CLEVELAND'S LAST

[Concluded from Page 1.]

their splendid patriotism and their chivalrous devotion to the national honor.

They view with wonder and admiration the cheerful resolution with which vast bodies of men are sent across thousands of miles of ocean, and an enormous debt accumulated, that the costly possession of the Gem of the Antilles may still hold its place in the Spanish crown. And yet neither the government nor the people of the United States have shut their eyes to the course of events in Cuba, or have failed to realize the existence of conceded grievances, which have led to the present revolt from the authority of Spain—grievances recognized by the queen regent and by the Cortes, voiced by the most patriotic and enlightened of Spanish statesmen, without regard to party, and demonstrated by reforms proposed by the executive and approved by the legislative branch of the Spanish government. It is in the assumed temper and disposition of the Spanish government to remedy these grievances, fortified by indications of influential public opinion in Spain, that this government has hoped to discover the most promising and effective means of composing the present strife, with honor and advantage to Spain and with the achievement of all the reasonable objects of the insurrection.

It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba genuine autonomy—a measure of home rule which, while preserving the sovereignty of Spain, would satisfy all rational requirements of her Spanish subjects—there should be no just reason why the pacification of the island might not be effected on that basis. Such a result would appear to be in the true interest of all concerned. It would at once stop the conflict which is now consuming the resources of the island and making it worthless for whichever party may ultimately prevail. It would keep intact the possessions of Spain without touching her honor, which will be consulted rather than impugned by the adequate redress of admitted grievances. It would put the prosperity of the island and the fortunes of its inhabitants within their own control, without severing the natural and ancient ties which bind them to the mother country, and would yet enable them to test their capacity for self-government under the most favorable conditions. It has been objected on the one side that Spain should not promise autonomy until her insurgent subjects lay down their arms; on the other side, that promised autonomy, however liberal, is insufficient, because without assurance of the promise being fulfilled.

REQUIREMENT OF SPAIN.

But the reasonableness of a requirement by Spain, of unconditional surrender on the part of the insurgent Cubans before their autonomy is conceded, is not altogether apparent. It ignores important features of the situation—the stability two years' duration has given to the insurrection; its feasibility of its indefinite prolongation in the nature of things, and as shown by past experience; the utter and imminent ruin of the island, unless the present strife is speedily composed; above all, the rank abuses which all parties in Spain, all branches of her government, and all her leading public men concede to exist and profess a desire to remove. Facing such circumstances, to withhold the proffer of needed reforms until the parties demanding them put themselves at mercy by throwing down their arms, has the appearance of neglecting the gravest of perils and inviting suspicion as to the sincerity of any professed willingness to grant reforms. The objection on behalf of the insurgents—that promised reforms can not be relied upon—must of course be considered, though we have no right to assume, and no reason for assuming, that anything Spain undertakes to do for the relief of Cuba will not be done according to both the spirit and the letter of the undertaking.

Nevertheless, realizing that suspicions and precautions on the part of the weaker of two combatants are always natural and not always unjustifiable—being sincerely desirous in the interest of both as well as on its own account that the Cuban problem should be solved with the least possible delay—it was intimated by this government to the government of Spain some months ago that, if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered the Cuban insurgents, and would be accepted by them upon a guaranty of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guaranty. While no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish government, it is believed to be not altogether unwelcome, while, as already suggested, no reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents. Neither party can fail to see the importance of early action and both must realize that to prolong the present state of things for even a short period will add enormously to the time and labor and grounds that earnest efforts for healing expenditure necessary to bring about the industrial recuperation of the island. It is therefore fervently hoped on all grounds that earnest efforts for healing the breach between Spain and the insurgent Cubans, upon the lines above indicated, may be at once inaugurated and pushed to an immediate and successful issue. The friendly offices of the United States, either in the manner above outlined or in any other way consistent with our constitution and laws, will always be at the disposal of either party.

Whatever circumstances may arise, our policy and our interests would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or an interference with its control by any other power.

It should be added that it can not be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are anxious to accord all due respect to the sovereignty of Spain, we can not view the pending conflict in all its features, and properly apprehend our inevitably close relations to it, and its possible results, without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition, as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest, either alone and in her own way, or with our friendly cooperation.

