### ANNUAL DINNER OF THE LAWYERS

[Concluded from Page 3.]

Mr. Torrey occupied the central seat, being the chairman of the evening. On his right sat Judge Edwards, the toastmaster, and then in order came Judge Willard, Judge Gunster, Judge Reeder, Colonel Fitzsimmons, Judge Orlady, Judge Smith and ex-Judge Jessup. On the left were Judge Wickham, Judge Archbald, Judge Beaver, Hon, Addison Condor, Major Everett Warren, A. H. McClintock, and ex-Lieutenant Governor Watres.

There were no decorations, floral or otherwise, and in this, the general opinon was, the committee showed good taste, for as to the beauty of the elaborate inferior of the Jermyn dining room. can be applied the adage, "beauty unadorned is beauty best."

The dinner and the manner in which It was served was most creditable to



JAMES H. TORREY. President of the Association and Chairman of the Evening.

Godfrey's men. There were eight courses, many of them containing some nevel and most palatable dishes. It was as follows:

Salted Walnuts.

Shrewsbury Oysters. Consomme Volaille en Tasse. Timbales a la Reine. Planked Roe Shad. Maitre Hotel. Hot House Cucumbers, Pomme Terre Croquettes,

Filet de Boeuf. Petit Pois. Bigarade. Brillat-Savarta. Canards Sauvages. Biga Cherry Florins. Corn Bread. Ponch Commonwealth.

Lobster Oile in Shell. Cake. Nisselrode.

Cafe Noir. Pomeroy-Sec. Toasted Crackers. Sautern.

Mr. Torrey at 10 o'clock arose and rapped for order. He read letters of regret from President Judge Charles E. Rice, of the Superior court, and Judge J. B. McPherson, of Harris-He then announced that during the year three memers of the bar had deceased, J. M. C. Ranck, Frank Seward Miller and Jere-MR TORREY'S ADDRESS.

We have lived thro' the labors, the struggles and the honorable burdens of another year. We are honored by the privilege of membership in the most exalted, the most exacting, the most comprehensive of professions. If, as has been said the law is the perfection of human reason, its instruments have the best opteason, its instruments have the best op-portunity and the broadest field for the development and exercise of the highest intellectual powers. What human rela-tion which does not look to us for the definition of its rights and its obligations? definition of its rights and its obligations? What individual or corporate privilege which does not trace its origin to and seek its vindication from the law? What right so insignificant that the law will not summon to its enforcement the entire power of the state? What interest so vast or powerful that it must not yield to the demonstration of the humblest pleader and bend to the enforcement of the judgment of the law? It is the boast and the pride of our institutions that all men are equal before the law.

In spite of the cheap sarcasms of the eynics and the sneers of pessimists, I believe the statement was nowhere ever so true as today in free America. I believe that the process of the evolution of the highest type of social institutions is constantly progressive and that we are to-

highest type of social histitutions is constantly progressive and that we are to-day in edvance of any previous period of the world's history. To the legal profession more than to any other single human agency is due the credit for what has already been attained. To the legal profession must the world look for the completion of the work so well begun. I am aware that I am in danger of attering what may be regarded as mere platitudes in calling attention to the principles which in calling attention to the principles which ild control the professional conduct

in calling attention to the principles which should control the professional conduct of lawyers.

But many of the most eminent members of the bar have confessed to the habit of frequently reviewing the most elementary principles of conduct in order to make certain that they had not unconsciously deviated from them. The careful mariner frequently consults his compass and his chart. The artist turns constantly from his work to his model. As the courts so often say to the grand inquests, so I say to you, "Your duties are briefly and clearly prescribed in the oath which you have taken"—to support and defend the constitution. How glibly the words silp from our lips, and with how little realization of their meaning. All that is comprehended in that grand word "loyalty" is here expressed.

