[Concluded from Page 1.]

ward, Bar Harbor, Me.; Thomas M. Waller, New London, Conn.; Daniel W. Lawler, Minnesota; John D. Benton, North Dakota, and the following gentlemen all of Baltimore: S. Davies Warfield, Douglass H. Thomas, Randolph Barton, Andrew D. Jones, J. Mc-Kenny White, Robert C. Davidson, Alexander Y. Dolfield, Meyer Stein, Robert Ramsay, Thos. H. Downing.

At 7.45 o'clock the garden was filling up. The gallery, for admission to which no tickets were required, was crowded and no more persons were admitted there. The holders of seats in the boxes and the reserved chairs were more slow in gathering, but fully one-half the seats were occupied at the above hour. and there was a constant influx at all

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

As persons prominent in political and business life came in and were recognied by the assemblage the spectators manifested their enthusiasm with cheers and other forms of applause.

The audience was far more enthusiastic than that which greeted Mr. Bryan last week. The slightest occurrence out of the ordinary set them to cheering. A vigorous band helped matters along and the numerous patriotic airs rendered by it were received with loud

and long continued applause.

Eighty-three hundred chairs had been placed in the arena of the great auditorium. This arrangement swell-ed the seating capacity of the build-ing to about 18,000.

At 8.25 when Mr. Cockran came in, every seat was occupied. With Mr. Cockran were General Lloyd Brice, Hon. Perry Belmont, ex-Mayor Cooper, Horace White, John C. Tomlinson, John Creary and Mrs. Brice.

The party was escorted by Major Byrne, Mr. Cockran was received with prolonged cheers.

Major Byrne immediately advanced to

Mr. Belmont advanced slowly to the front of the platform and when the applause which greeted him ceased began his speech in a slow and deliberate manner. He was in good voice and his every word was audible in all parts of

The vast auditorium was immediately in an uproar and the ovation of the night was tendered the ex-congress-

and cheered themselves hoarse, at the same time waving the small American flags vigorously. It was a beautiful and inspiring scene and one long to be remembered by those who witnessed it. measure the New York Banks' Glee club began to sing the "Star-Spangled Ban-

ner." The audience joined in and helped out with the chorus. Mr. Cockran at length secured order and plunged at once into his subjecthis reply to Mr. Bryan's speech. He held his audience from the first, speaking in his clear, resonant voice, which reached every one of his auditors. Mr.

MR. COCKRAN'S REMARKS.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, fellow Democrats (applause.)

With the inspiring strains of the national song still ringing in our ears, who doubts the issue of this campaign.

Where the strain of the national song still ringing in our ears, who doubts the issue of this campaign.

The there has been well and plause. For my part I am willing to state here that if Mr. Bryan could show me that by any means threatening the integrity of money has properly, maintaining morality restricts. (Applause). That issue has been well stated by our presiding officer. Strip-ped, as he says, of all verbal disguise. it is an issue of common honesty applause). An issue between the honest discharge and dishonest repudia-tion of public and private obligations. It is a question as to whether the pow-ers of this government shall be used to protect honest industry or to tempt the citzens to dishonesty. On this ques-tion honest men cannot differ. (Applause). It is one of the morals and of justice. It involves the existence of social order. It is the contest for civilization itself. If it be disheartening to Democrats and to lovers of free institutions to find an issue of this charac ter projected into a presidential cam-paign this meeting furnishes us with an inspiring truth of how that issue wil be met by the people. (Applause).

A Democratic congress may renounce the Democratic faith but the Demo-eracy is faithful to Democratic prin-

ciples. (Applause).

Democratic leaders may betray a convention to the Populists but they cannot seduce the footsteps of Demovoters from the pathway or honor and of justice. (Applause). A can-didate bearing the mandate of a Democratic convention may in this hall open a canvass levelled against the founda-tions of social order and he beholds the Democratic mases confronting him organized for the defence. (Applause). Fellow Democrats, let us not disguise from ourselves the fact that we bear in this contest a serious and grave and solemn burden of duty. We must raise our hands against the nominee of our party and we must do it to preserve the future of that party itself. (Appluse). We must oppose the nominee of the Chicago convention, (a voice, "hurrah!"), and we know full well that the success of our opposition will mean our own exclusive from public life, but we will be consoled and gratified by the reflection that it will prove that the American people cannot be divided into parties on a question of simple morals or of common honesty. (Ap-

DODGING THE ISSUE.