When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject-matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge. Deferring the choice of ways and methods until the time for action arrives, we should make them depend upon the precise conditions then existing; and they should not be determined upon without giving careful heed to every consideration involving our honor and interest, or the international duty we owe to Spain. Until we face the contingencies suggested, or the situation is by other incidents imperatively changed, we should continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus in all circumstances exhibiting our obedience to the requirements of public law and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the family of nations.

A contemplation of emergencies that may arise should plainly lead us to avoid their creation, either through a careless disregard of present duty or even an undue stimulation and ill-timed expression of feeling. But I have deemed it not amiss to remind the congress that a time may arrive when a correct policy and care for our interests, as well as a regard for the interests of other nations and their citizens, joined by considerations of humanity and a desire to see a rich and fertile country, intimately related to us saved from complete devastation, will contrain our government to such action as will subserve the interests thus involved and at the same time promise to Cuba and its inhabitants an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of peace.

VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

The Venezuelan boundary question has ceased to be a matter of difference between Great Britain and the United States, their respective governments having agreed the substantial provisions of a treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela submitting the whole controversy to arbitration. The provisions of the treaty are so eminently just and fair, that the assent of Venezuela thereto may confidently be anticipated.

Negotiations for a treaty of general arbitration for all differences between Great Britain and the United States are far advanced and promise to reach a successful culmination at an early date.

The scheme of examining applicants for certain consular positions, to test their competency and fitness, adopted under an executive order issued on the 20th of September, 1895, has fully demonstrated the usefulness of this innovation. In connection with this plan of examination promotions and transfers of deserving incumbents have been quite extensively made, with excellent results.

During the past year thirty-five appointments have been made in the consular service.

The inspection of consular offices provided for by an appropriation for that purpose at the last session of the congress, has been productive of such wholesome effects, that I hope this important work will in the future be continued. I desire to repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message in favor of providing at public expense official residences for our ambassadors and ministers at foreign capitals. The reason supporting this recommendation are strongly stated in the report of the secretary of state and the subject seems of such importance that I hope it may receive the early attention of the congress.

We have during the last year labored faithfully and against unfavorable conditions, to secure better preservation of Seal life in the Behring Sea. Both the United States and Great Britain have lately dispatched commissioners to these waters to study the habits and condition of the Seal herd and the causes of their rapid decade. It is earnestly hoped that hearty co-operation may be secured for the protection against threatened extinction of seal life in the Northern Pacific and Behring Sea.

The secretary of the treasury reports that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, the receipts of the government from all sources amounted to $409,475,408.78. During the same period its expenditures were $433,678,654.48, the excess of expenditures over receipts thus amounting to $25,203,245.70. The ordinary expenditures during the year were $4,015,852.21 less than during the preceding fiscal year. Of the receipts mentioned there was derived from customs the sum of $160,021,751.67, and from internal revenue $146,820,615.95. The receipt from customs show an increase of $7,863,134.22 over those from the same source for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, and the receipts from internal revenue an increase $5,584,557.91.

THE TARIFF RECEIPTS.

The value of our imported dutiable merchandise during the last fiscal year was $858,757,470, and the value of free goods imported $409,967,470, being an increase of $5,523,675 in the value of dutiable goods, and $41,231,034 in the value of dutiable goods, and $41,231,034 in the value of free goods over the preceding year. Our exports of merchandise, foreign and domestic, amounted in value to $882,606,938, being an increase over the preceding year of $75,068,773. The average ad valorem duty paid on dutiable goods imported during the year was 39.94 per cent.

The cost of collecting our internal revenue was 2.78 per cent. as against 2.81 per cent. for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.

The total amount of gold exported during the last fiscal year was $112,409,567, and of silver $60,541,670, being an increase of $45,941,466 of gold, and $13,246,384 of silver over the exportations of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were $32,525,065, and of silver $28,777,186, being $2,859,695 less of gold and $8,566,067 more of silver than during the preceding year.

The total stock of metallic money in the United States at the close of the last fiscal year ended on the thirtieth day of June, 1896, was $1,228,326,035, of which $599,597,964 was in gold, and $628,728,071 in silver.

On the first day of November, 1896, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was $2,285,410,590, and the amount in circulation, not including that in the treasury holdings, was $1,627,055,641, being $22.63 per capita upon an estimated population of 71,902,000.