These constitutions embody all that the struggles and the sufferings of our ancestors have wrested from the hands of human power and selfish greed from Runnymede to Appormatox. They embody the ripe fruit of the highest thoughts of the profoundest thinkers of all past ages. Every letter is traced in marriyr blood. Every sentence represents the travail of horoic souls. We are chosen custodians to preserve from desceration or pollution this palladium of humanity's progress. We if may we resolve that no selfish ambition, no mercenary motive shall persuade us to commit, or permit any stain to be placed upon its fair pages.

suade us to commit, or permit any stau to be placed upon its fair pages

### THE LAWYER'S OBLIGATION. That you will discharge your duties with delity to the court as well as to the

client. Pidelity to client requires honesty, industry, portinacty. An enlightened regard for self-interest would seem a sufficient incentive to this virtue. Yet the seductive temptation to prefer present gain to future success, and the yery human aversion to innemitted labor make it necessary for us to often review our relations to our clients, that we may be sure that they deserve the appellation fidelity. The relations of lawyers to the court are of the most delicate and sacred character. The temptations to violate this duty are the most subtle to which a lawyer is subjected. There is the greatest danger that the idea of the court shall become confused with the person of the judge, when in fact, he should be to us the embedlment of abstract justice. Again when the court sets itself in antagonism to our course, we are in danger of treating it like our antagonists at the bar, and of justifying ourselves in the resort to any method by which the opposition may be overcome. In the heat of legal conflicts we are often so possessed by the "rage of battle" that we are ready to cast discretion to the winds, and sacrifice any ethical consideration to ellent. Fidelity to client requires honesty, inare ready to cast discretion to the winds, and sacrifice any ethical consideration to

From these dangers we can certainly From these dangers we can certainly escape only by keeping constantly in mind the lawyer's high function as a priest in the temple of justice. The law must be to him more precious than his highest fee, more dear than his best client, more desirable than success. The court must be to him the oracle of justice, whose person is to be always respected, whose confidence never betrayed, whose tidement is always violed to whose tidement is always violed to whose judgment is always yielded to This involves no cringing subserviency Honest zeal and respectful pertinacity

command no greater admiration from any than from the bench. These considerations are in a peculiar respect appropriate for us at this lime, as the past year has furnished a striking and painful illustration of the disastrous results of disregarding the lawyer's duty to the court. In no jurisdiction, I venture to say, can there be less palliation for the violation of the lawyer's obligation of fidelity to the court than in that which is presided over by the three learned, industrious, impartial and courteous judges of the Forty-fifth district.

ital and courteous judges of the Fortyfifth district.

2. Use no falsehood nor delay any person's cause for lucre or malice.

Avarice and passion must be eliminated
from the mind which would discharge
faithfully the duties of a lawyer. Justice
holds eventy balanced scales and wears a
bandage over the eyes. Her servitors
must be superfor to the temptations which
ill-gotten wealth often presents, and to
which penury gives added power. They
must know no man's race, creed, condition or politics. To the just cause of the
humblest and most obscure they must
yield the same respect and devote the
same untiring effort as to that of the richest and most powerful. No great lawyer
ever appears so truly great as when he is
putting forth his highest energy in defense of the poor and lowly.

AS TO BEHAVIOR.

AS TO BEHAVIOR.

AS TO BEHAVIOR.

4. Behave in the office of attorney to the best of your learning and ability. Our learning and ability comprehend all that we have that can be useful to mankind in our chosen profession. These are to be so far as we can control and direct them, always at their best, and ever better. Learning by study, learning by practice, learning by study, learning by practice, learning by observation, learning best and bardest of all by failure the path pointed out by our oath leads ever upward to higher attainments, broader culture and purer conception. We may think we start with little and that the way is narrow and rough, but when we have faithfully given our best, we shall find in the end, whatever our ultimate goal, that we shall be judged not according to what we have not, but according to that which we have. The world may never rank us with the bright luminaries of our honored profession, but there is none of us who cannot if he will make himself worthy to associate with those who have done their best. The long, weary process of development of legal principles is simply a struggle to lift human jurisprudence to the level of the divine law, which is its antitype. Above and proposition of the divine law, which is its antitype. Above and proposition of the divine law, which is its antitype. Above and proposition of the divine law, which is its antitype. Above and proposition of the divine law, which is its antitype. Above and proposition of the divine law, which is its antitype. Above and proposition of the law of the divine law, which is its antitype. Above and proposition of the divine law, which is its antitype. Above and proposition of the law of the law

the highest attainable reward, the "Well done."

Wherever the eloquence of Peter the Hermit fired the souls of men, their swords leapt from their scabbards, and upon their cruciform hilts were sealed the oaths of the Crusaders to know neither homes, families, friends nor possessions until the cross should replace the crosscent over the Holy Sepulcher. Though the object of the Crusaders was never fully accomplished, the unselfish zeal of the Templars and their comradeship in the great and glorious conflicts did much toward ushering the remaissance and dissipating the gloom of the dark ages. We, too, are an outfibound band consecrated to the execution of higher, if less dangerous, enterprises. Let us emulate their example in unswerving loyalty and fidelity to the requirements of our oath.

