THE VISION OF A FACE. By JOSEPH HOCKING.

Author of "ALL MEN ARE LIARS," Etc. [Copyright, 1896, by the Bacheller Syndicate.]

Robert Graham was a young man who wanted to be orginial. Most young men under thirty have the same deen under thirty have the same sire so I do not pretend to hint that he was anything out of the common because he was passing through this

phase of experience.

He had been articled to a solicitor: but, tiring of the law, he determined to leave the quiet little country town where he had been born and reared, and go to London. His plan, moreover, was to forsake law for literature, and while St. Minver would lose by his departure, the metropolis would have one more daring life struggling its midst. He accordingly left linver, forsook the law, and went to

This was, of course, original. In the early days of his law career e had learned shorthand, and it was this expression of his originality which kept him from starving when he came the metropolis. After some weeks weary endeavor to find a publisher, it was his knowledge of shorthand which enabled him to buy bread and cheese. He was employed as a report-er for two or three papers, small local ournals which are unknown to London as a whole, and yet which are bought by the people in the vicinity in which they are published. By this means he managed to earn from fifteen means he managed to earn from inteen to twenty shillings a week, and as a consequence paid his landlady with fair regularity. Indeed, that lady con-fessed that on the whole he was the best paying "littery gent she'd hever

Which shows that Bob had not got very far on after all. When he had been in London a year he did another original thing, he joined a bachelors' club. Of course this act was right off the beaten track, and Bob had a sort of feeling that he had done something worthy of note. The one rule of the club was that no member should have anything to do with wo men, and directly anyone should break this rule he should be expelled.

For a year Bob conformed loyally to this. Indeed, he scarcely spoke to his landlady, and as for other members of the fair sex he never even noticed them. The members of the Bachelors club met as often as they could in each other's rooms, and each in turn paid for a supper. They smoked a good deal, gossiped a good deal, and abused publishers' readers unmercifully. For nearly all the members of the club were "gentlemen connected with the press." And each of these had a desire "to bring out a great book, something that would startle the age."

Bob wrote a good deal,wrote on every

imaginable subject, and sent his work to various editors of all sorts, but with-out success. His work wasn't "quite suitable." He got sick of publishers' forms and editorial communications, but still he toiled steadily on, and wrote with all the regularity of a leader

writer, sometimes with as much brilliancy. In vain, however.

He criticised editors and publishers' readers a good deal, and yet in his heart he felt that he got all he deserved. Original his work might but he never loved the things he Member of the Bachelors club as he was, he wrote love stories and often married the hero to the heroine; but somehow his own heart never responded to the words they said to each other. Indeed, he was obliged to confess to himself that he didn't know how to tell the story of a man's love

About this time he was invited to a country house to spend Christmas, and although he felt he was doing nothing original by accepting the invitation, he promised to comply with the evident wish of the sender. He was indebted for the invitation to the following or-der of events: First, a young man, who was a banker's clerk, occupied two rooms in the house where Bob occupied one. This banker's clerk was called Herbert Walker, who, in writing to his father, told him about Bob. Herbert Walker's father was fond of his son, and being desirous of pleasing him, de-cided to invite the young man to spend Christmas with them, provided Bob decent fellow. Accordingly, when Mr. Walker senior was in were a decent fellow London, he took steps to see Bob, and



"COME OLD MAN, DON'T BE A FOOL!"

on talking together, it came out that Bob's father had, years ago, been a friend of Mr. Walker. I suppose no women will be at your e?" said Bob to Herbert, when were talking together shortly after the former had accepted the invi-

"Well, I shall be obliged to write again and tell your father that I cannot "Surely you'll not carry your tom-foolery so far?" suggested Herbert. "Principle is principle," replied Bob,

Well, as it happens, no women will be at the house for the three days you've agreed to come to us, except an old housekeeper and the servants. You'll not object to these, I suppose?"
"No; the fact is I'm not bigoted, and women of that sort are a necessary

It would seem from this that Bob was a profound philosopher. "My cousin and two or three of her companions are coming the day after Christmas day, but as you say you are returning that morning, you'll not see

That's right. I suppose yours is a jolly old place, isn't it?"
"Yes, I think so. Of course it's not what you call a mansion, but it's a fine

old country house for all that. Father got it very cheaply because it is report-ed to be haunted."

"Fact, I assure you. The story goes that two or three generations ago the only daughter of the then owner was

killed there."
"Killed? How?" "Well, it was in this way: A yeoman who lived close by wanted her very badly; indeed, it was said he was crazy about her, and she refused to have any-thing to say to him. Then one Christ-mas day, when, for the hundredth time he was pleading his cause, she

ry another man. It is reported that he went away with a terrible look on his face, and that he was scarcely able to walk out of the house. Anyhow, that night the household was aroused by terrible screams, and on entering the room they found her in a pool of blood, and her heart had ceased to beat. They searched for the murderer in vain. and the next morning the man who had wanted her was found dead in his own bed, and on the table by his side was a confession that he had done the deed. Since that the house has been believed to be haunted. Several families have tried to live there, but in vain. Ter-rible cries and grouns have been heard in the room where the girl was killed.

while at Christmas-time it is said to "And have you heard an noises?" The truth is, I have been very lit-tle at home. Besides, my father has had the house only two years, and last Christmas I was visiting at my aunt's I've never heard my father say that he's been troubled."

