and over 30,000 shares were traded in the first few minutes. The first transaction quotations were impossible to get as 10,000 shares changed hands at 108 down to 107. The price subsequently got up to 108¾. When the regular dividends were announced some of the bulls attempted to sell and a re-action to 106⅝ followed, but late in the day there was a rally to 107⅝@ 17¼. Whisky was another favorite among the Industrinis and rose from 24⅝ to 25⅞. Chicago Gas fluctuated between 74⅛ and 75¼ the closing price. The general list quite early in the day, except Atchinson, which ran off to 7¼, rallied fractionally. Other stocks ruled steady until the last hour, when there was a general and sharp advance all along the line. Rock Island started the upward movement. The shorts were badly frightened and their purchases materially assisted the rise. Rock Island rose 1⅞, St. Paul 1⅝, Burlington 1, Northwest ⅝, Louisville and Nashville 1⅜, Missouri Pacific preferred 1⅝ and the balance from ⅝ to ⅜. The market closed at the best prices of the day. Net changes show an advance of anywhere from ¼ to ⅝, Rock Island leading.

The following complete table showing the day's fluctuations in active stocks is supplied and revised daily by LaBar & Fuller, stock brokers, 121 Wyoming avenue:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Am. Cot. Oil	27⅛	27½	27⅛	27½
Am Sugar	108	108¼	106¾	107½
A. T. & S. F.	7⅝	8¼	7¾	8¼
Can. So.	....	....	....	....
Cen. N. J.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
Chic & N. W.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
C., B. & Q.	77⅛	79	78	79
Chic. Gas	74⅝	75¼	74⅝	75¼
C., C. C. & St. L.	....	....	....	....
Col., Hock. Val. & T.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
D. & H.	133¾	131	130¾	130⅞
D., L. & W.	161¼	161¼	161¼	161¼
D. & C. F.	24⅞	25⅜	24⅞	25¾
Erie	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14¼
G. E. Co.	30	30½	25⅛	30⅛
Lake Shore	131¾	132	131¾	132
L. & N.	45	46	45	46
Manhattan	117	117	117	117
Miss. Pac.	27⅛	28⅛	27¼	28⅛
Nat. Lead	40¼	40¼	39¼	40
N. Y. & N. E.	....	....	....	....
N. Y. Central	97⅜	98¾	97⅜	98¾
N. Y., O. & W.	15⅝	15¾	15⅝	15¾
N. Y., S. & W.	....	....	....	....
U. S. C. Co.	24½	25⅜	24½	25
North Pac.	....	....	....	....
North Pac. pf.	15⅜	16½	15⅜	16½
Omaha	30½	30⅞	30½	30⅞
Pac. Mail	....	....	....	....
Reading	17¼	17⅞	17¼	17⅞
Rock Island	68	69⅝	68	69⅝
R. T.	11	11	11	11
St. Paul	59⅞	61	59⅝	60⅝
T., C. & I.	18¼	18⅛	18	18⅛
Texas & Pac.	7⅞	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞
Union Pacific	15⅝	16	15½	16
Wabash pf.	15⅞	15¾	15⅜	15⅝
Western Union	84	84⅝	83⅞	84⅝
W. & L. E.	11	11⅛	11	11⅛
W. & L. E. pf.	....	....	....	....

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

SCRANTON, June 6.—The following quotations are supplied and corrected daily by LaBar & Fuller, stock brokers, 121 Wyoming avenue.

WHEAT.	July.	Sept.	Dec.
Opening	56⅞	58⅜	61¼
Highest	59¾	61⅝	64
Lowest	56⅝	58⅜	61¼
Closing	59¼	61¼	63⅝
CORN.			
Opening	39⅝	40¼	....
Highest	41¼	41	....
Lowest	39⅝	40¼	....
Closing	40	40⅜	....
OATS.			
Opening	24	28¼	....
Highest	26⅝	29¼	....
Lowest	24	28¼	....
Closing	26¾	29¼	....
PORK.			
Opening	1190	1200	....
Highest	1195	1205	....
Lowest	1187	1200	....
Closing	1195	1202	....
LARD.			
Opening	672	682	....
Highest	675	682	....
Lowest	672	677	....
Closing	675	677	....
SHORT RIBS.			
Opening	615	620	....
Highest	620	620	....
Lowest	615	620	....
Closing	620	620	....

