OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN

Concluded from page 1.

Scranton, and we cordially endorse the action of our county convention in placing him in nomination to succeed himself in the next congress. The people of Lackawanna, we are sure, will rally around his candidacy this year as never before.

Fouth—We step aside from purely political discussion to pay our tribute of respect and admiration to the sterling worth, the unswerving honesty, the judicial acumen and marked ability of the president of our court, the Hon. R. W. Archbald. Although in politics a Republican, in the administration of the law he has never shown the least trace of partisanship. He has filled his great office in a way to merit the approbation of all of his fellow citizens, and we call upon them in the interest of a vigorous and pure judiciary, regardless of party ties, to assist in reelecting him to the bench he so conspicuously honors and adorns.

Fifth—Our county nominees—the clean-hearted, honest and able Clemens, who has battled for the party in so many campaigns, Pryor and Thomas, faithful officials, true servants of the people; Davis, a conspicuously upright and leading citizen of the West Side, a friend of every man and every man's friend; the genial hearted Heister, of the South Side; Jones, the brilliant and aggressive lawyer; the old soldier and veteran, Hopkins; Matthews, the respected and esteemed farmer—our senatorial candidate, Captain J. C. Vaughan, the man of the people and from the people, who will be true to the people. The legislative nominees—the earnest and able Farr, the true and tried Connell, the enterprising and wide awake Grover and the young, bright and ambitious O'Malley—we endorse them, one and all, and we pledge to them our best efforts to secure their triumphant election and the maintenance of Republican supremacy in Lackawanna.

ORATOR ORLADY INTRODUCED.

After the assemblage had quieted down again Mr. Kingsbury said he regretted to announce that Linn Hartranft had found it impossible to be present. He then introduced Hon. George B. Orlady as the first speaker of the evening. He described him as one of the best-known and best-informed orators in the state. As Mr. Orlady advanced to the speakers table he was greeted by hearty applause. In part he spoke as follows:

I am not an office-seeker, but I am a Republican, and stand before you as such tonight for two particular reasons—I want to give reasons for my faith in the principles of Republicanism and to see what you voters of Lackawanna county look like. If the normal vote of this county depends upon the personality of its Republicans, I am satisfied that expectations will be more than realized.

Before confining my remarks to state or national topics I want to remind you of the support you are bound to give county nominations. There has been a heap of political sickness and disordered organic trouble at Washington during the last year and many Republican political surgeons are demanded to set things right. Scranton must do her share by sending Scranton to the scene of sickness. Of your judicial nominee, Judge R. W. Archbald, I feel I am safe in saying that his opinions compare favorably with those of the supreme bench and no abler man could have been selected. These are the two chief officers you are asked to elect, but even with their capability the balance of your local ticket presents a favorable comparison. Be true to your principles and vote for and elect them.

ISSUES ARE CLEAN CUT.

Never in the history of state politics have the issues at stake been so clean-cut and defined as now; never has the state ticket from a geographical and personal standpoint been so happily blended; you have candidates of all ages, from all section of the state, and they are men who have sprung from various walks of life, the farmer, the business man, the soldier and he of the professional world. From all these conditions it does not seem possible that fault can be found with the Republican ticket on general principles alone.

In 1890 the same issues were hurled by the Democracy through magazine and press to every compass point. History repeated itself and the great people were found ready for a change. Alas! The house, the senate, the executive, all Democratic, were elected, and they proceeded to carry out the party's pledges. Then it happened that a new disease called "lack of confidence" appeared. Mills closed down, banks closed up, labor rested or starved. It is all before us and no voter need depend on history. They have facts, and witnessed the "before and after" effect of Grover Clevelandism.

The Democratic claim was to fix up the bad ends of Republicanism; did they do it? I'm not here to say that the Republican party has not made mistakes; even if the Democrats were correct in so maintaining it is all the more to the ignominity of that same party that it did not with its great majority remedy the evils. They are not to be tracted with power.