"Of course it's a lot of humbug!" cried Bob. "Ghosts, indeed! For my own part, I should like to see one." "It may be all nonsense," replied erbert, "and yet I must confess that when I went into the havated room I



HE STARTED UP UNEASILY. had a funny sort of feeling. I shouldn't like to sleep in it on Christmas night,

anyhow."
"Humbug!" replied Bob. "Well, it may be humbug," said Her-bert, "but I challenge you to sleep there, anyhow."

"I accept," exclaimed Bob—"I ac-cept," and in saying this he felt that he was not an ordinary kind of young man. "Does the ghost appear?" went on, "or are there only sounds?" "She appears, I suppose."

"And not he man?"
"No, she comes alone. She was a beautiful girl, and very good. Indeed, I am told that everybody loved her ecause she was so good and pure." "I should like to see her, then," was Bob's reply; "it would be phenomenal, indeed, to see a good, pure woman, For my own part, I doubt whether any

This latter original remark had been repeated very frequently at the Bache-lors' club, although Bob had an idea that he was the first who ever used it. Christmas day happened on the Wednesday in this particular year, and present for a talk and a smoke. Mr. Walker possessed a good library, a billiard table, and good cigars. What more could a man want? Anyhow, Bob expressed himself as delighted.

As the conveyance drove up to the house the young man felt that, after all, life was worth living. Mr. Walker gave him a hearty greeting, while Herbert who took him to his room, seemed in high spirits.
The three days prior to Christmas

day passed quickly away, and Bob de-clared that he enjoyed himself thor-

"There is something sensible about there is something sensible about it," he remarked. "There are no gig-gling girls about, no spooning going on between them and silly fellows; in fact, it's a joy unspeakable to know that the house is free from petticoats." "Well, I think it awfully slow," re-plied Herbert. "I shall be jolly glad when Thursday comes. Eunice is com-ing then with some of her friends. She will make the house like a new place." What time does she arrive?" asked

"On, not till about three o'clock on Thursday afternoon."
"I shall be in London by that time." "Come, old man, don't be a fool; stay the week out and enjoy yourself."
"No, thank you," replied Bob. "I've had enough of women, you know."

"Certainly not. Of course the whole due to the imagination of frightened and superstitious people." On Christmas day, Bob spent his time

in what he called a sensible way. In the morning he read Rousseau's "Con-fessions," and then, after enjoying the the morning he read Roussau a fessions," and then, after enjoying the Christmas goose, he had a sleep; this over, he went for a walk with Herbert, and then came back to Beechwood with

and then came back to Beechwood with a good appetite for tea. A very quiet evening was spent, and at half-past ten Bob went to his room.

It was a comfortable room, rather low-ceiled, but roomy. The fireplace was large, and in the grate a bright fire burned cheerfully; over the mantelpiece was a large mirror, which, as Bob remarked, was not common in a Bob remarked, was not common in bedroom. A huge armchair was placed in front of the fire, the kind which goes by the name of "a saddlebag;" and close by the chair a table was placed on which was a dozen or more

Bob sat down and looked contented-ly into the fire. He turned to the table by his side, turned up the lamp, and ploked up a book.

"I've had a pleasant time. There's been no noise, no bother, no women; indeed, nothing unpleasant. I should have liked to have stayed till Saturday. Bother these girls who are com-ing tomorrow!" And yet, of the truth must be told, Bob almost wished that he'd consented to tolerate the girls, so as to have had three days more of

comfort. "But there, it's no use," he went on:
"it can't be helped. Besides, when I
get back, I'll have another try at a story—a real good, moving story, such as makes old people feel young. Ay, I wish I could! Why in the world can't write? I'm afraid it's no use trying, believe I'l go back home and ask old Rimmer to take me on again. It's better than grubbing at reporting for the papers. Oh dear! Well, I'll have a

How long Bob read I cannot say, indeed I do not think he knew himself. It might have been an hour or more but presently he started up uneasily. There seemed to be a strange influence in the room, an influence such as he had never felt before. To his surprise, too, the fire had got low, so he con-cluded that he must have been sitting for a good while. Then he heard a low, gurgling sound, as if someone had a difficulty in breathing; this was followed by a scream, or at least he

thought so, for he was quite sure. In-deed, he seemed somewhat confused, as though a kind of spell were cast

He tried to rouse himself, and in loing so lifted his eyes towards the ooking glass which was placed over the mantelpiece, and in a moment they became riveted, as though there were a secret and occult power in the glass. indeed, if the truth must be told, he did not want to take his eyes away, for in spite of himself he was fascinat-ed by what he saw.