We look in vain through the speech delivered here one week ago to find a true statement of the issue involved in this canvass. (Laughter), Indeed, I believe it is doubtful if the candidate himself quite understands the nature and faith which he professes. (Laugh-ter). I say this not in criticism of his ability, but in justice to his morality. (Laughter). I believe if he himself understood the inevitable consequences of the doctrines which he preache his own hands would be the first to tear down the platform on which he stands. down the platform on which he stands. (Applause). But there was one statement in that speech which was very free from ambiguity, pregnant with hope and confidence to the lovers of order. He professes his unquestioned belief in the honesty of the American masses and he quoted Abraham Lincoln in support of the faith that was in him. Well, I do not believe that the faith of Abraham Lincoln was ever more significantly justified than in the faith of Abraham Lincoln was ever more significantly justified than in the appearance which Mr. Bryan presented upon this platform in the changes that have come over the spirit and the tone of Populistic eloquence since the Chicago convention. We must all remember that lurid rhetoric which glowed as flercely in the western skies as the sunlight which through the past week foretold the torrid heat of the ensuing day, and here upon this platform, we find that same rhetoric as mild, as insipid as the waters of a stagnant pool. He is a candidate who was swept into the nomination by a was swept into the nomination by a wave of popular enthusiasm, awakened by appeals to prejudice and greed. He is a candidate who, on his trip home and in the initial steps of his trip eastward, declared that this was a revolutionary movement, who no sooner

found himself face to face with the American feeling than he realized that this soil is not propitious to revolution. The people of this country will not change the institutions which have stood the tests and experiences of a century, for institutions based upon century, for institutions based upon the fantastic dream of Populist agita-tors—that the American nation will never consent to substitute for the re-public of Washington, of Jefferson and of Jackson, the republic of an Altgeld, a Tillman or a Bryan, (Applause).

POWER OF PUBLIC OPINION.

The power of public opinion, which caused the vivid oratory of the Chicago platform to burn low and soft as the moonlight outside of this platform, which has already shown its power to control Populistic eloquence, will show control Populistic eloquence, will the full extent of its wisdom, will give Abraham Lircoln's prophecies their triumphant vindication when it crushes he seed of Populistic socialism next

November. (Cheers).

Now my friends I have said there was one statement of great significance in Mr. Bryan's speech. There is another portion of it which is singularly free from any obscurity, and that may be comprised within the two initial paragraphs, where he talks logically, congraphs where he talks logically, con-sistently, plainly, the language of revo-lution. Whatever change may have come over his manner as a candidate, however much the vehemence of his eloquence may have been reduced, two things for which he stands remains unaltered. On this platforme he defended the most revolutionary plank of the Chicago convention in speechless vehement, but not less earnest than that in which he supported their adop-tion. On this platform he defended the Mack, jr., Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. poses the existence of an independent tribunal. Yet we have this Populistic convention, because a Populistic meas-ure was condemned as unconstitu-tional proposing not to amend the constitution in the ordinary way prescribed by that instrument itself, but proposing Major Byrne immediately advanced to to pack the court, to reorganize it. (He the front of the platform and when at 8.30 order was restored, he called the self) so that it will pronounce those meeting to order in a brief speech and introduced ex-Congressman Perry Belmont as the presiding officer of the make the courts of law instruments of ume of national wealth. I could not lawlessness, to violate the sacred pact between the states on which the security of this nation rests, to profane the

myself tonight, I can do nothing but examine that one question which Mr. Bryan himself declares to be the over-In an uproar and the ovation of the hight was tendered the ex-congressman.

Men and women stood in their places and cheered themselves hoarse, at the same time waving the small American diags vigorously. It was a beautiful and inspiring scene and one long to be remembered by those who witnessed it.

When the cheering had subsided in a measure the New York Banks' Glee club the same time waving the will find another of a different variety. But I assume that it is fair in riety. But I assume that it is fair in

known to heaven or known on earth, any means revealed to the comprehension of man that wages could be increased I will be ready to support him the time the heel of popular condem-here and now. (Great applause and nation is placed upon the Populist agi-cheers). I do not make this statement tation which undermines the foundathrough any pretense of special affec-tion for the man who works with his tion for the man who works with his hands. Such a pretense made in the heat of a presidential canvass would merely insult and discredit the intelli-gence to which it is addressed. (Ap-plause). Where the rate of wages is high, there must be prosperity. Where the rate of wages is low there must high, there must be prosperity. Where the rate of wages is low there must necessarily be distress. If then Mr. Bryan can show me that by the enforcement of any portion of his programme wages will be increased in this country. I will not only support him, but I will recognize him as the wisest orator that ever opened his mouth on a platform since the beginning of the world. (Laughter). I will be ready to confess that the rhetoric, which I do not now understand, is really the language of inspiration. (Laughter). I would regard his administration of the presidency as the kindling of a great light before the footsteps of man showing him a broad pathway to endless happiness and measureless prosess happiness and measureless pros-perity. But in searching through his perity. speech, in reading through the whole of Populistic literature reams of Populistic literature with which this country has been flooded for four years. I have never yet found one syllable which showed me how a Popu-list expected to increase the rate of wages. (Laughter and great ap-

AS TO WAGES.