WHERE HE MIGHT BE A DEMOCRAT.

I am liberal enough to admit that were I a Missourian or an Alabamian I might possibly be a Democrat, but how any Pennsylvanian can take up any platform of the Democratic party since 1856 and indorse it is away beyond my feeble power of comprehension. What can they do or stand on when such able Democratic leaders as Hill, Gorman and others say the Democratic principles are not Democratic, not a tariff reduction, not protective? It's hard to see where they are at. Hill's slogan, "I am a Democrat" will not in its touching simplicity be accepted in Pennsylvania where we pay $5,000,000 each year for education. It is not on the present that the Democratic party is willing to stand or fall; it must be the past, of which we are not afraid; the Democrats are anxious to forget it and we can afford to burn our bridges. Yet it is in a measure on the present and to a great extent on the future that today's issues rest.

I am in favor of the broad and charitable legislation or government principles and system of finance which makes labor active and healthy, brings about my neighbors' thrift as well as my own, and improves all industry. Such principles are Republican principles, and not a picayune policy which may be likened to sending flannels to China when missionary work can be well done at home.

WHAT WE HAVE PASSED THROUGH.

We have passed through a period of financial depression and chaos, featured by suffering, yes starving, people; the gaunt wolf has not only been at the door, but has crouched with lolling tongue on the very table. And during all this time the Democrats were tinkering; seeking away to relieve matters, forsooth. Did you notice the accompanying interest of England and Canada? What great interest was theirs? McKinley had thrown out a life line and ships flying the flag of reciprocity lay huddled along our shores literally waiting for ports of entry to be opened to them. The party in power did nothing to alleviate the condition of things with necessary majorities and executive at its command.

In this country the workingman, the artisan and the less endowed of worldly goods aspire. It is a condition resultant from the republic's principles. In this this connection no bowls of bloated plutocracy can be thrown at the personality of the men selected by the Republican party to carry its banner in this state. Not one of the candidates selected was born with a silver spoon in his mouth or is even a college-bred man. Even the farm on which General Hastings was born was only noted for its crop of golden rod and slate pencils and as the general's birthplace.

SOME LABOR EVIDENCE.

Do you know the difference between capital and labor and what relation each bears to political principles? Labor strikes, capital don't; a dollar is an inanimate thing, labor must live. Favorable conditions surrounded each in 1890 and 1891 when the strikers were the best paid in the world and enjoyed comforts unknown in other countries. Their average wages were more than the average salaries of the lawyer or preacher. This year we had armies of misguided trade soldiering in ten states. Various reasons are advanced by the party in power for such disgrace and it all makes a patchwork of Dolly Varden policy, which has never been of the same mind for more than two years. However, the Democratic party were united in attributing the labor troubles to one cause for which the Republican party is said to be responsible—the tariff. Think of that position assumed by a party which has shouted about the tariff from a half-dozen different standpoints. They were first for revenue only, then for high tariff, then for no tariff. Some tried to slide under the wings of half-hearted protection, but all disapproved of Republicanism.

Now, right here I want to give you a Republican argument from a Democratic standpoint, but shall go back a long period of time only because the argument was born in our state. In 1824 the State Democratic convention drafted exhaustive resolutions instructing its state and national representatives to establish a tariff for the protection of home industries.

FREE TRADE A BUNCO.

Free trade amounts to saying that you have a right to buy as cheap as you can and pay in any coin that is satisfactory to the seller. Such an argument is of a bunco-pawnbroker stamp, but exemplifies the principle. It means that the fortunate of this country shall thrive on the sweater system labor here, and pauper labor from the other side. If the Wilson bill had passed in its original form do you believe that more than even a few mills in our state would be running today? All the senators wanted a finger in making that pie; one even wanted collars and cuffs fully protected because he owned a collar and cuff factory in Troy. The president became tired of such cata-mawling, pulled his little sand-bag, gave the bill a rap and devoted the major share of his administration to crossroads post offices.