(To be continued.)

M'KINLEY'S ANCESTORS. The Old Church Dating Back to the Times of George 1.

From the Philadelphia Ledger. The church where the great-greatgreat-grandmother of the president great-grandmother of the president-elect. William McKinley, attended, and the old dwelling occupied by her peo-ple, are still standing in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The pity is, however, that the original house in which she was born is no longer to be seen; excepting for a few stones which mark the outlines of the foundation of the old place, there is not a trace of its eighteenth century architecture. ighteenth century architecture.

cighteenth century architecture.

In the beautiful Donegal valley, among the rolling hills of Lancaster county, and looking down upon the rapid waters of the Susquehanna, lies the village of Donegal, where the Stevensons built their long, low house in which the angestor of a president was which the ancestor of a president was born. The valley is one of the pretti-est in the state, and that is saying a great deal, for the state is filled with picturesque places lying among verdant hills on the sides of which cling tenaciously the most attractive of well kept farms and the whitest of white-walled houses. Donegal lies about eighteen miles northwest of the town of Lancaster, and to get to it one had bitter leave the train at Marietts, where a conveyance can be obtained to make the five-mile journey still to be accom-plished.

Strictly speaking, Donegal is not a village nor a town, and it is doubtful if it can claim to be a borough, for there is merely a sprinkling of farm houses upon the hills, too far apart almost to form a community. In the midst of this fertile spot lies embedded in the trees which even at the time. in the trees, which even at this time of the year hide it, the old Donegal Presbyterian church, which has been Presbyterian church, which has been standing since early in the eighteenth century. It has been remodeled, of course, in order to preserve it, but it stands practically the same today as it did in the days of George II.

A table of marble attached to the wall of the church gives about all the history that is known of the old structure. From this it seems the church was From this it seems the church was founded by Arthur Patterson in the year 1722, and in the year 1740 the church received a patent from John Thomas and Richard Penn. During the revolution the bastor of the little church was a Royalist, but one day his congregation took bim out and med-

ongregation took him out and made

him swear his allegiance to the colonies under a white oak in front of the

under a white oak in front of the church, and the tree, now a mighty king of the forest, known as "witness oak," on account of this circumstance, is loved almost as much as the little white plastered church itself.

In the early part of the last century, at the time when George I. was king, there was a large number of immigrants from the North of Ireland. About that time the Ulster men were About that time the Ulster men were having an irreconcilable controversy about the rates for land rents, and as a result they decided to leave the old country and seek refuge in the new world. The majority of these settled west of Blue Ridge, and a large num-ber of the Scotch-Irish became the ploneers in the western part of Pennsylvania. Among those who came over at this time was a certain James Stev-

him, in the patent from the proprietor of the colony, Stinson. The precise date of his arrival is on the Saturday previous Bob found his way to Beechwood. He was promised that no woman, beyond the issed that no woman, beyond the servants, should be seen; that he should have plenty of shooting; and that in the evening several nice fellows would be present for a consequently one of the servants. in the state, and he must have been one of the earliest in Donegal, for his property is choicely located, being as described in his will, "north and adjoining the Donegal church."

James Stevenson had two sons and

enson, who also spelt his name as Stephenson, and who had it spelled for

four daughters. Of these the eldest son, Nathaniel, who died a bachelor, inherited the property, and at his death it went to the eldest daughter, Anne, who married John Watson, in whose family the property remained until 1872, when it was sold to General Simon Cameron. The Stevensons were a wellto-do people, and at one time had a number of slaves. The second eldest daughter, Hannah, married John Gray, who lived near the Susquehanna, at Bainbridge, and afterward in West-moreland county. Their daughter, Sarah Gray, married David McKin-ley on Dec. 10, 1780.

David McKinley was in the bloom of

manhood at this time, having returned from the war, in which he had served wenty-one months, having enlisted no twenty-one months, having emisted holess than eight times in as many different companies. Their second son, James Stevenson McKinley, was born Sept. 1, 1783. He subsequently settled in Mercer county, where he married Mary Rose, and their son, William McKinley, became the father of Major William McKinley, who has just been elected president of the United States. The old brick house, with its num-

erous wings and spacious porches, which overlooks the church, was built by Dr. John Watson between the years 1805 and 1808, the old structure, in which a great-great-grandmother of Major William McKinley was born, having been torn down in 1806. This fine old residence was called by Dr. Watson "The Scat of Beauty," and there seems to be no reason why that name should be changed now. For the past twenty years or more it has been the Cameron homestead. Here General Cameron breathed his last a few years ago, and here his son, Senator Don Cameron, spends a portion of his summers.