Now in order to understand the significance of the remark that wages is the only test of prosperity, we have but to consider for a moment just what is to consider for a moment just what is meant by the term wages. Wages as I suppose everybody understands is that part of the laborer's product which is given to himself in compensation for his toil. If, for instance, I be engaged in the manufacture of chairs, and if I can make five chairs every day worth can make nve chairs every day worth \$20, and the rate of my wages is \$4 a day, what I actually get is one chair out of the five which I make. The other four chairs, the other four-fifths of my product, are devoted to the payment of all the other labor that has been expended in preparing the element out of which the chair was made. To the man who felled the tree in the To the man who felled the tree in the forest, the person who sawed it in the workman who prepared its component parts, and the profit on the article which set all this labor in motion. It is quite plain, however, that I could not take one chair home with me at night and attempt to settle my bills with it, nor the moment I undertook to divide the chair among my creditors that moment it would lose its value, so instead of taking the chair, which I cannot divide, I take its equivalent in money which I can divide, but my wages all the time are fixed by the constitution of my own products. quantity of my own products. (Ap-

olause). If instead of five chairs,I were able to make ten and the rate of my compensa-tion remained the same, I would ob-tain for my wages two chairs or eight dollars a day, but instead of their being four chairs or sixteen dollars available for the payment of other labor there would be eight chairs or 32 and thus the larger the wages the larger my prothe larger the wages the larger my product, the greater the prosperity in the chairmaking industry. (Applause).Now applying the principle to every other department of trade, we can see that the man who works on a tunnel cannot take a part of the tunnel home with him for his wages, the man who paves the street cannot take a part of the highway with him, but each one takes the money equivalent of that part of the product which is the result of his daily toll and the laborer is the man who has the most vital interest in the

Now when we come to find out just how Mr. Bryan expects to increase the wages of labor we find ourselves lost in a maze of contradiction and in a haze of obscure expressions. No man can tell how or where or when the wages of the workingman are to be increased, but any one who examines the scheme can see that the inevitable tendency, the inevitable consequence of a de-basement in the standard of value must be a reduction in the rate of wages— and that is the conspiracy in which the Populists are engaged. (Applause). Now,Mr. Bryan tells us that he wants to cheapen the dollar, that he wants to increase the volume of money. I do not believe that any man whoever lived could quite understand a Populist's notion of what money is.-(Laughter.) further than that he believed it is a desirable thing to get (Laughter) and that he is not very particular about the means by which he can get his hands on it. (Laughter). Nothing is more common in Populist oratory than the statement that the volume of man the statement that the volume of money must be increased for the benefit of the people—which means that part of the people that run and manage to address Populists' meeting. (Laughter). I remember that in one of the speeches which Mr. Bryan delivered on his way east he declared that any man who objected to too much money ought to vote the other ticket. Now, my friends, I will ask you to indulge me for a moment while I state dulge me for a moment while I state to you here the only conception that an honest man can form of money, in order that in discussing this thing here-after we will be able to understand fion. On this platform he defended the Populistic programme of overthrowing the integrity of the supreme court. (Applause). If there be any good which has grown for the benefit of all mankind out of the establishment of our republic, it has been the demonstration identical. They are not. A redundantly of money does not prove any prosection. republic, it has been the demonstration that it is possible by the organization of an independent tribunal to safeguard the rights of every citizen and protect those natural privileges against any invasion from every source, or however powerful might be the antagonizing elements. (Appiause). The very existence of that power he supposes the existence of an independent tribunal. Yet we have this Populistic convention, because a Populistic measure was condemned as unconstitutional proposing not to amend the control of the property are identical. They are not. A redundancy of money does not prove any prosperty are identical. They are not. A redundancy of money does not prove any prosperty. There may be a very large volume of circulating medium and very great poverty. The issue of paper money simply is no more an increase of wealth than the issue by an individual of his promissory note would show an increase of his property. (Appiause). As a matter of fact an increase in the coinage is no proof of an increase in property are identical. They are not. A redundancy of money does not prove any prosperty. There may be a very large volume of circulating medium and very great poverty. The issue of paper money simply is no more an increase of wealth than the issue by an individual of his promissory note would show an increase of his property are identical. They are not. A redundancy of money does not prove any prosperty. There may be a very large volume of circulating medium and very great poverty. The issue of paper money simply is no more an increase of wealth than the issue by an individual of his promissory note would show an increase of his property. (Appulse) are identical. They are i Let us take for instance this watch case. That is worth its bullion value plus the labor that has been expended on it. If, now, I melt that down into a ten dollar gold piece, it is worth noth-ing but the bullion value. Here then buy a watch case with the coin which would be coined out of this unless I added something to it, and the pretense temple erected for its protection by the hands of false priests who, though sworn to defend it, will be appointed to destroy it. (Great applause).