The production of the precious metals in the United States during the calendar year 1895 is estimated to have been 2,254,760 fine ounces of gold, of the value of $46,610,000, and 55,727,000 fine ounces of silver, of the commercial value of $36,445,000, and the coinage of $72,051,000. The estimated production of these metals throughout the world during the same period was 9,688,821 fine ounces of gold, amounting to $200,285,700 in value, and 139,189,219 fine ounces of silver, of the commercial value of $110,654,000. The total coinage at the mints of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, amounted to $71,188,468.57, of which $58,878,450 was in gold coins, and $12,309,978.52 in standard silver dollars, subsidiary coins and minor coins. The number of National banks organized from the time the law authorized their creation was passed, up to October 31, 1896, was 5,051, and of this number 3,679 were at the date last mentioned in active operation, having authorized capital stock of $650,014,895, held by 288,992 shareholders, and circulating notes amounting to $211,412,620.

The total outstanding circulation notes of all National banks on the 31st day of October, 1896, amounted to $234,553,807, including unredeemed, but fully secured notes of banks insolvent and in process of liquidation. The increase in National bank circulation during the year ending on that day was $21,069,429. On October 6, 1896, when the condition of National banks was last reported, the total resources of the 3,679 active institutions was $3,263,685,313.83.

REGARDING THE MILITARY.

The report of the secretary of war exhibits satisfactory conditions in the several branches of the public intrusted in their charge. In the limit of our military force, as fixed by law, is constantly and readily maintained. The present discipline and morale of our army are excellent, and marked progress and efficiency are apparent throughout its entire organization. With the exception of delicate duties in the suppression of slight Indian disturbances along our southwestern boundary, in which the Mexican troops co-operated, and the compulsory but peaceful return, with the consent of Great Britain, of a band of Cree Indians from Montana to the British possessions, no active operations have been required of the army during the year past. The organized militia numbers 112,879 men. The appropriations for its support by the several states approximate $2,800,000 annually, and $400,000 is contributed by the general government. Investigation shows these troops to be usually well drilled and inspired with much military interest, but in many instances they are so deficient in proper arms and equipment that a sudden call to active duty would find them inadequately prepared for field service. I therefore recommend that prompt measures be taken to remedy this condition, and that every encouragement be given to this deserving body of unpaid and voluntary citizen soldiers, upon whose assistance we must largely rely in time of trouble.

During the past year rapid progress has been made toward the completion of the scheme adopted for the erection and armament of fortifications along our sea coast, while equal progress has been made in providing the material for submarine defense in connection with these works.

Since December, 1893, the number of guns actually completed has been increased to a total of twenty-one 12-inch, fifty-six 10-inch, sixty-one 8-inch, high power breech-loading, steel guns; ten rapid fire guns and eighty 12-inch rifle mortars. In addition there are in process of construction 16-inch type gun, fifty 12-inch, fifty-six 10-inch, twenty-seven 8-inch high power guns, and sixty-six 12-inch rifled mortars, in all, four hundred and twenty-eight guns and mortars.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARIES.

The ownership and management by the government of penitentiaries for the confinement of those convicted in United States courts of violations of federal laws, has to a slight extent been realized by the utilization of the abandoned military prison at Fort Leavenworth as United States penitentiary. This is certainly a movement in the right direction, but it ought to be at once supplemented by the rebuilding or extensive enlargement of this improvised prison, and the construction of at least one more, to be located in the southern states. Our post-office department is in good condition, and the exhibit made of its operations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, if allowance is made for imperfections in the laws applicable to it, is very satisfactory.

We should always keep in mind that of all forms of military preparation, coast defense alone is essentially pacific in its nature. While it gives the sense of security due to a consciousness of strength it is neither the purpose nor the effect of such permanent fortification to involve us in foreign complications, but rather to guarantee us against them.

The construction of vessels for our new navy has been energetically prosecuted by the present administration upon the general lines previously adopted. It has been decided, however, to provide in every ship-building contract that the builder should pay all tried expenses, and it has also been determined to pay no speed premiums in future contracts.

On March 4, 1893, there were in commission but two armored vessels, the double turreted monitors Miantonomoh and Monterey. Since that date there have been placed in their first commission three first-class and two second-class battleships, two armored cruisers, one harbor defense ram, and five double turreted monitors, including the Maine and the Puritan, just completed. Eight new unarmored cruisers and two new gunboats have also commissioned. The Iowa another battleship will be completed about March 1 and at least four more gun boats will be ready for sea in the early spring.