Mr. Torrey then introduced the toast-

Mr. Torrey then introduced the toastmaster, Judge Edwards. His theme

"Look, he's winding up the watch of his

By and by it will strike." TOASTMASTER TAKES CHARGE.

Judge Edwards, upon assuming the position, said: "The duties of a toastmaster are few and simple. The dictionary says they are two-to announce the toast and time the cheering." After miah D. Regan. A toast was drunk in a few happy remarks he addressed himsilence to their memory after which Mr. self to the younger members of the bar, Torrey delivered the president's ad-dress. His theme was "The law—It has the young men of the bar. "Our bar is saying his sympathy always turned to honored us; may we honor it." He said: a young bar," he said. "Let the young men be patient, courageous and industrious Let the older members lend them a hearty helping hand."

He then warned the speakers against keeping to their texts; welcomed the Superior court judges, in whose honor the banquet was held so early this year, and then proceeded to introduce the speakers

In introducing the first speaker Judge Beaver, he said: "Let me introduce a soldier who became a general; a citizen who became a governor; a lawyer who became a judge. This felicitous introduction and Judge Beaver's popularity brought a round of applause which lasted fully a minute.

Judge Beaver's theme was "Errors and Appeals." "We Learn Through Er-There is not a lawyer who does rors. not convict himself of error, whenever he is called upon to exercise the functions of his office. He always makes a better speech after he goes home and lies down in bed than he did before the jury; just when the ink is dry on an opinion it occurs to the judge that he

In concluding, Judge Beaver made some happy remarks concerning the manner in which he had been substitut-



JUDGE JAMES A. BEAVER. Soldier-General; Citizen-Governor; Lawyer-Jurist."

ed for Judge Orlady, saying that he could not see how rheumatism of the wrist could affect a man's jaw. He sat down amidst another rousing outburst of applause.

In the absence of Judge McPherson the toast "Nisi Prius," with the theme "Delay of Justice is Injustice," was assigned to Hon. Addison Condor, of Williamsport. He contented himself with a very apt story, which provoked no end of laughter.

THE LAWYER-EDITOR.

"The Bar in Journalism" was the toast assigned to Colonel Frank J. Fitzsimmons. In introducing Colonel Fitzsimmons, Judge Edwards read the theme.

'I slept in an editor's bed last night, When no other chanced to be nigh.
And I thought as I tumbled the editor's

How easily editor's lie." He also read the following poem, the

authorship of which he refused to give: (Based on a Reported Case.) An editor-lawyer once before the court To answer to a charge of libel he'd in-

In which he had traduced the judge and And said it was of law and justice perversion.

The judge, in voice indignant and with firm demeator, Addressed the culprit, saying: "Sir! your flagrant error
A crime is which deserves the swiftest

condemnation:

What say you to the charge?" Without The culprit said: "Your Honor, as a law That all your judgments and decision

as an editor I'll stoutly swear the That this your court, is wicked to the "Sir! Sir!" the justice said; "I'll heed to such distinction. But will at once decree your quick extinc

I'll speed you from the sacred precincts Got Got the gates of exit now are wide

The editor-lawyer to a higher court then Ment, And, a la Steinman, made a plea so eloquent, That soon it was pronounced (and, we

avow, most righteously).
"An editor-lawyer can at once a saint and sinner be. Colonel Fitzsimmons was most happy in his witticisms provoking almost continuous laughter and in his serious

In those days it was customary for the chairmen to agree on overseers of election. He came to me with his list and asked me for mine. I was surprised next day to read in the papers the names of his men and have never yet known what became of mine. I next heard him making a speech in the gobernatorial election of isse. I added that Judge Reeder could not forget me because I tried at a case before him once, when he presided in our courts, owing to our own judges being too busy. I said I knew Judge Smith quite well, having nominated him twice and was ready for the third encounter if I were asked. As regards Judges Reaver, Wickham and Orlindy, I knew nothing except the impression I got from their recent plutures in the Tribane. I don't know what to think of the subject given ince.



COLONEL FRANK J. FITZSIMMONS He Combines the Honest Lawver and Veracious Newspaper Man.

personal. It does not concern the public how a man conducts himself at the bar or how he gets into journalism. When I was informed of the toast to which I was

how he gets into journalism. When I was informed of the toast to which I was to respond tonisht another member of the committer—Mr. Torrey—told me that while discussing the city solicitorship with a South Side councilman recently the latter said that an editor once got into a lawyer's bed and quieted the awakening sleeper's apprehensions by remarking. "how easily we lie together."