FIVE NEW ANECDOTES. Each of Which is Canable of Stirring Up a Smile.

Here, from Harper's Magazine for July, are some good anecdotal scraps, all new: Pat was an industrious workman, and his employer was much interested in him. It had been a most unpleasant daydrizzling, saturating—but Pat kept faithfully at his work in the garden, and at the 6 o'clock hour he was about to lay down his gardening tools. He was met by his employer, who said:

"Pat, it's been a bad day."

"It has that!" replied Pat.

"You must be pretty wet, Pat," suggested the employer.

"Wet, is utt" said Pat. "Yis, I'm purty wet; but Mr. O—, oi'm not half as wet as oi am dry!"

And the Drawer is glad to say Pat re-

SHADES OF LINDLEY MURRAY. SHADES OF LINDLEY MURRAY.
Rachel was a bright yellow girl, a waitress in the family of Mrs. —, of New
Orleans, and with a positive genius for
twisting the English language out of all
grammatical shape. She was sent by her
mistress one day for a particular kind of
French roll. Returning empty-handed,
and rolling her eyes, she said to Mrs.
—, "Miss Annie, I didn't bring none on
account of they didn't have any."

A SMALL GIRL'S QUESTION. Marjorie was standing at the window when she saw two little dogs frisking about in the street, and manifestly having such a good time together that she said to her father:
"Papa, don't you wish you was two little dogs, so you could have a good time enjoying yourself together?"

A PRETTY BAD CASE. "How did you find old Ga'sby?" asked a certain clubman of another. "He was sitting on one chair, with his foot on the other; had gout enough for a centipede," was the reply.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW IN OPERATION

Political Influence Controls Many Fewer Offices Than Formerly.

GOOD ADVICE TO OFFICE-SEEKERS

Congressman Feel the Pressure of the Myriads of Requests for Office, but Are Unable to Respond Because of Removal of Patronage -- Some of the Places That Have Gone Under the Civil Service Rules.

Washington Letter, Philadelphia Press. Congressmen, pollicians and others supposed to have influence with the in-coming Republican administration are coming Republican administration are already feeling the pressure of a large army of office seekers. The demands for reward for services are as geat as in former years, but the list of posi-tions within the gift of President Mc-Kinley and his subordinates has been reduced by about 40,000 since the Re-publicans last had control of the gov-ernment

When the Democratic administration came in in 1893 no time was lost in making reductions and dismissals in the ranks of Republican office holders. Every position not covered by the civil service rules was filled by a Democrat, and whenever an excuse could be dis-covered for action Republican clerks in the classified service were reduced in salary and Democrats promoted. Af-ter the changes had been completed as far as the Democratic officials could go orders were issued placing various de-partments and grades of employes and clerks under the operation of the civil

The first orders issued by President Cleveland upon the recommendation of the civil service commission, applied to the Indian service and various posi-tions in the agricultural department and in the customs and internal reve-nue service. Then followed other orders, covering chiefs of divisions; deputy auditors and other officials in the departments at Washington, together with further extensions in the customs with further extensions in the customs and internal revenue service; also positions in the consular service when the compensation is less than \$2,500 a year. These extensions took out of the list of political appointments something like 40,000 positions.

APPOINTIVE POSITIONS. There are, in round numbers, 204,000 government positions that are appointive. According to the report of the Civil Service commission for 1895 152,000 of these were at that time in the unclassified service. Since then the ex-tension of the civil service rules has reduced that number by 30,000, so that the new administration will find about 122,000 positions of all kinds to which appointments can be made without first passing a civil service examination and securing the recommendation of

the board of commissioners. Of this number 66,000 are fourth-class postmasters, in the appointment of which congressmen are especially interested.
The above facts should be borne in

mind by the office-seekers and those who desire to enter the government service should lose no time in taking civil service examination and getting their names on the lists recom-mended by the civil service commis-

There has always been the strongest kind of pressure brought to bear upon congressmen to secure places for their constituents in Washington.

There were up to the present ad-ministration some very desirable places, such as chiefs of divisions, at from \$2,000 to \$2,500; deputy auditor-ships, chief clerkships and other places of petty authority and comfortable emolument which could be secured for those who had aided the party and those who had aided the party and were capable of filling the positions.

There were thousands of applications for these places, and congressmen were kept busy haunting the departments

thereof: Provided, That in either case thereof: Provided, That in and besieging the appointive persons for recognition of their candidates. An end has come to all this. Outside of the assistant secretaries and heads of important bureaus there are but two clerical positions exempted from the

these are private secretary and steno-grapher to the head of a department. CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

operation of the civil service rules, and

Heretofore there has been a wild scramble for consular appointments. The bulk of the patronage in that line has been removed by the placing of all positions paying less than \$2,500 a year under the civil service law. The class-ification leaves a comparatively small number of consular offices to be filed by the appointment of the president and the recommendations of senators and representatives will not have as

wide a sweep as formerly.