There have been authorized by congress since March, 1893, five battleships, six light draught gun boats, sixteen torpedo boats, and one sub-Marine torpedo boat. Contracts for the building of all of them have been let. The secretary expresses the opinion that we have for the present a sufficient supply of cruisers and gun boats, and that hereafter the construction of battleships and torpedo boats will supply our needs.

The report of the secretary of the interior presents a comprehensive and interesting exhibit of the numerous and important affair committed to his supervision.

MONEY APPROPRIATED.

The money appropriated on account of this department and for its disbursement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, amounted to more than $157,000,000 or a greater sum than was appropriated for the entire maintenance of the government for the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1895.

Our public lands, originally amounting to 1,310,000,000 acres have been so reduced that only about 600,000,000 acres still remain in government control, excluding Alaska. The total Indian population of the United States is 177,235, according to a census made in 1895, exclusive of those within the state of New York and those comprising the five civilized tribes. Of this number there are approximately 38,000 children of school age. During the year 23,393 of these were enrolled in schools.

It may be said in general terms that in every particular, the improvement of the Indians under government care, has been most marked and encouraging.

The diminution of our enormous pension roll and the decrease of pension expenditure, which have so often confidently foretold still fail in material realization. The number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, was 970,678. This is the largest number ever reported. The amount paid exclusively for pensions during the year was $138,214,761.94, a slight decrease from that of the preceding year, while the total expenditures on account of pensions, including the cost of maintaining the department, amounted to $142,206,550.59, or within a very small fraction of one-third of the entire expense of supporting the government during the same year. The number of new pension certificates issued was 90,640. Of these 46,374 represent original allowances of claims and 15,878 increases of existing pensions.

The sum appropriated for the payment of the pensions for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, is $140,000,000, and for the succeeding year it is estimated that the same amount will be necessary.

In my opinion, based upon such statements as these and much other information and observation, the abuses which have been allowed to creep into our pension system have done incalculable harm in demoralizing our people and undermining good citizenship. I have endeavored within my sphere of official duty to protect our pension roll and make it what it should be, a roll of honor, containing the names of those disabled in their country's service and worthy of their country's affectionate rememberance. When I have seen those who pose as the soldiers' friends, active and alert in urging greater laxity and more reckless pension expenditure while nursing selfish schemes, I have deprecated the approach of a situation when necessary retrenchment and enforced economy may lead to an attack upon pension abuses, so determined as to overlook the discrimination due to those who, worthy of a nation's care, ought to live and die under the protection of a nation's gratitude.

The secretary calls attention to the public interests involved in an adjustment of the obligations of the Pacific railroads to the government.

On January 1, 1897, with the amount already matured, more than $13,000,000 of the principal of the subsidy bonds issued by the United States in aid of the construction of the Union Pacific railroad including its Kansas line and more than $6,000,000 of like bonds issued in aid of the Central Pacific railroad will have fallen due and been paid or must on that day be paid by the government. Without any reference to the application of the sinking fund now in the treasury, this will create such a default on the part of these companies to the government as will give it the right to at once institute proceedings to foreclose its mortgage lien. In addition to this indebtedness, which will be due January 1, 1897, there will mature between that date and January 1, 1899, the remaining principal of such subsidy bonds, which must also be met by the government. These amount to more than $20,000,000 on account of the Union Pacific lines, and exceed $21,000,000 on account of the Central Pacific lines. Unless congress shall otherwise direct, there will hardly appear to exist any reason for delaying beyond the day of the default above mentioned such executive action as will promise to subserve the public interests and save the government from the loss threatened by further inaction.

VALUE OF EXPERTS.

From the report of the secretary of the department of agriculture it appears that through careful and prudent financial management he has annually saved a large sum from his appropriations aggregating, during his incumbency and up to the close of the present fiscal year, nearly one-fifth of the entire amount appropriated.

These results have been accomplished by a conscientious story of the real needs of the former and such a regard for economy as the genuine farmer ought to appreciate, supplemented by the adherence in civil service methods in a department, which should be continued in the interest of agriculture instead of parties and politics.

The secretary reports the value of our exports of farm products during the last fiscal year amounted to $570,000,000 an increase of $17,000,000 over those of the year immediately preceeding. The weather bureau now attached to the department of agriculture has continued to extend its sphere of usefulness and by uninterrupted improvement in the accuracy of its forecasts has greatly increased its efficiency as an aid and protection to all whose occupations are related to weather conditions.