In the time to which I must confine civilization (Applause. The volume of money plays but a small part even in the ordinary transactions of life. It is my estimations of the condition of men not the volume of money but the activity of money that counts. (Applause). If any person wants to see is generally a creditor for a week's shadowing issue of this campaign. I am a little puzzled when I read this speech to decide just what Mr. Bryan himself imagines will be the fruit of a change in the standard of value throughout this country. I do not believe that any man can follow wholly with the speech, because if he dissents from one set of conclusions, he has got to read but a few paragraphs, and he will find another of a different variety. But I assume that it is fair in a discussion of this character, independently of what Mr. Bryan may think himself he stands for, to examine the inevitable economic effects of a debasement of the coinage, of a change in the standard by which existing debts are to be measured in a baser measure of value.

A WEAK POINT.

Now I will imagine that Mr. Bryan himself may believe that in some way or other he is going to benefit the toilers of this country. He says he is, but declines to show us how. (Laughter and applause). For my part I am willing the stand applause), For my part I am willing a manging in the standard of value, and applause). For my part I am willing a manging a creditor for a week's generally a creditor for a week's generally a creditor for a week's gustlest, in the ordinary exchanges in what might be called a generally a creditor for a week's gustlest, in the ordinary exchanges in what might be called a generally a creditor for a week's gustlest, in the ordinary exchanges in what might be called a generally a creditor for a week's gustlest, and proposed this called and pusced. He was dollar works in the ordinary exchanges in what might be called a generally a creditor for a week's gustlest, and the proposed this call business, he has but to take a global this issue has arised. The time has dollar out of his pocket and go into the time has but to take a generally a creditor for a week's gustless, and the work between the scalled and buy some called and buy some reget and go into the same dollar would buy some vegetables. The green ground the same dollar could buy may of progress will be the jeal

been the cause of the hard times through which this country is passing and from which it will not escape until

tion of credit. (Applause). Now, my friends, in the larger transactions of life little or no money is used at all. The comparison of value with money purely a mental operation. BASIS OF TRADE. The basis of sound trade is money, (applause), money which is in-trinsically valuable, money which like the gold coinage of this country the government cannot affect if it tried to.

It is perfectly clear that the purpose of the Populists is to put up the prices of certain commodities. Mr. Bryan's language is that he is going to improv the conditions of the people of this country. Not of all of them, but of the greatest number. Well, now, I don't suppose Mr. Bryan pretends to any miraculous power. I don't suppose he claims he can multiply the number of chairs upon this platform or upon this floor, although he has shown his cap-acity to empty them. (Laughter). It he is going to work any change in th material possessions of some part of the community. Now if he got possession of the government tomorrw he could not create one single thing or value by any exercise of governmental power in the world. If, then Mr. Bryan

going to enrich somebody, the thing which he means to bestow on him he must take from somebody else. Who is to be despoiled and who is to be enriched by the exercise of this new scheme of government. ernment (cry of silver mine owners)? My friends, the silver mine owner will get cheated with the rest. (Laughter). ever the Populist has his way nobody ill be benefitted, not even Mr. Bryan.

(Laughter). We see that he can't enrich one man without impoverishing another. But his financial scheme contemplates an increase in the price of certain com-

modities. (Cry of except gold). TO INCREASE COMMODITIES. Mr. Bryan proposes to increase the rice of commodities. If he means anything, he means that, and I am not quite sure that he means anything. Now, if everything in this world or in this country, including labor, be in-creased in value tomorrow in like pro-portion, not one of us would be affected at all. If that was Mr. Bryan's scheme he would never have a Populist nom-ination to give him importance in the eyes of this community. If that were all he meant he would not be supporting it, and I would not be taking the troubl to oppose it. Therefore it is fair to assume that it is not the lame and imsume that it is not the lame and impotent conclusion which this Populist revolution contemplates. What then is it? It is an increase in the price of commodities and allowing of labor to shift for itself. (Applause.) If the price of commodities be increased and the price of labor be left stationary, why that means a cutting down of the rate of wages. If the value of this Populist scheme then is to be tested, let the laboring men of this country ask Mr. Bryan and his Populist friends a simple, common, every day question, "where do I come in?" ((Laughter.) Mr. Bryan himself has a glimmering idea of where the laborer will come in, or rather of where he will go out. There is one paragraph in his speech which, whether it was the result of an unconscious stumbling into candor or whether it was