What application the story had on the eve of the election of the city's legal representative I will leave to inference. My knowledge of law and journalism was not acquired from books; my greatest lawsuit was against myself, I was charged with blackening the reputation of a Democrat by publishing that he voted for a Republican. While I employed eminent counsel, yet I was not idle myself. I have often smiled since when they hinted for their fees by telling me it was a close case. There was a man on the jury who lived in Hyde Park; he was an insurance agent. He called on me the night before the verdict and told me that the pile of liberty was a policy. I said to him that I heard it the other way—that honesty was the best policy. He replied that an epigram was as forceful as a maxim.

A DANGEROUS POSITION.

A DANGEROUS POSITION. I tried to get rid of him by saying that there was a law against a person charged with libel becoming insured; he replied that such a law unlike the license law, could be successfully violated, as the premium was all that was then necessary. I was acquitted, but never got the policy, and I don't now regret it, as I have since learned he represented Tim O'Leary's Insurance company. But aside with levity. The sentiment assigned is too brimful of thought and too Suggestive of elaborate treatment to receive more than a passing word on such an occusion. May an honest bar ever eim to assist justice to prevail and its civilizing influences spread until all of thou's children, under every sky of the universe, recognize its grandenr, respect its design and acquiesce in its administration. I tried to get rid of him by saying that

May high-minded and progressive jour-May high-minded and progressive jour-nalism never forget its noble mission. May it ever seek the ideal in its course for the information and education of the masses, and hever cease to uphold the true and discourage the false. Side by side with law may it ever journey along time's highway and may the cry of an-archy never disturb or triumph over the ie, and the power of avarice never thwart or weaken the other. Law and journalism
-twin agencies for good-may their po-tency ever exist to guide, protect, instruct and edify mankind on its ceaseless and noiseless march toward eternity.

"The Bar in Politics" was responded to most aptly and eloquently by Major Everett Warren. The sentiment was: "It don't ask much gumption to pick out In a party whose leaders are loose in the

Never say nothin' without you're compelled to.

An' then don't say nothin' that you can be held to."

THE BAR IN POLITICS.

follows, said:

follows, said:

The subject given me, gentlemen, is rather large for an evening crowded, as this has been, with many themes and most delightful speakers. It recalls an incident of college days when the sententians professor of rhetoric said to me: "Sir, your time is three ministes, your subject the 'Immorality of the Souit," and I am afraid my discussion of it will be as unsatisfactory as was the clock of a man who remarked to a caller, complimenting him upon its appearance: "Well, that clock may look all right, but it gets things terribly mixed. I have had it for a year or two and the only thing I have been able to make out of it is this. Whenever the hands point to twelve and the clock strikes two, it is exactly twenty minutes to seven."

minutes to seven."

As the law controls all the relations of life, regulates international disputes and settles the rights and redro, set the wrongs of all classes and conditions of men, its true disciples are bound to be most im-

portant factors in the National life. No other profession has behind it exemplars and a history like the law. Its teachers have been the foes of anarchy, misrule and tyranny and its principles form the foundation of governments and the palladium of all our rights.

Call the roll and you summon forth the chosen ministers of civilization and reform in all the ages. It was not Pericles, but Solon and his statutes that made possible the Greetan howers. It was not her

but Solon and his statitues that made possible the Grecian powers. It was not her legions, but her twelve inbles, that made Rome the mistress of the world. It was not the Norman Conqueror, but the common law which evolved constitutional freedom out of chaos and barbarism and made possible the settlement of America.

Bacon, Blackstone, Mansfield, Brougham, Marshall, Jay, Livingstone, Kent. Story and humdreds of others by their knowledge of the law have done more for civilization and humanity than all the warriers of the world.

In the sack of the Italian city of Amalfia copy of the Pandects was discovered. a copy of the Pundects was discovered, the study of the civil war sprang up all over Europe and its administration passed from the Ecclesiastics to its trained proerous hand clapping that those were



MAJOR EVERETT WARREN. Told His Petlows Why Lawyers Should

lessors and instructors, in revenge, it is said, the council of the church in that city decreed that no lawyer could enter the kingdom of heaven. "This anathema," a distinguished lawyer and politician of the state of New York has said, "the lawyers have requited, for they have converted the mations from the Hell of arms to the Heaven of arbitration."