I commend the secretary's report and the suggestions it contains to the careful consideration of the congress.

The progress made in civil service reform furnishes a cause for the utmost congratulation. It has survived the doubts of its friends as well as the rancor of its enemies and has gained a permanent place among the agencies destined to cleanse our politics and to improve, economize and elevate the public service. There are now in the competitive classified service upward of eighty-four thousand places. More than half these have been included from time to time since March 4, 1893. A most radical and sweeping extension was made by executive order, dated the sixth day of May, 1896, and if fourth-class postmasterships are not included in the statement it may be said practically all positions contemplated by the civil service law are now classified.

The inter-state commerce commission has, during the year, supplied abundant evidence of its usefulness, and the importance of the work committed to its charge.

In view of the judicial interpretation which some provisions of the present statute have received and the defects disclosed by the efforts made for its enforcement, its revision and amendment appear to be essential to the end that it may more effectually reach the evils designed to be corrected. I hope the recommendations of the commission upon this subject will be promptly and favorably considered by the congress.

I desire to recur to the statements elsewhere made concerning the government's receipts and expenditures for the purpose of venturing upon some suggestions, touching our present tariff law and its operation.

This statute took effect on the 28th day of August, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tariff reform, it must be conceded that it has opened the way to a greater change of commodities between us and other countries, and thus furnished a wider market for our products and manufacturers.

The only entire fiscal year during which this law has been in force ended on the 30th day of June, 1895. In that year our imports increased over those of the previous year more than $6,500,000, while they value of the domestic products we exported and which found markets abroad, was nearly $70,000,000 more than during the preceding year.

I believe our present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will, in the near future, yield a revenue which, with reasonably economical expenditures, will overcome all deficiencies. In the meantime no deficit that has occurred or may occur need excite or disturb us. To meet any such deficit we have in the treasury, in addition to a gold reserve of one hundred millions, a surplus of more than one hundred and twenty-eight millions of dollars, applicable to the payment of the expenses of the government and which must, unless expended for that purpose, remain a useless hoard, or, if not extravagantly wasted, must in any event be reverted from the purpose of its election from our people.

The payment therefore of any deficiency in the revenue from this fund is nothing more than its proper and legitimate use.

CONDITION OF REVENUES.

This reference to the condition and prospects of our revenues naturally suggests an allusion to the weakness and vices of our financial methods. They have been frequently pressed upon the attention of congress in previous executive communications and the inevitable danger of their continued toleration pointed out. Without now repeating these details, I cannot refrain from again earnestly presenting the necessity of the prompt reform of a system opposed to every rule of sound finance and shown by experience to be fraught with the gravest peril and perplexity. I am more convinced than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the government currency obligations upon which gold may be demanded from the treasury are withdrawn from circulation and cancelled. This might be done as has been heretofore recommended, by their exchange for long term bonds bearing a low rate of interest or by their redemption with the proceeds of such bonds. Even if only the United States notes, known as greenbacks, were thus retired it is probable that the treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the act of July 14, 1890, now paid in gold when demanded, would not create much disturbance as they might from time to time, when received in the treasury by redemption in gold or otherwise, be gradually and prudently replaced in silver coin. This plan of issuing bonds for the purpose of redemption certainly appears to be the most effective and direct path to the needed reform. In default of this, however, it would be a step in the right direction if currency obligations redeemable in gold whenever so redeemed, should be cancelled instead of being reissued.

National banks should redeem their own notes. They should be allowed to issue circulation to the par value of bonds deposited as security for its redemption, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per cent. In considering projects for the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes issued under the law of 1890, I am of the opinion that we have placed too much stress upon the danger of contracting the currency and have calculated too little upon the gold that would be added to our circulation if invited to us by better and safer financial methods. It is not so much a contraction of our currency that should be avoided as its unequal distribution. Another topic in which our people rightfully take a deep interest may be briefly considered. The existence of trusts and other huge aggregations of capital, the object of which is to secure the monopoly of some particular branch of trade, industry or commerce, and to stifle wholesome competition. When these are defended it is usually upon the ground that though they increase, they also reduce prices, and thus may benefit the public.