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 6.—FLOUR—Steadier, better demand.

WHEAT—Dull, 2⅜c. higher with options; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 60¾a60¾c., afloat, 60⅝c.; f. o. b., 61¾a61⅞c.; ungraded red, 57a61c.; No. 1 northern, 60¼a 60½c.; options were active; irregular; excited higher; closed firm at 2⅜a2½c. over yesterday; No. 2, red, June, 60⅝c.; July, 61⅝c.; August, 62½c.; September, 63⅝c.; December, 67⅛c.

CORN—Dull, stronger; No. 2, 44½c.; elevator, 44⅝c. afloat; options were fairly active and ⅝a⅝c. up; June, 43¾c.; July, 45c.; August, 45⅝c.; September, 46c.

OATS—Fairly active, higher; options more active, 1a2½c. higher; June, 45c.; July, 43¼c.; No. 2 white June, 45½c.; July, 45½c.; spot prices, No. 2, 47c.; No. 2 white, 47a47½c.; No. 2 Chicago, 48c.; No. 3 white, 47c.; mixed western, 47a48c.; white do. and white state, 48a50c.

BEEF—Quiet, steady.

TIERCED BEEF—Quiet.

CUT MEATS—Quiet, firm.

MIDDLES—Nominal.

LARD—Quiet, firm; western steam, $7.00; city, $6.25; July, $7.05; September, $7.10; refined, dull; continent, $7.55; America, $7.80; compound, 5¾a6c.

PORK—Quiet, steady.

BUTTER—Firmer, fair demand; state dairy, 12a17c.; do. creamery, 14½a17½c.; Pennsylvania, do., 14½a17½c.; western dairy, 10a13c.; do. creamery, 13a17½c.; do., factory, 9a12c.; elgins, 17½c.; imitation creamery, 11a14½c.

CHEESE—Moderate demand, easier.

EGGS—Fair demand, firmer; state and Pennsylvania, 12a14c.; western fresh, 13c.; do., per case, $2a3.

Philadelphia Tallow Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Tallow was dull at former rates. Prices were: Prime city in hogsheads, 4⅝c.; prime country, in barrels, 4½c.; do. dark in barrels, 4¼c.; cakes 5c.; grease, 4c.

PREVENTION is better than cure, and you may prevent that tired feeling by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will keep you blood pure and free from acid taint and germs of disease.

HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c. **

The Democratic Vocation.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Dodging state nominations is the chief business of Pennsylvania Democrats now.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Matthews Bros. **

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Maloney Oil and Manufacturing Company

Have removed their office to their Warerooms,

NUMBERS

141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151

MERIDIAN ST.

TELEPHONE NUMBER, 3682.

Eureka Laundry Co.

Cor. Linden St. and Adams Ave.
COURT HOUSE SQUARE.

All kinds of Laundry work guaranteed the best.

Lost Manhood and vigor quickly restored. Varicocele, nightly emissions, atrophy, etc., surely cured by INDAPO, the great Hindoo Remedy. With written guarantee to cure. Sold by MATTHEWS BROS., Druggists, Scranton, Pa.

WEAK MEN YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE Great English Remedy, Gray's Specific Medicine IF YOU SUFFER from Nervous Debility, Weakness of Body and Mind, Spermatorrhea, and Impotency, and all diseases that arise from over-indulgence and self-abuse, as Loss of Memory and Power, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and an early grave, write for a pamphlet.

Address GRAY MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $ per package, or six packages for $5, or sent by mail on receipt of money, and with every $5.00 order WE GUARANTEE a cure or money refunded.

On account of counterfeits we have adopted the Yellow Wrapper, the only genuine. Sold in Scranton by Matthews Bros.

BICYCLE RACES AT THE Scranton Driving Park JULY 4th

Application for privileges should be made to H. B. CHASE, 312 Lackawanna avenue.

S. A. KING, of Binghamton, has been engaged to take charge of the Score Card.

Spring Ginghams.

We have placed on sale our line of Ginghams for the coming spring and summer. Finer Goods, More Tasteful Colorings and Lower Prices than ever before, are what will recommend them to our patrons.