Mr. Orlady devoted considerable attention at this point to a comparison between Pennsylvania and fourteen Southern states regarding the respective values of commercial plants, amount of wages paid, etc. He compared the reciprocal policy which had cemented many nations into commercial relations with this country and the firm policy which had made Chili, Germany and England respect the United States, with the policy which pulled down the stars and stripes in Hawaii and advanced the cause of a dusky monarchy. Mr. Orlady continued:

There are those of the Prohibition, Populist and Labor parties who will get lots of fun and nothing else out of the coming campaign. They may be compared to the insane man who spent his time astride a wooden horse. He could lash it and abuse it, but it never kicked or worried. He liked his occupation, but made no time.

FACTS ARE SUFFICIENT.

It is not necessary to depend on theory to appreciate the political situation; facts and results exist on every hand. The country has progressed under Republican rule and the results are apparent; the country has retrograded on the party that cannot legislate and the results are apparent. When Mr. Wilson held the reins over the bill which bears his name not even the party in committee or individually knew what it all meant, nor is it apparent yet. The bill was presented, passed, and repudiated by the president and leaders, passed again, and finally thrust upon the people by its deluded representatives who were whipped into line. Now they are all trying to study the bill for the purpose of explaining what they have done.

The two paths are before you, voters; choose the right one.

ADDRESS BY MR. GROW.

Mr. Kingsbury introduced Galusha A. Grow, candidate for congress-at-man, who was given a splendid reception. Mr. Grow, in his introductory remarks, said he wished to take the present opportunity and thank the voters of Scranton for their flattering testimonial of last winter. He then said:

There are three principles of Democracy, labor, secession and free trade, with which the Republican party has had to contend. The first two have been settled and have gone to the sleep which knows no waking, the last will find a lasting sepulchre when you are next called upon to pass your verdict upon the acts of the government for the last year. Under the Republican administration wages were greater in 1892 than ever before except in time of war, goods were cheap and industries were thriving. The people did not let well enough alone, but sowed a wind and reaped a whirlwind.

The great tribunal of American people know the effect and are to determine the cause and remedy it for the future.

For the sake of illustration, which is its own argument, let us consider some facts and figures. From 1880 to 1890 investments doubled; $950,000,000 were paid in wages in 1879, $2,250,000,000 were paid in wages in 1889. Reliable statistics show that all that was good continued until 1893 and added to the glory and wealth of the country. Mortgages decreased during the twelve years prior to 1893 and in material trade and commerce there was development. The value of exports over imports in 1885 were $164,000,000; the gross exports of 1890 over 1880 equalled a value of $1,140,000,000.

A CHILD OF PERFIDY.

The president disowned the Wilson bill as a child of perfidy and dishonor, and it became a law on its own inerta and occupies the position of the tariff under which the country prospered. The only Democrat who voted against it has within a week been selected as the standard-bearer of Democracy in the Empire state of the union! With the other party's perfidy and dishonor I have nothing to do, but as an American citizen I utter my protest against national perfidy and dishonor.

What has the Democratic party done since the days of Jefferson, eighty years ago, and the days of Jackson, sixty years ago? It has developep two saints previous to the last saint, which is the baby saint of the three, one who enshrouds himself in a wisdom and a position assumed above his party. What is Republicanism? It is the party of facts, results, a glorious past and the party you and your fathers made. It is the party which made the noblest and grandest record known to the history of any country. An oil king who awoke one morning to find himself enormously rich sent his daughter to a Buffalo school. He asked a teacher why the girl was not at the head of her class. The teacher attributed it to lack of capacity. "Well, why don't you buy her the capacity!" exclaimed the ignorant but well meaning parent. This applies to the Democrats, who must buy a capacity. They cannot run the machine on the capacities of Jefferson and Jackson.