makes it more difficult to obtain pos-session of the dollar. They know that employment is less permanent, less of work more probable and re-employ-ment less certain. If that means anyment less certain. It that means any-thing it means that a cheap dollar would give him more employment, more frequent employment, more work and a chance to get re-employment after he was discharged. (Laughter). Well, now, if that means anything in the world to a sane man it means that if the laborer is willing to have his wages cut down he will get more work. If it were true that a reduction in the rate of wages would increase the chance of employment, I would not blame Mr.
Bryan for telling the truth, because
however unpalatable the truth may be,
I conceive it the duty of any man who
attempts to address his fellow citizens never to shirk from a statement of the whole truth, whatever may be the consequence to himself. (Ap-plause). But as matter of fact a plause). But as matter of fact a diminution in the rate of wages does not increase the scope of employment. If this audience has done me the honor to follow me while I explained the principle on which wages are fixed, it must be clear that the more abundant the product, the higher the wages that the Populists tell us, and Mr. Bryan leads the van in saying that it is the creditor that he is after, that the creditor is the person whose debt he wants to cut down, and Mr. Bryan makes an elaborate argument to show that when this system of coinage shall have been completed, his standard of value shall have been changed, then the shall have been changed, then the debtor will have an opinion as to which metal he will pay his debt in, that is to say, he shall be permitted by the law to commit an act of dishonesty. In order that you shall understand just how a change in the standard of values enables men to cheat their customers, you have to consider the functions which money plays in measuring debts.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN OBJECT LESSON. If I had paid \$10 for ten yards of cloth to be delivered to me next week and in the interim, the government should pass a law declaring that hereafter the yard measure should consist of 18 inches and that all existing contracts should be settled in that system of 18 inches and that all existing con-tracts should be settled in that system of measure, I would be cheated out half of the clothes for which I had paid. (Applause). If on the other hand I owed a clothes merchant for ten yards of clothes, which he had de-livered to me and which was payable next week and in the meantime the government would change the stand-ard of value and cut down the unit of coinage one-half, then I would settle that debt in \$5 and the clothes mercoinage one-half, then I would settle that debt in \$5 and the clothes merchant would have been cheated. That is just what this measure proposes to do and the important question that arises to the workman of this country is just who are the creditors and who are the debtors in this land. When any man can show me a laborer that has been paid in advance for a day's work. been paid in advance for a day's work I will show him a laborer who is a debtor, but every laborer that I have is generally a creditor for a week's

property, maintaining morality, resting forever upon the broad basis of Ameri-can patriotism and American intelli-

gence. (Applause.) Mr. Cockran's speech was well re eived. While many of those in the apper gallery deserted their seats long before the speaker had concluded, it was noticed that those in the lower tiers and those in the main auditorium remained attentive throughout the disourse. The audience took advantage of every opportunity to manifest approval of the speaker's sentiments. When particularly telling points in repudiation of Mr. Bryan's speech were nade the cheering from all quarters of the hall was of a tumultuous nature The small American flags provided by the committee were brought into service and waved frantically.

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L OST-BETWEEN MOSES TAYLOR HOSpital and Lake Ariel a black card case,
containing sum of money. Finder will be rewarded by returning to W. S. P., 25 Lackawanna avenue.

HORSES AT AUCTION. WILL HAVE A LOAD OF YOUNG, sound, well broke, draught, driving and business horses at Cusick's Stable, Scranton, August 24, at 1 o'clock p. m. W. B. MOORE.

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A. B. BRIGGS CLEANS PRIVY VAULTS
A. and cess pools; re odor; improved
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A. BRIGGS, Proprietor.
Leave orders 1100 North Main avenue, or
Erckes' drug store, corner Adams and Mulberry. Telephone 4585.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. A LL PARTIES WHO ARE INDEBTED TO the Stephen Gutheinz and Barbara Gutheinz estate are hereby notified to make payments in part or whole within 30 days or accounts will be collected according to law; payments can be made at reisdence, 524 Alder street, from 7 to 8 p. m.: at furniture store, 615 Cedar avenue, any time during day.

C. 81 ORR. Alderman.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THE stockholders of the Seranton Axle Works that the annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, at their factors, on Thursday, Aug. 27, 1889, at 3 p. m. RICHARD R. WEISENFLUE, See'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of The Scranton Forsing Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in the city of Scranton, on Wednesday, August 26, 1896, at 30 clock p. m. E. F. CHAMBERLIN, Secret.ry.

PARTITION NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOSEPHINE J. ROBBINS,
Late of the berough of Throop. Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, deceased.
To the Peirs and Legatees of Said Decedent:
You will take notice hereby that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of
Luckawanna county, a writ of partition has
issued from said court to the shariff of said
county, returnable at the first day of the
September term of said court next ensuing,
and that the inquest will meet for the purpose
of making partition of the real estate of said
decedent, situate in said borough of Throop.
county of Lackawanna, State of Pennsylvania, upon said premises, on Friday, the 4th
'asy of September, A. D. 1896, at 19 o'clock a.
m., at which time and place you can be present if you see proper.
FRANK H. CLEMONS, Sheriff. ent if you see proper.
FRANK H. CLEMONS, Sheriff.
THOS. F. WELLS, Attorney.