Positions in this service paying above \$2,500 are of great importance and as great care is exercised in the selection of an incumbent as in the appointment of a minister. In this class are consul generals, whose functions are often of a diplomatic character and who should be men of high char-

acter and ability.

Another source of anhoyance to congressmen that will now be removed is that of demands for appointment to places under customs and revenue collectors. The subordinate places in the postoffice service for some years, but now, according to the extension of the civil service rules ordered by President Cleveland, all the positions in the customs and revenue service and additional ones in the postoffice service have

PLACES YET OPEN.

For the guidance of those who desire to enter the government service and have some notion of doing so through the medium of appointment upon the recommendation of their congressmen or through the virtue of political back-ing, the following list of exemptions from examinations in the departmental

Private secretaries or confidential clerks (not exceeding two) to the presi-dent or to the head of each of the eight executive departments.

Indians employed in the Indian service at large, except those employed as superintendents, teachers, teachers of industries, kindergartens and physi-Attorneys or assistant attorneys in

any department, whose main duties are connected with the management of cases in court.

In the custom house service the fol-In the custom house service the lol-lowing are exempted: One cashier in each customs district. One chief or principal deputy or assistant collector in each customs district whose employ-

in each customs district whose employ-es number as many as 150.

Postoffice service: One assistant postmaster, or chief assistant to the postmaster, of whatever designation at each postoffice. One cashler of each first class postoffice when employed un-der the roster title of cashler only.

Internal revenue service: One am-Internal revenue service: One em-ploye in each internal revenue dis-trict, who shall act as cashier or chief deputy or assistant collector, as may be determined by the treasury depart-

124-126 Wyoming Ava.

"Small and Sure Profits, Often Repeated, Is the Foundation of Modern Success."

We will also on Monday morning dis-We will also on Monday morning dis-play in our show window, first me-chanical Christmas display, represent-ing a winter scene of country life and sports, everything moving accurately and correctly. The above scene we produce at an outlay of over \$1,000 for the special amusement of the public, patrons, friends and particularly the little folks, to which everybody is cor-dially invited.

dially invited.

We inaugurate a star bargain week prior to making our annual Christmas holiday display. In order to do this we have reduced prices on our entire stock to such a low figure that will surely attract attention. Sale comsurely attract attention. Sale com-mences Saturday morning, Nov. 28, and continues Monday and balance of week.

25 pieces all-wool check dress goods, 25c. grade, Leader's Price 25 pic s fancy weave wool dress goods, 75c. grade, Leader's Price

25 pieces double-fold plaids, just the thing for children's wear, price has been 124c., Lender's Price 25 pieces double fold crochet plaids, in bright combination of colors, for children's wear price, has been 35c., Leader's Price

s pieces piain and figured black dress goods, has been 30c., Leader's Price All of our 50c. plain and fancy black dress goods in one lot, choice of any All of our 65c. black wool dress goods, both plain and figured, in one lot, choice of any

Everything in the millinery department has been marked down to less than half price as we must use part of the space now occupied by this department for our display of

75 ladies' beaver packets, box fronts, sizes 32 to 40c., worth \$3.50, Leader's Price 60 ladies' boucle, Kersey and Irish freize jackets, shield fronts, in black, navy and brown, worth \$8.00, Leader's Price 68 ladies' fine quality of boucle, Irish frieze and Kersey pack-ets, three-quarter lined, worth \$10.00. Leader's Price

65 ladies' cloth capes, velvet collar and velvet buttons, trimmed, worth \$2.00, Leader's Price

5 ladies' cloth capes, full sweep, braid, fur and velvet trimmed, worth \$3.50, Leader's Price...

4 ladies' silk plush capes, braid and jetted, American martin trimmed collar and down the front, full sweep, worth \$7.00, Leader's Price Leader's Price

75 misses' and children's reefers, plain and mixed goods, box fronts, worth \$2.00 Leader's Price

15 dozen ladies' wool eiderdown dressing sacks in pink, blue, cardinal and grey, worth \$1.00, Leader's Price

20 dozen ladies' all-wool flannel waists, in navy, cardinal and black, all sizes, good value, \$1.25, Leader's Price

28 dozen ladies' wrappers, nicely

28 dozen ladies' wrappers, nicely made, in blue, black and grey prints, wide skirt, worth \$1.00, Leader's Price

LEBECK & CORIN

thereof: Provided, That in either cas per annum, and permitting of his pur-suing other regular business or occupation.