Jones, Breckinridge and Wilson in the order named, from the states of Arkansas and West Virginia, were the men who drafted the Wilson bill. These two southern states in industry, wages and commercial investments do not equal the wealth of three average counties of Pennsylvania.

RECORD OF DEMOCRATS.

From 1861 to 1893 not one bill of significance was framed or passed as a product of the Democratic party. It has shattered the nation's reciprocal bond of honor with sixteen nations; in the Hawaiian affair it has repudiated Webster, who said the republic should succor people struggling for liberty; it has stricken 20,000 names from the pension roll with the same spirit that it would drive a dagger to the heart of the republic. These facts are enough to show you that you should hurl from power the party which is represented by a president who occupies his position through his hatred for a political rival. This same president sent the unheard-of mandate into the nation's legislative halls that he would concur with them if they passed the Wilson bill to his liking, but who dared not veto the measure of perfidy and dishonor.

This same party generously reduced the duty on such essentials of life as decorated china, plate glass, chenille goods, lace curtains, carpets, etc., and at the same time made wool free and reduced the duty on hay and potatoes. What kind of figuring is this for the good of the people—the wage-earner or anybody else?

Protective duty was not made for manufactures, but to prevent a reduction in the scale of workmen's wages and to render homes comfortable and happy. Strike off this protective duty and it means that your labor ceases to be employed or be compelled to work for wages paid in countries competing against us. Protection is intended to protect American labor and to keep American wages. Let us suppose that we make an article in this country at a cost of 15 cents and the same article is produced in a competing country at a cost of 10 cents. If you put on a protective duty of 3 cents they can yet undersell home labor. That 3 cents is for revenue and unless your put on a duty of 5 cents on that particular article you have no protection whatever.

WHAT PROTECTION IS.

Protection is for the benefit of labor and it must be computed according to the cost of production of the article. If you know how much it costs to produce the article in other countries you know how to meet it in making your protection tariff but to do it wisely and well it is necessary that practical knowledge of the manufacture should be brought to bear. The difference between the cost of production in this country and the cost in other countries is the protective duty. Home labor should supply home markets but you can settle the principle but the details cannot be settled by a mass meeting, they must be decided in Congress. The success of that view of the matter must however be decided in the Ballot box.

After an onslaught on the Protective Democrat the speaker went on:

But so far as their influence is concerned you might as well send a wooden man to congress as they simply vote to the dictation of Speaker Crisp. If you want protection, vote for the man who favors the protective tariff: if you want free trade vote for an out-spoken free trader, but if you want your industries protected vote for the man who heartily supports the party that is in favor of protection.

The Lousiana men looked upon sugar as an industry similar to all other industries, and after the betrayal and dishonest act by which neither duty was imposed nor bounty given Republicans were nominated in three congressional districts. Maine also was heard from and the Democrats were disappearing and in New York Senator Hill was riding for a fall.

These Democrats tell you that they have the best interests of America at heart, but it depends in which way a man views these interests. In Massachusetts the ideas of cheap labor and the old ideas of slave plantations are in the minds of the men who come to Washington, but you took those ideas out of the south on the battlefield, and, as in the days when it was a solid north against a solid south, it cannot avail them politically and they will be compelled to quit it.

SAY IT IS UNNECESSARY.

Democrats urge that the tariff tax is an unnecessary burden on the people and taxing one class of people for the benefit of the other, but the fallacy of the argument was seen when by imposing a duty on an article it made cheaper for the consumer and was of greater benefit to the producer.

Where would Scranton be but for the protective tariff? I recollect it a little place of 1,400 population and now it is a thriving busy city of 100,000 and without the protective duty probably Scranton would yet be the old township of Providence with the wolves howling as in the years ago.

Mr. Grow then made an eloquent peroration, in which he denounced the party which made it necessary for an honest man to beg his daily toil to earn his daily bread.

After the meeting a reception was held at the Central Republican Club rooms.

A Modern Penelope.