Such occasional results fall far short of compensating the palpable evils charged to the account of trusts and monopolies. Their tendency is to crush out individual independence and to hinder or prevent the free use of human faculties and the full development of human character. Through them, the farmer, the partisan and the small trader is in danger of dislodgment from the proud position of being his own master.

If the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation it should be done. The decision of our highest court renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through federal action, unless they seek directly and purposely to include in their objects transportation or intercourse between states or between the United States and foreign countries.

In concluding this communication, its last words shall be an appeal to congress for the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the money it holds in trust for the people. The way to perplexing extravagance is easy, but a return to frugality is difficult. When, however, it is considered that those who bear the burdens of taxation have no guaranty of honest care, says in the fidelity of their public servants, the duty of all possible retrenchment is plainly manifest. When our differences are forgotten, and our contests of political opinion are no longer remembered, nothing in the retrospect of our public service will be as fortunate and comforting as the recollection of official duty well performed and the memory of a constant devotion to the interests of our confiding fellow countrymen.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
Executive Mansion.
December 7, 1896.

THE BEST ONE YET.

The Tribune will on Jan. 1, 1897, issue the second annual number of its Political Hand-book, a handsome volume of more than 200 pages. It will contain the most comprehensive collection of live local and general statistics and encyclopedic information ever offered for sale in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Price, 25 cents; orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

BANKING.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Scranton Savings Bank & Trust Co

Of Scranton, 428 Lackawanna avenue, of Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, at the close of business, November 17, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand		$ 31,746 58
Checks and other cash items		27,541 86
Due from Bank and Bankers		106,915 09
Loans and Discounts		344,896 61
Investment securities owned, viz.:		
Stocks, Bonds, etc.	$184,232 87	
Mortgages	41,932 05	
		226,164 92
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		1,000 00
Overdrafts		986 71
		$739,251 77

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$ 50,000 00
Surplus Fund		25,000 00
Undivided Profits less expenses and taxes paid		18,506 84
Deposits, subject to check	$610,641 38	
Demand Certificates of Deposit	25,103 55	
		635,744 93
		$739,251 77

State of Pennsylvania, County of Lackawanna, ss.:

I, A. H. Christy, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) A. H. CHRISTY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of December, 1896.

(Signed) O. B. PARTRIDGE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
(Signed) M. J. WILSON,
AUGUST ROBINSON,
E. P. KINGSBURY,
Directors.

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For Bilious and Nervous disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fullness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c., when these symptoms are caused by constipation, as most of them are. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills and they will be acknowledged to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system. For a

Weak Stomach Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; strengthening the muscular system, restoring the long-lost complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.

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WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO teach singing class. Address Lock Box 72, Scranton, Pa.

LADIES—I MAKE BIG WAGES DOING pleasant home work, and will gladly send full particulars to all sending 2 cent stamp. MISS M. A. STEBBINS, Lawrence, Mich.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS IN SCRANton to sell and introduce Snyder's cake icing; experienced canvasser 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 ENERgetic saleswomen to represent us. Guaranteed $6 a day without interfering with other duties. Healthful occupation. Write for particulars, enclosing stamp, Mango Chemical Company, No. 72 John Street, New York.

WANTED.

SECOND-HAND FURNACE TO HEAT A hotel. Call or address ANTHRACITE HOTEL, 111 Wyoming avenue.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM 616 Spruce street.

FOR SALE.

FERRETS FOR SALE CHEAP. CALL AT 217 Spruce street.

FOR SALE—THE OLD BROADWAY HOtel, 1011 Cedar avenue, Scranton; terms easy. HENRY WALTER, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—A SILVER-PLATED CONN double bell euphonium, nicely engraved with trombone bell, gold lined; nearly new and cost $90; will sell at a bargain. Address this week to E. W. GAYLOR, LaRaysville, Pa.

FOR SALE—HORSE, AGED SIX YEARS, weight 1,000 pounds; can be seen at 1621 Price street.

FOR SALE—MY COTTAGE AT ELMhurst and the four lots on which it stands; also the four lots adjoining; most desirable location in Elmhurst; prices reasonable; terms easy; possession given at once. E. P. KINGSBURY, Commonwealth Building, Scranton, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE AND 7 ACRES OF land in Chinchilla, known as the Hoover property. Inquire at 809 North Main avenue, city.