Any person in the military or naval service of the United States who is detailed for the performance of civil Any person employed in a foreign

country, under the state department, or temporarily employed in a confidential capacity in a foreign country. Any position whose duties are of quasi-military or quasi-naval characteristics ter and for the performance of whose duties a person is enlisted for a term of years.
There will doubtless be great efforts

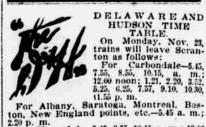
made to have heads of departments and others in executive positions to dismiss employes now in the classified service on various pretexts. There is no doubt that this been done in the past, and one of the charges against the present administration of the treasury depart ment is that partiality has been shown to Democrats in the classified service in the way of appointments to vacan-cles and to promotions, while Republi-cans have been discriminated against. In retaliation, a demand will un-doubtedly be made that the Republi-can administration do the same. It must be remembered, however, that the Republicans have the reputation of living much closer to the letter of the law than the Democrats, and the fol-

lowing paragraph of Rule 2 of the civil service rules will be observed: "No person in the executive civil service shall dismiss, or cause to be dis-missed, or make any attempt to procure the dismissal of, or in any man-ner change the official rank or compen-sation of any other person therein be-cause of his political or religious opin-

lons or affiliations.
"In making removals or reductions or in imposing punishment for delin-quency or misconduct, penalties like in character shall be imposed for her offenses, and action thereupon shall be taken irrespective of the political or re-ligious opinions or affiliations of the offenders."

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and in the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sol by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.



DELAWAREAND

ton, New England points, etc.—5.45 a. m.; 2.20 p. m. For Honesdale—5.45, 8.55, 10.15 a. m.; 12.00 ploye in each internal revenue district, who shall act as cashier or chief deputy or assistant collector, as may be determined by the treasury department.

EXCEPTIONS.

In addition to the above there are a few general exemptions from the operation of the civil service rules, but they apply to such small offices that few people will exert themselves to secure the latter. These exemptions are as follows:

Any position filled by a person where private business is conveniently located for his performance of the duties of said position, or any position filled by a person remunerated in one sum both for services rendered therein, and for necessary rent, fuel and lights furnished for the performance of the duties of said position, or any position filled by a berson remunerated in one sum both for services rendered therein, and for necessary rent, fuel and lights furnished for the performance of the duties

2.20 p. m.
For Wilkes-Harre-6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.38, 10.45 a. m.; 12.00 p.m.
For New York. Philadelphia, etc., via Lehigh Valley Railroad-6.45, 7.45 a. m.; 12.00, 12.33 (with Black Planmond Express) 11.30 p. m.
For western points, via Lehigh Valley Railroad-7.45 a. m.; 12.05, 3.33 (with Black Planmond Express) 9.50, 11.30 p. m.
Trains will arrive at Scranton as follows:

From Carbondale and the north-6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.34, 10.40 a. m.; 12.00 noon; 1.05, 22.8, 2.7, 7.53, 9.03, 9.45, 11.52 p. m.
For western points, via Lehigh Valley Railroad-7.45 a. m.; 12.06, 3.33 (with Black Planmond Express) 9.50, 11.30 p. m.
Trains will arrive at Scranton as follows:

From Carbondale and the north-6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.34, 10.40 a. m.; 12.00 noon; 1.05, 20.8, 20.10.10, 11.55 a. m.; 1.16, 2.14, 3.48, 5.26, 2.7, 7.53, 9.03, 9.45, 11.52 p. m.
For western points, via Lehigh Valley Railroad-7.45 a. m.; 12.05, 3.33 (with Black Planmond Express) 9.50, 11.30 p. m.
For western points, via Lehigh Valley Railroad-7.45 a. m.; 12.00, 3.35 (with Black Planmond Express) 9.50, 11.30 p. m.
For western points, via Lehigh Valley Railroad-7.45 a. m.; 1

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. RAILROAD TIME-TABLES

Physicians and Surgeons. MARY A. SHEPHERD, M. D., NO. 22

DR. A. TRAPOLD, SPECIALIST IN Diseases of Women, corner Wyoming avenue and Spruce street, Scranton, Of-fice hours, Thursday and Saturdays, a. m. to 6 p. m.

OR. COMEGYS-OFFICE NO. 237 N. Washington ave. Hours, 12 m. to 3 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty, Telephone No. 2222. DR. W. E. ALLEN, 512 NORTH WASH-

DR. ANNA LAW, 308 WYOMING AVE Office hours, 9-11 a. m., 1-3 p. m., 7-3 p. m. DR. L. M. GATES, 125 WASHINGTON avenue. Office hours, 8 to 9 a, m., 1 30 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Residence 309 Madison aevnue.

DR. S. W. LAMEREAUX, A SPECIAL-ist on chronic diseases of the heart, lungs, liver, kidney and genito urinary organs, will occupy the office of Dr. Roos, 232 Adams aevnue. Office hours, DR. C. L. FREAS. SPECIALIST IN Rupture, Truss Fitting and Fat Reduc-tion. Rooms 206 and 207 Mears Building. Office telephone 1263. Hours: 10 to 12, 2 to 4, 7 to 9.

W. G. ROOK, VETERINARY SUR-geon. Horses, Cattle and Dogs treated, Hospital, 12t Linden street, Scranton, Telephone, 2672.