By the kitchen hearth was an American sewing machine, and from this—after coffee and healths in flowing resinate—we passed to a weaving loom, such as Penelope might have wrought in against the day of her wedding with Odysseus. Here one of the girls tried to teach me to run the bobbin back and forth, a thread at a time, and keep the treadle going with my feet. It proved to be by no means so simple as it looked, and I made awkward work of it. They showed us a skein of the pure raw yellow silk, like spun gold, and also a bolt of the most fascinating silk cloth, so delicate and fine in texture that one could see through it, but so firm as to endure for years and with the natural yellow color of the silk.

Much as we coveted the lovely fabrics we did not dare suggest a purchase, for Kyr Argites was lord of many acres and the village head; all his neighbors looked up to him; his daughters could weave, but to sell—impossible. It was like a dream to see the new Penelope weaving her robe, and we had fain lingered in this charmingly unique household, but at length the deluge moderated a little, and for all their kind entreaties to spend the night, that they might show us how they amused themselves and dance for us, we took our lingering leave. It was a rich experience, this peep into the home life of those simple, sturdy Laconians, and one which the tourist very seldom enjoys.—Oporto Cor. Omaha Bee.

Telltale Promptness.

The other day Johnny was playing in the yard with some of his little schoolmates, when his mother called him. When Johnny made no answer one of his young friends asked him if he hadn't heard his mother call.

"Of course I did," replied the little philosopher.

"Then why didn't you reply?"

"Because," responded Johnny, "if I'd answered the first time ma would have been sure I was up to some mischief, and then she'd have come out and spoiled our fun."—New York Evening Sun.

An Unaccommodating Woman.

Mrs. De Gabb—I don't like that new neighbor next door.

Little Johnny—Neither do I. She's just too mean for anything. She treated me orful mean.

Mrs. De Gabb—She did, did she? I'll show her! What did she do to my little angel?

Little Johnny—We was playin circus up stairs, an w'en I asked her to open one of her windows, so I could walk a tight rope from our house to hers, she wouldn't do it. —Good News.

Mr. Darwin, a few years before his death, made the nonscientific world familiar with the work of worms in passing earth through their bodies and with the wonderful results effected by them in a comparatively short space of time.

Holes

in your lungs are the Homes of Consumption Germs. The diseased spots are wiped out with new tissue made by

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the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, and hypophosphites. This acts immediately upon the Lungs and makes new tissue there. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

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Enemies and Friends of the Farmer.

Fortunately nature has provided certain enemies that destroy the tobacco worms. There is a kind of fly, very small, which punches holes in the bodies of the caterpillars, and lays its eggs in them. Little worms are hatched from their eggs and feed upon the caterpillars, finally spinning minute cocoons.

Sometimes as many as a hundred of these cocoons are found attached to a single caterpillar. Planters who know what they are about never kill the caterpillars which they find infested with these parasites, but leave them to spread the trouble among their kind. It is a curious fact that the fly parasites have other parasites that feed upon themselves, laying their eggs in the cocoons. Flocks of young turkeys are often let loose in the tobacco field in order that they may eat the caterpillars, and the planters pay their laborers so much for every moth they kill by striking them with pieces of shingle as they are hovering over the flowers in the twilight, which is their time for going abroad. Hornets and wasps also eat the caterpillars and so are friends of the farmers.—Washington Star.

A Fox Story.

We are accustomed to lavishing a great deal of sympathy on the fox that is chased over hill and dale, through wood and meadow, by packs of hounds and red coated huntsmen, and men have been known to state their opinion that this is a very hard world because the fox gets chased all about, but never has much sport in the hunting line himself, which is a very mistaken notion. If any creature gets sport out of life it is no less a being than Master Reynard himself, who terrorizes Brer Rabbit, is an inveterate wild and tame goose chaser and who as a hunter of mice is unsurpassed.