LAWYERS AND SLAVERY.

not forget me because I tried at a case before him once, when he presided in our courts, owing to our own judges being too busy. I said I knew Judge Smith quite well, having nominated him twice and was ready for the third encounter If I were asked. As regards Judges Beaver, Wickham and Orlindy. I knew nothing except the impression I got from their recent pletures in the Tribune. I don't know what to think of the subject given inc.

I asked Senator McDonald about it and he referred me to Mr. Gaktori. I asked him what bar the committee meant. He replied that juddie speakers generally decused matters they knew something about. I then inquired if he thought I would be understood; he said that Charley Hawley. Tom Wells and Will Lathrop might catch on, but he had some doubts about the rest. I regard the subject too of the good o

It was as a law student in the office of George Wyeth, Thomas Jefferson learned how to write the Declaration of Inde-pendence. In that same office Chief Jus-tice Marshall read law, and Henry Clay

the Marshall read law, and Henry Clay was his private secretary.

Great as were the lives and preclous the memories of Washington and Greene and Knox and Puttam, they simply struggled in the field to maintain the ideas of Jefferson embodied in the first state paper of America, our Declaration of Rights.

Alexander Hamilton was not a great lawyer, although he settled the law of Libel and the liberty of the Press. He was a greater financier, however, than Gouvenier Morris and he lived to found the fiscal system of the states he did so much to knit together in one body politic. the fiscal system of the states he did so much to knit together in one body politic. To Daniel Webster, the greatest lawyer of his time, we owe the national idea, Jackson could threaten to hang the nulliflers. Calhoun did not fear him, but Calhoun trembled in his chair in the senate when he heard. Webster answer his colleague from South Carolina and announce that other continent dear to every American heart, liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable. That was the sentiment that rallied the liberty-loving people of this land when treason threatened to tear the stars from our fist. And Abraham Lincoln, of blessed memory, the masterful creation of the west, the leader of the bar of Illinois, he liyed and died that "government of the people by the people and for the people should not perish from the earth."

Ours is and always has been a government controlled by lawyers. De Tocqueyille said in this fact lies its greatest claim to stability and expansion. The profession has furnished three-fourths of our oresidents: It has filled the cabinet and the councils of the nation.

LAWYERS AND AMERICA. much to knit together in one body politi-

LAWYERS AND AMERICA.

Charles Francis Black, Chief Justice Waite, William N. Evarts in the Geneva arbitration did more for America and its future than can ever be estimated. The duty of a lawyer to his profession and his state compels him to be a politician; I do not mean an office-cholder.

To the discussion and direction of publications.

To the discussion and direction of public affairs the Bar, as a French writer has said, "brings a spirit of toleration and liberality, a quickness of apprehension, a harred of arbitrary power, an intellectual culture, a knowledge of men possessed by no other profession in an equal degree." degree,"
There is a fallacy current on men's lips

There is a fallacy current on men's lips against which I distinctly and earnestly protest. It is said when the members of the state legislature, or even of the national songress, are classified by numbers, that there are too many lawyers among them. I mathain that for the public good there are not nearly lawyers enough. It depends, of course, a good deal on what you call a lawyer. No better evidence indeed could be desired that more lawyers are needed in making our laws than is afforded by the laws that are actually made. Examine the biennial volumes of Pennsylvania, And say then how much, if any, work is there which seems to you as if it could have come from the hand of a jurist. There is no work which a lawyer can de for his community—none, I suppose, that any man can do—that can surpass in beneficence the work of making more just, more clear or more sure the laws under which his fellow-men are to live.

Of the English Statute of Prand, ifter the course of the condition of the law worth a subsidy."

I can the orderly and just development of law, civilization rests. And the law whose seat is in the bosom of God, the law whose seat is in the bosom of God, the law which has brought the world so far stage the dawn of history toward that "Far off, divine event, to which the whole reation moves."

"The Sovereign Law the States collected will.

Sovereign Law the States collected

thrones and globes clate, "Sits Empress, crowning good, repress-ing III."