Lawvers.

FRANK E. BOYLE, ATTORNEY AND counsellor-al-law. Burr building, rooms 13 and 14, Washington avenue. EDWARD W. THAYER, ATTY ATLAW, 211 Wyoming avenue. JEFFREY'S & RUDDY, ATTORNEYS-at-law, Commonwealth building.

WARREN & KNAPP, ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Republican building, Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa.

JESSUP & JESSUP, ATTORNEYS AND Counsellors at Law, Commonwealth building, Washington, avenue. W. H. JESSUP, W. H. JESSUP, JR.

PATTERSON & WILCOX, ATTOR-neys and Counsellors at Law; offices 6 and 3 Library building, Scranton, Pa. ROSEWELL H. PATTERSON, WILLIAM A. WILCOX. ALFRED HAND, WILLIAM J. HAND, Attorneys and Counsellors, Common-wealth building. Rooms 19, 20 and 21.

FRANK T. OKELL, ATTORNEY-AT-Law, Room 5, Coal Exchange, Scranton, Pa. JAMES W. OAKFORD, ATTORNEY-at-I.aw, rooms 63, 64 and 65, Common-wealth building.

SAMUEL W. EDGAR, ATTORNEY-AT-Law. Office, 317 Spruce st., Scranton, Pa L. A. WATRES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW 423 Lackawanna ave., Scranton, Pa. URIE TOWNSEND, ATTORNEY-AT-Law, Dime Bank Building, Scranton, Money to loan in large sums at 5 per R. PITCHER, ATTORNEY-AT

C. COMEGYS. 321 SPRUCE STREET. D. B. REPLOGLE, ATTORNEY-LOANS negotiated on real estate security, Mears building, corner Washington ave-nue and Spruce street.

B. F. KILLAM, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 120 Wyoming ave., Scranton, Pa. JAS. J. H. HAMILTON, ATTORNEY-AT-law, 45 Commonwealth bld'g. Scranton. WATSON DIEHL & HALL-Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law; Traders' Na-tiona! Bank Building; rooms 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10; third floor.

Architects

EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT. Rooms 24, 25 and 26, Commonwealth building, Scranton. E. L. WALTER, ARCHITECT, OFFICE rear of 606 Washington avenue. LEWIS HANCOCK, JR., ARCHITECT. 435 Spruce st., cor. Wash, ave., Scranton. BROWN & MORRIS, ARCHITECTS.
Price building, 125 Washington avenue,

T. I. LACEY & SON, ARCHITECTS Trader's Bank Building.

Alderman. G. F. KELLOW, 1004 W. LACKA, AVE.

Dentists. DR. F. L. M'GRAW, 305 SPRUCE street.

DR. H. F. REYNOLDS, OPP. P. O. DR. E. Y. HARRISON, 113 S. MAIN AVE DR. C. C. LAUBACH, 115 Wyoming ave R. M. STRATTON, OFFICE COAL EX

WELCOME C. SNOVER, 421 LACKA ave. Hours, 9 to 1 and 2 to 5.

Detectives.

BARRING & M'SWEENEY, COMMON-wealth building. Interstate Secret Ser-vice Agency.

Dressmaker. MRS. M. E. DAVIS, 430 Adams avenue.

Schools.

SCHOOL OF THE LACKAWANNA. Scranton, Pa., prepares boys and girls for college or business; thoroughly trains young children. Catalogue at re-REV. THOMAS M. CANN, WALTER H. BUELL, MISS WORCESTER'S KINDERGARTEN and School, 412 Adams avenue, Spring term April 13. Kindergarten \$10 per term.

Seeds.

G. R. CLARK & CO., SEEDMEN AND Nurserymen; store 146 Washington ave-nue; green house, 1330 North Main ave-nue; store telephone, 782.

Wire Screens.

JOS. KUETTEL, REAR 511 LACKA wanna ayenue, Scranton, Pa., manufac-turer of Wire Screens.

Hotels and Restauranta THE ELK CAFE, 125 and 127 FRANK lin avenue. Rates reasonable. P. ZEIGLER, Proprietor. SCRANTON HOUSE, NEAR D. L. & W. passenger depot. Conducted on the European plan. VICTOR KOCH, Prop.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL, Cor. Sixteenth St. and Irving Place. New York Rates, \$3.50 per day and upwords. (Amer can plan.) GEO. MURRAY. Proprietor.

Miscellaneous.

BAUER'S ORCHESTRA-MUSIC FOR balls, picnics, parties, receptions, weddings and concert work furnished. For terms address R. J. Bauer, conductor, 117 Wyoming avenue, over Hulbert's music store. MEGARGEE BROTHERS, PRINTERS supplies, envelopes, paper bags, twine Warehouse, 130 Washington ave,, Scran-ton, Pa.