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HELP WANTED-MALES.

WANTED — WELL DRESSED MAN, about 30, member of leading church; big opportunity to secure permanent paying position. Address C., Tribune office.

WANTED—AS AGENT IN EVERY SEC-tion to canvass: \$4.00 to \$5.00 a day made ; selis at sight; also a man to sell Staple Goods to dealers; best side line \$75 a month; salary or large commission made; experience unnecessary. Clifton Boap and Manufactur-ing Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED - WELL-KNOWN MAN IN every town to solicit stock subscriptions; a menopoly; big money for agents; no capital required. EDWARD C. FISH & CO., Borden Block, Chicago, III.

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also a girl for waitress and second
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WANTED - WELL EDUCATED LADY member of church for some special work among church members; big pay, short hours. Box 318, city.

WANTED-TWO LADY CANVASSERS to solicit orders. Address M. R., Box 57. WANTED-GERMAN GIRL FOR GEN-eral boasework. Apply 412 Willow St. L ADIES-1 MAKE BIG WAGES DOING pleasant home work, and will gladly send full particulars to all sending 2 cent stamp. MISS M. A. STEBBISS, Lawrence, Mich.

WANTED-LADY AGENTS IN SCRAN-ton to sell and introduce Snyder's cake icing; experienced convener preferred; work permanent and very profitable. Write for particulars at once and get benefit of holiday trade T. B. SNYDER & CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY-TWO ENER-VV getic saleswomen to represent us Guaranteed 85 a day without interferring with other duties. Healthul occupation. Write for particulars, enclosing stamp, Mango Chemical Company, No. 72 John Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED - 5,000 AGENTS FOP RUS sell's authorized "LIVES OF M RIJ LEY AND HOBART;" 500 pages, elegantly illustrated; price only \$1.00; the hest and the cheapest, and outsells all others; 50 per cent to agents and the freight paid. 59 Books now ready; save time by sending 50 cents in stamps for an outfit at once. Address A, D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn. A GENTS WANTED-TO SELL CIGARS

A \$75 per month; salary and expenses paid Address, with two-cent stamp, FIGARO CI GAR CO., Chicago. A GENTS-TO SELL, OUR PRACTICAL glod, silver, nickel and copper electro plasters; prices from \$3 upward; aslary and expenses paid; outfit free. Address, with stamp, MICHIGAN MFG CO., Chicago.

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FOR RENT-FOUR ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping. Call at 321 Madison ave. FOR RENT-HALF OF DOUBLE HOUSE: I' modern improvements; rent reasonable corner of Pins and Blakely streets, Dunmore

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-BLOCK NO. 1606 JACKSON street. Inquire on the premises. FOR SALE—A SILVER-PLATED CONN double bell suphonium, ricely engraved with trombone bell, gold lined; nearly new and cest \$90; will sell at a bargain. Address this week to E. W. GAYLOR, LaRaysville,

FOR SALE OR BENT-SIX-ROOMED COT-Wyoming Camp Ground; partly W. H. HAZLETT, Scranton. FOR SALE-HORSE, AGED SIX YEARS, weight 1,000 pounds; can be seen at 1621 Price street.

FOR SALE-MY COTTAGE AT ELM-hurst and the four lots on which it stands; also the four lots adjoining; most de-sirable location in Elmburst; prices reasona-ble; terms easy; possession given at once. E. P. KINGSBURY, Commonwealth Building, Seventor Po.

HOTEL FOR SALE,

WELL FURNISHED AND CENTRALLY located; first-class business! reasons for selling, want to retire from business, Address C. A. M., Lock Box 104, Nanticoka Pa.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Unfurnished Rooms, with use of eas, hot and cold bath, sitting and reading rooms. 215 Lackswanna avenue. SPECIAL NOTICES.

SITUATION WANTED-BY RESPECTA-ble Englishman; porter, watchman, carry out goods, deliver circulars, or anything for an honest living. JOHN KEYWOOD, 907 Green Ridge street, Scranton.

SITUATION WANTED — BY ACTIVE young man who would like to have work of any kind, especially where he can board and work in a hotel. Address "G," Tribuna SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY at office work; has received excellent business training; will give perfect atlafac-tion. Address RELIABLE, &3 Summer ave-

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG married man to drive or take care of horses in or out of town; have had 10 years' experience. can speak German; can give best of reference. Address H. H., 631 Elm street, Scranton, Pa.

GIRL 14 YEARS OLD WOULD LIKE PO-sition as nurse girl or light housework. Inquire at 1414 Fordham street, city. SITUATION WANTED-BY A WOMAN TO do washing or cleaning houses or offices by the day. Address A. C., 118 Ninth street.