GLOBE WAREHOUSE, PITTSTON, PA.

E. Robinson's Sons' LAGER BEER BREWERY

Manufacturers of the Celebrated PILSENER LAGER BEER

CAPACITY 100,000 Bbls. Per Annum.

MOOSIC POWDER CO.

Rooms 1 and 2 Commonwealth Bld'g, SCRANTON, PA.

MINING and BLASTING POWDER

Made at the MOOSIC and RUSHDALE WORKS.

Laflin & Rand Powder Co.'s ORANGE GUN POWDER

Electric Batteries, Fuses for exploding blasts, Safety Fuse and Repauno Chemical Co.'s High Explosives

MT. PLEASANT COAL AT RETAIL

Coal of the best quality for domestic use, and of all sizes, delivered in any part of the city at lowest price.

Orders left at my office.

NO. 118, WYOMING AVENUE.

Rear room, first floor, Third National Bank, or sent by mail or telephone to the mine, will receive prompt attention.

Special contracts will be made for the sale and delivery of Buckwheat Coal.

WM. T. SMITH.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

DR. G. EDGAR DEAN has removed to 616 Spruce street, Scranton, Pa. (Just opposite court-house Square.)

DR. A. J. CONNELL, Office 201 Washington avenue, corner Spruce street, over Francke's drug store. Residence, 722 Vine st. Office hours: 10.30 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 and 6.30 to 7.30 p. m. Sunday, 2 to 3 p. m.

DR. W. E. ALLEN, Office cor. Lackawanna and Washington aves.; over Leonard shoe store; office hours, 10 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 4 p. m.; evenings at residence, 512 N. Washington ave.

DR. C. L. FREY, Practice limited to Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat; office, 122 Wyoming ave. Residence, 529 Vine street.

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TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1894.

Trains leave Scranton for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, etc., at 8.20, 9.15, 11.30 a. m., 12.50, 2.00, 3.50, 5.00, 7.25, 11.05 p. m. Sundays, 9.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.15, 7.10 p. m.

For Atlantic City, 8.20 a. m.

For New York, Newark and Elizabeth, 8.20 (express) a. m., 12.50 (express with Buffet parlor car), 3.50 (express) p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m.

FOR MAUCH CHUNK, ALLENTOWN, BETHLEHEM, EASTON and PHILADELPHIA, 8.20 a. m., 12.50, 3.50, 5.00 (except Philadelphia) p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m.

For LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, etc., at 8.20 a. m., 12.50 p. m.

For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Allentown, 8.20 a. m., 12.50, 5.00, p.m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m.

For Pottsville, 8.20 a. m., 12.50 p. m.

Returning, leave New York, foot of Liberty street, North river, at 9.10 (express) a. m., 1.10, 1.30, 4.30 (express with Buffet parlor car) p. m. Sunday, 4.30 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, Reading Terminal, 9.00 a. m., 2.00 and 4.30 p. m. Sunday, 6.27 a. m.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON RAILROAD.

Commencing May 29, 1894, trains will run as follows: Trains leave Bridge Street Station, Scranton, for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, etc., 8.00, 9.07, 9.57, 10.42 a. m., 12.10, 1.25, 2.38, 4.16, 5.15, 6.15, 9.13 and 11.35 p. m.

For New York and Philadelphia, 8.00 a. m., 12.10, 1.25, 2.38, 4.16 and 11.30 p. m.

For Honesdale (from Delaware, Lackawanna and western depot), 7.00, 8.30, 10.10 a.m., 12.00 m., 2.17, 5.10 p. m.

For Carbondale and intermediate stations, 5.40, 7.00, 8.30, 10.10 a. m., 12.00 m., 2.17, 3.25, 5.10, 6.27 and 9.35 p. m.; from Bridge Street Depot, 2.05 a. m., 2.17 and 11.35 p. m.

Fast express to Albany, Saratoga, the Adirondack Mountains, Boston and New England points, 5.40 a. m., arriving at Albany 12.45, Saratoga 2.30 p. m., and leaving Scranton at 3 p. m., arriving at Albany at 8.50 p. m., Saratoga, 12.55 a. m., and Boston, 7.00 a. m.

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