CALLS FOR ORLADY. This exhausted the toast list but the lawyers were not satisfied. They wanted more talking and they wanted Judg-Major Warren after some witty Orlady to do some of it. In response to sallies, almed at one or the other of his | calls of "Orlady" and a request of the toastmaster, Judge Orlady responded with a few timely remarks and a good He expressed his graitude for the kindness of the Lackawanna bar ir entertaining him and his associates in so hospitable a manner, and also took occasion to express his kindly appreciation of the generous treatment the Superior court judges had received at the hands of Scrantonians in general, in gypsying around the state, he said, and studying the bars of the various counties, the youth of members of the Laclawanna bar had struck him as guite phenomenal. It is a distincttively young bar, but it had neverthe

sald, yet no one learns it by intuition. Knowledge of the law comes from hard work. It is not searching cases that are on all fours with the case in hand, or hunting for one that squints like it, but rather in having the ground principals at hand when no books are about that makes the successful lawyers.

Judge Wickham, Judge Reeder, Judg Willard and Judge Smith each in turn was called upon and each expressed his appreciation of the entertainment afforded and good feeling exhibited by the Lackawanna bar and Scranton's people. When Judge Smith in his remarks, stated that Scranton was not in hospitality second to any the Supreme court where has held sessions, all the Su-perior court judges showed by gen-

their sentiments, too.

Homer Green, of Honesdale, and A. H. McClintock, of Wilkes-Barre, also made brief responses and at 11.30 o'clock the festivities were brought to a close with a few happy remarks by the tonstmaster.

The committee which had charge was composed of Roswell H. Patterson, chairman; James E. Burr, Hon. M. E. McDonald, Hon. T. V. Powderly, Major James W. Oakford and Russell Dim-

### HIGH SCHOOL CHEMISTRY.

Rooms Inspected Yesterday by Board

of Control Officials. The night school committee and sev cral other members of the board of control formally inspected the new chemical labratory and rooms at the High school building yesterday morning. There were present President O. B. Schriefer, of the board, and of the committee: Chairman F. L. Wormser, W. S. Langstaff, John Devanney, W. J. Welsh and T. J. Jennings. Others in the party were Superintendent of Schools Howell, Secretary Fellows, of board of control; Controllers Francois

Casey, Jacobs, Barker and Gibbons The labratory proper comprises three rooms on the top floor of the building. There are three rooms, one for lecture and demonstrations with seats and arm rests for eighty pupils, an apparatus room and an experiment room. About \$2,000 was recently expended in equipping and arranging the rooms for chemical purposes. The teacher of chemistry is Professor A. H. Wells, a graduate of Lafayette college,

### If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth.

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



That is what we claim to be, and we feel assured when we say this, there are no articles of men's furnishings that we do not carry in stock. We are selling one of the best shirts in town for \$1.00. You need only wear one in order to convince yourself of the excellence of its fit and quality.

CONRAD. HATTER AND FURNISHER

ROOMS I AND 2, COM'LTH B'L'D'G. SCRANTON, PA.

MINING AND BLASTING MADE AT MOOSIC AND RUCE-

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO'S ORANGE GUN POWDER

DALE WORKS.

Electric Batteries, Electric Exploders, for exploding blasts, Safety Fuse, and

Repauno Chemical Co.'s EXPLOSIVES.

# PENNSYLVANIA

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS MATCHLESS IN EVERY FEATURE.

CALIFORNIA. Three tours to CALIFORNIA and the PACIFIC COAST will leave New York and Philadelphia Jan. 27, Feb. 21, and March 27, 1897. Five weeks in California on the first tour, and four weeks on the second Passengers on the third tour may return on regular trains within nine months Stop will be made at New Orleans for Mardi-Gras festivities on the second tour. Rates from New York, Philadelphia, an points east of Pittsburg: First tour \$310.00 second tour. \$300.00 third tour. \$210.00 round trip, and \$150.00 one way.

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville tours, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia Jan. 26, Feb. 9 and 21, and March 9, 1897. Rate, covering expenses en poste in both directions, \$50,00 from New York, and \$48,00 from Philadelphia.

### WASHINGTON.

Tours, each covering a period of three days, will leave New York and Philadelphin Feb. li. March II. April I and 22 and May 12 1897. Rates, including transportation and two days accommodation at the best, Washington hotels, \$14.50 from New York, and \$11.50 from Philadelphia.

OLD POINT COMFORT TOURS RETURNING DIRECT OR VIA RICHMOND and WASHINGTON, will leave New York and Philadelphia Dec. 26, 1886, Jan. 28, Peb. 20, March 16, and April 15, 1987.

For detailed Hineraries and other formation, apply at ticket agencies, or ad-dress George W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent, Broad Street station,

124-126 Wyoming Ava.