SITUATION WANTED-BY GOOD REC-ommended man, willing to do any work. Address EUREKA, Dunmore postoffice. SITUATION WANTED SIGN WRITER Doubles work. Address SIGN, Dunmore postoffice.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A BOY 14 years of age (speaks English and German) to drive grocery or delivery wagon or to work in store. Address W. P. FOX, Dunmore, Pa., postoffice.

TRAVELING SALESMAN WANTS A position; willing to work for a reasonable salary; can give good reference as a good hard worker, Answer, care American House, J. T. ALBERSON.

CITUATION WANTED-TO GO OUT washing: washings taken nome also. Call or address L. B., 334 North Sumner avenue, Hyde Park.

SITUATION WANTED—GARDENER, RE-spectable man 35, would like work by the day, hour or week. JOHN KEYWOOD, 907 Green Ridge street, Scranton. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG lady in need of a place as clerk, cashler or bookseeper; could assist in either capacity; thoroughly reliable and trustworthy. Address COMPETENT, 523 Summer avenue.

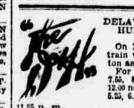
SITUATION WANTED—BY A BARTEND-er of four years' experience in the busi ness. Address GEORGE SMITH, Priceburg. Pa., box 94.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG man 21 years old in a wholesale grocery store, traveling on the road selling goods to merchants; speaks six different languages; eight years experience in retail business; can give reference. Andress OHABLES WEISBERGER, Priceburg Pa.

ADY WANTS POSITION AS CLERK: can speak Polish, Hungarian and English duestly: Address 307 Northampton street, Wilkos-Barra Pa.

SITUATION WANTED - BY POLISH girl to do general housework. Address 1321 Pittston avenue.

Ithaca 2.35 and Bath 9.15 a. m. and 1.49 p. m.
For Northumberland, Pitiston, Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth, Bloomsburg and Danville making close connections at Northumberland for Williamsport, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington and the Seuth.
Northumberland and intermediate stations, 6.09, 9.55 a. m. and 1.55 and 6.09 p. m.
Nanticoke and intermediate stations, 8.08 and 11.29 a. m. Plymouth and intermediate stations, 2.49 and 8.47 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 tracket office.



DELAWARE AND HUDSON TIME TABLE.
On Monday, May 18, train will leave Scranton as follows:
For Carbondale—5.45, 7.55, 8.55, 10.15 a. m.; 12.00 noon; 1.21, 2.20, 3.52, 5.23, 6.25, 7.67, 9.10, 10.30, 11.55 p. m. For Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, Bos-ton, New England points, etc.-5.45 a. m.;

20 p. m. For Honesdale—5.45, 8.55, 10.15 a. m., 12.09 con; 2.20, 5.25 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre-6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.38, 10.45 m.; 12.05, 1.20, 2.30, 3.33, 4.41, 6.00, 7.50, 9.50, a. m.; 12.05, 1.20, 2.30, 3.33, 4.41, 6.00, 7.50, 9.50, 11.38 p. m.

For New York, Philadelphia, etc., via Lehigh Valley railroad—6.45, 7.45 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 4.41 (with Black Diamond Ex-12.65, 2.80, 4.41 (with Black Dlamond Express) p. m.

For Pennsylvania railroad points—6.45, 9.38 a. m.; 2.39, 4.41 p. m.

For western points, via Lehigh Valley railroad—7.45 a. m.; 12.05, 3.33 (with Black Diamond Express), 9.50, 11.88 p. m.

Trains will arrive Scranton as follows:

From Carbondale and the north—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.34, 10.40 a. m.; 12.60 noon; 1.03, 2.27, 2.25, 4.37, 5.45, 7.46, 9.45, 11.32 p. m.

From Wilkes-Barre and the south—5.40, 7.50, 8.50, 10.10, 11.55 a. m.; 1.16, 2.14, 3.48, 8.22, 6.27, 7.83, 9.03, 8.45, 11.53 p. m.

Eric and Wyoming Valley.

Effective June 22. SPECIAL NOTICES.

Effective June 22.

Trains leaves Scranton for New Yark,
Newburgh and intermediate points on Eric, also for Hawley and local points at 7.05 and 2.45 a. m. and 2.28 p. m., and arrive at 1.18 a. m. and arr

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains Leave Wilkes-Barre as Follows 7.30 a. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Balti-more, Washington, and for Pitts-burg and the West.

10.15 a. m., week days, for Hazleton, Pottsville, Reading, Norristown, and Philadelphia; and for Sun-bury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pitts-

burg and the West.

7 p. m., week days, for Sunbury,
Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and the West.

 p. m., Sundays only, for Sun-bury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg and the West. 8.00 p. m., week days, for Hazleton and Pottsville.

J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent. M. PREVOST, General Manager.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD SYS-TEM.

Anthracite Coal Use Exclusively Insur-ing Cleanliness and Comort.

IN EFFECT JUNE 28, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE SRANTCON.