One fox that I was reading about a short time since retired early from the hunt in which it was intended he should be victim, and to escape the hounds took refuge in a magpie's nest, while he whiled away the hours of the afternoon eating up the magpies as they returned home in very finished style.—Harper's Young People.

When my little girl was one month old, she had a scab form on her face. It kept spreading until she was completely covered from head to foot. Then she had boils. She had forty on her head at one time, and more on her body. When six months old she did not weigh seven pounds, a pound and a half less than at birth. Then her skin started to dry up and got so bad she could not shut her eyes to sleep, but lay with them half open. About this time, I started using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and *in one month she was completely cured.* The doctor and drug bills were over *one hundred dollars*, the CUTICURA bill was not more than *five dollars*. My child is now strong, healthy, and large as any child of her age (see photo.), and it is all owing to CUTICURA. Yours with a Mother's Blessing,

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FRANK T. OKELL, Attorney at Law. Room 5, Coal Exchange, Scranton, Pa.

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SAMUEL W. EDGAR, Attorney at Law. Office, 317 Spruce st., Scranton, Pa.

L. A. WATRES, Attorney at Law, 423 Lackawanna ave., Scranton, Pa.

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Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.

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, 11.03 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), 3.30 (express) p. m. Sunday, 2.13 p. m.

For MAUCH CHUNK, ALLENTOWN, BETHLEHEM, EASTON and PHILADELPHIA, 8.20 a. m., 12.50, 3.30, 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.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

MAY 13, 1894.

Train leaves Scranton for Philadelphia and New York via D. & H. R. R. at 7.45 a.m., 12.05, 2.38 and 11.38 p. m via D., L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a. m., and 1.30 p. m.

Leave Scranton for Pittston and Wilkes-Barre via D., L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a. m., 1.30, 3.50, 6.07, 8.40 p. m.

Leave Scranton for White Haven, Hazleton, Pottsville and all points on the Beaver Meadow and Pottsville branches, via E. & W. V., 6.40 a.m., via D. & H. R. R. at 7.45 a.m., 12.05, 2.38, 4.00 p.m., via D., L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a.m., 1.30, 3.50 p.m.

Leave Scranton for Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg and all intermediate points via D. & H. R. R. 7.45 a.m., 12.05, 2.38, 11.38 p.m., via D., L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a. m., 1.30 p.m.

Leave Scranton for Tunkhannock, Towanda, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva and all intermediate points via D. & H. R. R., 8.45 a.m., 12.05 and 11.38 p. m., via D. L. & W. R. R., 8.08 a.m., 1.30 p. m.

Leave Scranton for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago and all points west via D. & H. R. R., 8.45 a.m., 12.05, 9.15, 11.38 p. m., via D. L. & W. R. R. and Pittston Junction, 8.08 a.m., 1.30, 3.50 p. m., via E. & W. R. R., 3.41 p. m.

For Elmira and the west via Sayamore, via D. & H. R. R. 8.45 a.m., 12.05, 6.05 p. m., via D., L. & W. R. R., 8.08 a.m., 1.30 and 6.07 p. m.

Pullman parlor and sleeping or L. V. chair cars on all trains between L. & B. Junction or Wilkes-Barre and New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.

ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt.
CHAS. S. LEE, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Phila., Pa.
A. W. NONNEMACHER, Ass't Gen. Pass. Ag't, South Bethlehem, Pa.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Trains leave Scranton as follows: Express for New York and all points East, 1.40, 2.50, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a. m.; 12.55 and 3.50 p. m.

Express for Easton, Trenton, Philadelphia and the South, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a. m.; 12.55 and 3.50 p. m.

Washington and way stations, 3.55 p. m.

Tobyhanna accommodation, 6.10 p. m.

Express for Binghamton, Oswego, Elmira, Corning, Bath, Dansville, Mount Morris and Buffalo, 12.10, 2.15 a. m. and 1.24 p. m., making close connections at Buffalo to all points in the West, Northwest and Southwest.