# ANOTHER

ments mentioned below, for the simple reason that the volume of our stock is such as to positively compel us to cut it down before our spring goods arrive. We haven't an inch of space to spare.

### SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

75 pieces double fold plaid dress goods, &c kind Clearance Sale Price, 5c 40c dress goods in one lot. Clearance Sale Price, 27c

pieces silk velvets, price all season has

Clearance Sale Price, 69c BLANKETS, COMFORTS AND WHITE GOODS.

500 pair of blankets, price ranging from

350 bed comforts, price ranging from 89c, up 25 pieces vard wide, printed cambric, 8c kind

Clearance Sale Price, 5c CLOAKS, JACKETS, ETC.

100 Ladies' Kersey Jackets, shield fronts, storm collar, worth \$4.00, Clearance Sale Price, \$1.98 20) Ladies' Kersey Capes, inlaid velvet collar. velvet, braid and button trimmed, full sweep, worth \$2.50. Clearance Sale Price. 98c

100 Ladies' Figured Brilliantine Skirts, 4½ yards wide, velveteen faced, all the newest paterns, worth \$3.00, Clearance Sale Price, \$1.79

### LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Muslin Drawers with cluster of tucks, Clearance Sale Price, 17c Ladies' Cambric Corset Covers, high neck, trimmed with embroidery, Clearance Sale Price, 12½c

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

100 dozen Men's Extra Heavy Seamless Socks, Clearance Sale Price, 4 Pairs for 25c 65 dozen Men's and Boys' Unlaundried Shirts, double front and back size 12 to 18, worth 50c, Clearance Sale Price, 39c

JAMES MOIR,

Has Moved to His New Quarters,

402 Lackawanna Avenue.

Entrance on side next to First National Bank. He has now in a

Comprising everything requisite for fine Merchant Tailoring. And the same can be shown to advantage in his splen-dialy fitted up rooms-

## SPECIAL INVITATION

Is Extended to All Readers of The Tribune to Call on "OLD RELIABLE" in His New Business Home



THE GREAT 30th Day-FRENCH REMEDY produces the above results in 30 days. It acts verfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail ing men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervous-tiess, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Fower, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and

all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which units one for study business or marriage. It not only curse by starting at the seat of d. rosse, but is a great nerse tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and re-storing the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO. no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, 51.00 per package, or six for \$5.00, with a posttive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address For Suite by MATTHEWS BROS., Drug-gist Scrauton, Pa.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect November 15, 1895 Trains Leave Wilkes-Barra as Follows 7.30 a. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Balti-more, Washington, and for Pittsburg 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. 3.15 p. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Balti-more, Washington and Pittsburg

and the West. S.15 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. S. M. PREVOST, General Manager.

### RAILROAD TIME-TABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD SYSTEM.

Anthracite Coal Used Exclusively Insuring Cleanliness and Comfort,
IN EFFECT NOV. 16, 1896,
TRAINS LEAVE SCRANTON,
For Philadelphia and New York via D,
& H. R. At 645, 7.50 a. m., 12.05, 1.20, 3.33
(Black Diamond Express) and II.30 p. m.,
For Pittston and Wilkes-Barre via, D,
L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, II.29 a. m., 1.53
3.40, 6.00 and 8.47 p. m.
For White Haven, Hazleton, Pottsville,
and principal points in the coal regions
via ID. 50 and principal points in the coal regions and principal points in the coal regions via D. & H. R. R., 6.45 a. m., 12.05 and 4.41

SURPRISING WEEK.

Via D. & H. R. R., 6.45 a. m., 12.05 and 4.44 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, 3.33 (Black Diamond Express), 4.41 and 11.39 p. m.

For Tunkhannock, Towanda, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva and principal intermediate stations via D. L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 9.50, a. m., 12.20 and 3.40 p. m.

For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, Falls, Chicago and all points west via D. & H. R. R., 7.45 a. m., 12.06, 2.33 (Black Diamond Express), 9.50 and 11.30 p. m.

For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, Falls, Chicago and all points west via D. & H. R. R., 7.45 a. m., 12.06, 1.30 (Black Diamond Express), 9.50 and 1.44 p. m.

For Tunkhannock, Towanda, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva and principal intermediate stations via D. L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 9.50, a. m., 12.20 and 3.40 p. m.