For Philadelphia and New York via D.
& H. R. R. at 6,45, 7,45 a. m., 12,06, 2,30, 441

(Black Diamond Express) and USE n. m. & H. R. R. at 6.45, 7.45 a. m., 12.05, 2.30, 4.41 (Black Diamond Express) and 11.33 p. m. For Pittston and Wilkes-Barre via D. L. & W. R. R. 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a. m., 12.20, 1.55, 3.40, 6.00 and 8.47 p. m. For White Haven, Hazleton, Pottsville and principal points in the coal regions via D. & H. R. R., 6.45, 7.45 a. m., 12.05 and 2.30 and 4.41 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations via D. & H. R. R., 6.45, 7.45 a. m., 12.05, 1.20 (Lehigh Valley points, only), 2.30, 4.41 (Black Diamond Express) and 11.33 p. m.

p. m. For Tunkhannock, Towanda, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva and principal intermediate Ithaca, Geneva and principal intermediate stations via D. & H. R. R., 6.45, 8.46 a. m., 1.20, 3, 33 an 11.28 p. m. For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara

For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago and all points west via D. & H. R. R., 8.45 a. m., 12.05, 3.33 (Black Diamond Express), 9.50 and 11.38 p. m. Pullman parlor and sleeping or Lehigh Valley chair cars on all trains between Wilkes-Harre and New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.

ROLLIN H. WILBUR; Gen. Supt. CHAS. S. LEE Gen. Pass. Agt., Phila., Pa. A. W. NONNEMACHER, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., South Bethlehem, Pa. Scranton Office, 309 Lackawanna avenue. Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Lehigh and Susquehanna Division.)

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES

Cheligh and Susquehanna Division.)

Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.

Time Table IN EFFECT JUNE 7, 1898.

Trains leave Beranton as follows: Express for New York and all points East. 1.40, 2.50, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a. m.; 1.10 and 3.33 p. m.

Express for Easton, Trenton, Philadelphia and the South, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a. m.; 1.10 and 3.33 p. m.

Express for Easton, Trenton, Philadelphia and the South, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a. m.; 1.10 and 3.33 p. m.

Express for Easton, Trenton, Philadelphia and the South, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a. m.; 1.10 and 3.33 p. m.

Express for Easton, Trenton, Philadelphia and the South, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a. m.; 1.10 and 3.35 p. m.

Express for Enghamon, Oswego, Elmira, Corning, Bath, Dansville, Mount Morris and Buffalo, 12.20, 2.35 a. m., and 1.49 p. m., making close connections at Buffalo to all points in the West, Northwest and Southwest.

Bath accommodation, 9.15 a. m.

Binghamiton and way stations, 1.00 p. m.

Nicholson accommodation, 4.00 and 6.10 p. m.

Express for Cortland, Syracuse, Oswego, Utica and Richfield Springs, 2.35 a. m., and 1.49 p. m.

I thaca 2.35 and Bath 9.15 a. m. and 1.49 p. m.

I thaca 2.35 and Bath 9.15 a. m. and 1.49 p. m.

Express for New York of the permitted parlor car), 2.00 and 4.20 p. m. Sunday 2.15 p. m.

Through tickets to all points at lowest care, which are permitted parlor car) p. m. Sunday 6.25 a. m., 2.00 a. m., 2.00 and 4.20 p. m. Sunday 6.25 a. m., 1.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.20 p. m. Sunday 6.25 a. m., 2.00 and 4.20 p. m. Sunday 6.25 a. m., 2.00 and 4.20 p. m. Sunday 6.25 a. m., 2.00 and 4.20 p. m. Sunday 6.25 a. m., 2.00 and 4.20 p. m. Sunday 6.25 a. m., 2.00 and 4.20 p. m. Sunday 6.25 a. m., 2.00 and 4.20 p. m. Sunday 6.25 a. m., 2.00 and 4.20 p. m. Sunday 6.25 a. m., 2.00 and 4.20 p. m. Sunday 6.25 a. m., 2.00 and 4.20 p. m. Sunday 6.25 a. m., 2.00 and 4.20 p. m. Sunday 6.25 a. m., 2.00 and 4.20 p. m. Sunday 6.25 a. m., 2.00 and 6.10 p. m. Sunday 6.25 a. m., 2.00 and 6.10

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. Agt.
J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.



North Bound. South Bound S 201 Stations POS 254 203 201 P M P MARTIVE Leave 10 43 7 25 N T. Franklin St. 10 20 7 10 West 42nd street 10 15 7 00 Weshawken P M P MARTIVO Leave A M lancock Junction
Hancock
Starlight
Preston Park
Como
Poyntelle
Belmont
Pleasant Mt,
Uniondale
Porest City
Carbondale
White Bridge
Mayfield
Jermyn
Archibald
Winton
Peckville
Oirphant
Priceburg
Throop
Providence