Bath accommodation, 9 a. m.

Binghamton and way stations, 12.37 p. m.

Nicholson accommodation, at 4 p. m. and 6.10 p. m.

Binghamton and Elmira Express, 6.05 p. m.

Express for Cortland, Syracuse, Oswego, Utica and Richfield Springs, 2.15 a. m. and 1.24 p. m.

Ithaca, 2.15 and Bath 9 a. m. and 1.24 p. m.

For Northumberland, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth, Bloomsburg and Danville, making close connections at Northumberland for Williamsport, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington and the South.

Northumberland and intermediate stations, 6.00, 9.55 a. m. and 1.30 and 6.07 p. m.

Nanticoke and intermediate stations, 8.08 and 11.20 a. m. Plymouth and intermediate stations, 3.50 and 8.52 p. m.

Pullman parlor and sleeping coaches on all express trains.

For detailed information, pocket time tables, etc., apply to M. L. Smith, city ticket office, 328 Lackawanna avenue, or depot ticket office.

"The D. L. & W."

DELAWARE AND HUDSON RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, July 30, all trains will arrive and depart from the new Lackawanna avenue station as follows:

Trains will leave Scranton station for Carbondale and intermediate points at 2.20, 5.45, 7.00, 8.25 and 10.10 a.m., 12.00, 2.20, 3.55, 5.15, 6.15, 7.25, 9.10 and 11.20 p.m.

For Farview, Waymart and Honesdale at 7.00, 8.25 and 10.10 a.m., 12.00, 2.20 and 5.15 p.m.

For Albany, Saratoga, the Adirondacks and Montreal at 5.45 a.m. and 2.20 p.m.

For Wilkes-Barre and intermediate points at 7.45, 8.45, 9.38 and 10.45 a.m., 12.05, 1.20, 2.38, 4.00, 5.10, 6.05, 9.15 and 11.38 p.m.

Trains will arrive at Scranton Station from Carbondale and intermediate points at 7.40, 8.40, 9.34 and 10.40 a.m., 12.00, 1.17, 2.34, 3.40, 4.54, 5.55, 7.45, 9.11 and 11.33 p.m.

From Honesdale, Waymart and Farview at 9.34 a.m., 12.00, 1.17, 3.40, 5.55 and 7.45 p.m.

From Montreal, Saratoga, Albany, etc., at 8.34 and 11.33 p.m.

From Wilkes-Barre and intermediate points at 2.15, 8.04, 10.05 and 11.55 a.m., 1.16, 2.14, 3.30, 5.10, 6.08, 7.29, 9.03 and 11.16 p.m.

NEW YORK ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY

SCRANTON DIVISION.
In Effect June 24th, 1894.

North Bound.					South Bound.		
205 Local Pass	203 N Y Day Exp	201 Local Pass	Stations (Trains Daily, Except Sunday.)		202 Local Pass	204 Ont'o Day Ex	206 Local Pass
....	P M 7 25	....	Arrive	Leave	A M	7 40	....
....	7 10	....	N. Y. Franklin St.		....	7 55	....
....	7 00	....	West 42nd street		....	8 10	....
....	....	....	Weehawken		....	....	....
P M	P M		Arrive	Leave	A M	P M	M
8 20	1 15	....	Hancock Junction		6 00	2 46	....
8 10	1 09	....	Hancock		6 05	2 11	....
7 58	12 56	....	Starlight		6 18	2 22	....
7 51	12 46	....	Preston Park		6 25	2 31	....
7 45	12 40	A M	Como		6 32	2 41	P M
7 38	12 25	10 10	Poyntelle		6 40	2 50	4 50
7 33	12 18	10 04	Belmont		6 45	2 58	4 55
7 29	12 03	9 52	Pleasant Mt.		6 55	3 06	5 00
7 19	12 52	9 48	Uniondale		16 58	3 09	5 08
7 08	11 49	9 38	Forest City		7 10	3 19