FRANK P. BROWN & CO., WHOLE-sale dealers in Woodware, Cordage and Oil Cloth, 720 West Lackawanna ave. THOMAS AUBREY, EXPERT Ac-countant and auditor. Rooms 19 and 20, Williams Building, opposite postofice. Agent for the Rex Fire Extinguisher.

Of all kinds, manufactured at shoe

PENNSYLVANIA

Schedule in Effect June 14. 1895. 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.

Pottaville, Reading, Norristown, and Philadelphia; and for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, 10.15 Baltimore, Washington and Pitts-burg and the West.

3.17 p. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Balti-more, Washington and Pittsburg and the West. 7 p. m., Sundays only, for Sun-bury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg and the West.

6.00 p. m., week days, for Hazleton and Pottsville.

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

LEHIGH VALLEY RAIROAD SYSTEM.

Anthracite Coal Used Exclusively Insuring Cleanliness and Comfort.
IN EFFECT NOV 15, 1896.
TRAINS LEAVE SCRANTON.
For Philadelphia and New York via D.
& H. R. at 6.5, 7.15 a. m., 12.5, 120, 3.3
(Biack Diamond Express) and 11.30 p. m.
For Pritston and Wilkes-Barre via D.
L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a. m., 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 a. m., 12.65 and 4.41
p. m. and principal points in the coal regions via D. & H. R. R., 6.45 a. m., 12.05 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, 12.0, 3.23 (Black Diamond Express), 4.41 and 11.30 p. m.

For Tunkhannock, Towanda, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva and principal intermediate stations via D., L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 3.08, 9.55, a. m., 12.20 and 3.49 p. m.

For Geneva, Ruchester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago and all points west via D. & H. R., 7.45 a. m., 12.05, 3.33 (Black Diamond Express), 9.50 and 11.30 p. m.

Pullman parlor and sleeping or Lehigt Valley chair cars on all trains between Wilkes-Barre 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.

Del., Lack, and Western, Effect Monday, October 19, 1898.

Effect Monday, October 19, 1898.

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.; 1.10 and 2.33 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.

Washington and way stations, 2.45 p. m. Tobyhanna accommodation, 6.10 p. m.

Express for Binghamton, Oswego, Elmira, Corning, Bath, Dansville, Mount Morris and Buffalo, 12.29, 2.35 a. m., and 1.55 p. m., making close connections at Buffalo to all points in the West, Northwest and Southwest.

outhwest.

Bath accommodation, 9.15 a. m.

Binghamton and way stations, 1.05 p. m.

Nicholson accommodation, 5.15 p. m. Binghamton and Elmira express, 5.55 p. m. Express for Utica and Richfield Springs, 235 a. m., and 1.55 p. m. 1thaca 2.35 and Bath 9.15 a. m. and 1.55 Ithaca 2.35 and Bath 9.15 a. m. and 1.55 p. m.
For Northumberland, Pitiston, WilkessBarre, 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 1.55 and 6.00 p. m.
Nanticoke and intermediate stations, 3.03 and 11.20 a. m. Plymouth and intermediate stations, 3.40 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 ticket office.

Central Railroad of New Jersey. (Lehigh and Susquehanna Division.)

(Lehigh and Susquehanna Division.)

Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1894.

Trains leave Scranton for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, etc., at 8.20, 9.15, 11.30, a. m., 12.45, 200, 3.05, 5.00, 7.10 p. m. Sundays 9.06, a. m., 1.00, 2.15, 7.10 p. m. Sundays 9.06, a. m., 1.00, 2.15, 7.10 p. m.

For New York, Newark and Elizabeth, 8.20 (express) a. m., 12.45 (express) p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m. Train leaving 12.45 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia, Reading Terminal, 5.22 p. m. and New York 6.00 p. m.

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton and Philadelphia, 8.20 a. m., 12.45, 3.05, 5.00 (except Philadelphia) p. m.

Sunday, 2.15 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at 8.20 a. m. and 12.45 p. m.

For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Allentown, 8.20 a. m., 12.45, 5.00 p. m.

Sunday, 2.15 p. m.

For Pottsville, 8.20 a. m., 12.45, 5.00 p. m.

Sunday, 2.15 p. m.

For Pottsville, 8.20 a. m., 12.45 p. m.

Returning, leave New York, foot of Liberty street, North River, at 9.10 (express) a. m., 1.10, 1.30, 4.15 (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, 6.25 a. m.

Through tickets to all points at lowest means and sunday and sunday, 6.25 a.m.

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.

Erie and Wyoming Valley. Effective Nov. 2. Trains leave Scranton for New York, Newburgh and intermediate points on Erie, also for Hawley and local points at 7.05 a. m. and 2.28 p. m., and arrive from above points at 10.23 a. m., 3.18 and 9.38



SCHANTON DIVISION.

In Effect October 4th, 1896.

Fouth Bound 203 201