FOR RENT—HALF OF DOUBLE HOUSE; modern improvements; rent reasonable; corner of Pine and Blakely streets, Dunmore.

CHIROPODIST AND MANICURE.

CORNS, BUNIONS AND INGROWING nails cured without the least pain or drawing blood. Consultation and advice given free. E. M. BETSEL, Chiropodist, 330 Lackawanna avenue. Ladies attended at their residence if desired. Charges moderate.

HELP FURNISHED.

HELP OF ALL KINDS FURNISHED—ENCYCLOPEDIA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 414 Spruce street. Telephone 5124.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 16 years old; Has had experience in driving and taking care of horses; knows all parts of the city. J. J., 1617 Hampton street.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY AGED 17 years, to deliver goods. Address 462, Dunmore, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as mineral or beer bottler; understands soda fountains in drug stores. Address E. A. M., Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, position as housekeeper. Address M. L., Tribune.

DRUGGIST—REGULAR PHARMACIST, Pennsylvania. Temperate. References. Address, DRUGGIST, Scranton, Pa.

WANTED — WASHING, IRONING OR scrubbing by the day. Call at 218 Linden street.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD LAUNdress would like one or two family washings and ironings at home and go out one or two days a week. Mrs. Keywood, Fairfield Park, Scranton.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLEaged man as engineer or fireman; has had years of experience and can give best of references. W. L., 821 Phelps street.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—LIVE PEOPLE IN EVERY locality at $12 weekly salary and expenses to take orders for Christmas Goods. Permanent employment if right. MANUFACTURER, P. O. Box 5308, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS IN EVery county; also lady canvassers; something new; sure seller; apply quick. J. C. HILBERT, 141 Adams avenue, Scranton, Pa.

AGENTS—WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO do about Safe Citizenship—price $1. Going by thousands. Address, NICHOLS, Naperville, Ill.

AGENTS—TO SELL OUR PRACTICAL gold, silver, nickel and copper electro plasters; prices from $3 upward; salary and expenses paid; outfit free. Address, with stamp, MICHIGAN MFG CO., Chicago.

AGENTS TO SELL CIGARS TO DEALERS; $25 weekly and expenses; experience unnecessary. CONSOLIDATED MFG CO., 48 Van Buren st., Chicago.

SALESMAN TO CARRY SIDE LINE; 25 per cent. commission; sample book mailed free. Address L. N. CO., Station L, New York.

CITY SCAVENGER.

A. B. BRIGGS CLEANS PRIVY VAULTS and cess pools; no odor; improved pumps used. A. BRIGGS, Proprietor. Leave orders 1209 North Main avenue, or Erckes' drug store, corner Adams and Mulberry. Telephone 4555.

CLAIRVOYANT.

MADAME DELSON FENTON READS your life. 1020 West Lackawanna avenue, Hyde Park, for a few days only.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LOIS A. MORSS, LATE OF the township of Fell, County of Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, deceased.

Letters testamentary upon the above named estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against said estate will present them for payment, and those indebted thereto will make immediate payment to

LEONIDAS W. MORSS, Executor,
215, N. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa.
ALFRED HAND & WM. J. HAND,
Attorneys for Estate.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of The Consumers' Ice Company will be held at their office, corner Adams avenue and Ash street, in the city of Scranton, Pa., on Tuesday, the 15th day of December, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m. The purpose of the meeting is for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN A. SCHADT, Secretary.
Scranton Pa., Nov. 30, 1896.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY

Is illegal; but there's no law against the padded special Xmas newspaper; save the law of common sense. The Tribune gives holiday advertisers regular issues wherein their announcements can be seen and read. It doesn't ask them to waste money on bulky and useless inflations.

The Paris,

Opposite Wyoming House.

Cloaks and Millinery

Special Jacket Sale

Jackets of Fine Kersey, value $9.00. Sale price..	$5.75
Jackets of Fine Rouge, English Cheviot, value $9.00. Sale price	$5.75
Jackets of Fine Kersey, value $12.00 Sale price	$7.50
Jackets of Finest French Caterpillar, value $14.00. Sale price	$8.98
Jackets of Finest French Kersey, value $15.00. Sale price	$9.98
Jackets of Finest French Astrakhan, value $15.00. Sale price	$9.98

SIMILAR PRICES IN CAPES.

Corner Lackawanna and Wyoming Aves.,

Opp. Wyoming House, Scranton, Pa.