For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, Falls, Chicago and all points west via D. & H. R. R., 7.45 a. m., 12.06, 1.33 (Black Diamond Express), 9.50, a. m., 12.07 and 3.40 p. m.

For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, Falls, Chicago and all points west via D. & H. R. R., 7.45 a. m., 12.05 and 4.41 p. m.

For Tunkhannock, Towanda, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva and principal intermediate stations via D. L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 9.50, a. m., 12.20 and 3.40 p. m.

For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, Falls, Chicago and all points west via D. & H. R. R., 7.45 a. m., 12.05 and 3.40 p. m.

For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, Falls, Chicago and all points west via D. & H. R. R., 7.45 a. m., 12.05 and 3.40 p. m.

For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, Falls, Chicago and all points west via D. & H. R. R., 7.45 a. m., 12.05, 1.20 p. m.

For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, Falls, Chicago and all points west via D. & H. R. R., 7.45 a. m., 12.05 and 3.40 p. m.

For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, Falls, Chicago and all points west via D. & H. R. R., 7.45 a. m., 12.05 and 3.40 p. m.

For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, Falls, Chi

Pa.
A. W. NONNEMACHER, Asst. Gen
Pass. Agt., South Bethlehem, Pa.
Scranton Office, 399 Lackawanna ayenue,

### Del., Lacka, and Western,

Effect Monday, October 19, 1896,
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
3,33 p. m.

5.32 p. m. Express for Easton, Trenton, Philadel-phia and the South, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a. m., 1.10 and 3.33 p. m. Washington and way stations, 3.45 p. m. Washington and way stations, 3.45 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.

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.

, m. Express for Utica and Richfield Springs, 135 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. Ithaca 2.35 and Bath 9.15 a. m., and 1.53

Thaca 2.35 and Bath 9.15 a, m., and 1.53 p. m.

For Northumberland, Pittston, Wilkess-Barre, Plymouth, Bloomsburg and Danville, making close connection 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, 8.08 and 11.20 a. m. Plymouth and intermediate stations, 3.49 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, 228 Lackawanna avenue, of depot ticket office.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Lehigh and Susquehanna Division.)
Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.
Trains leave Scranton for Pittston,
Wilkes-Barre, etc., at 8.20, 9.15, 11.30 a. m.,
12.45, 2.90, 3.05, 5.00, 7.10 p. m. Sundays 9.00,
a. m., 1.00, 2.15, 7.10 p. m.
For Atlantic City, 8.20 a. m.
For New York, Newark and Elizabeth,
8.20 (express) a. m., 12.45 (express with Buffet parlor car), 3.05 (express) p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m. Train leaving 12.45 p. m.
arrives at Philadelphia, Reading Termina
1, 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 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.

For Pottsville, 8.20 a. m., 12.45 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, 6.23 a. m.

m. Through tickets to all points at lowest



20 p. m. For Honesdale—5.45, 8.55, 10.15 a. m.; 12.00 For Honesdale—5.45, 8.55, 10.15 a, m.; 12.09 noon, 2.20, 5.25 b, m.

For Wilkes-Barre—6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.38, 10.45 a, m.; 12.05, 1.20, 2.28, 3.33, 4.41, 6.00, 7.50, 9.30, 11.30 p, m.

For New York, Philadelphia, etc., via Lehigh, Vailley Railroad—6.45, 7.45 a, m.; 12.65, 1.20, 3.33 (with Black Diamond Express), 11.30 p, m.

For Pennsylvania Railroad points—6.45, 9.88 a, m.; 2.30, 4.41 p, m. For Pennsylvania Railroad points—5.43, 9.38 a. m.; 2.30, 4.41 p. m.

For western points, via Lehigh Valley Railroad—7.45 a. m.; 12.06, 3.33 (With Black Diamond Express) 9.50, 11.39 p. m.

Trains will arrive at Scranton at follows: From Carbondale and the north—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.34, 10.40 a. m.; 12.00 noon; 1.05, 2.24, 3.25, 4.37, 5.45, 7.45, 9.45 and 11.25 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, 5.22, 6.21, 7.53, 9.03, 9.45, 11.52 p. m.

J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A. Albany, N. Y. H. W. Cross, D. P. A., Scranton, Pa.

Eric and Wyoming Valley. Effective Jan. 4, 1897.
Trains will leave Scranton for New York, Newburgh and intermediate points on Erie, also for Hawley and local points, at 7,65 a. m. and 2,28 p. m.; and arrive from above points at 10,33 a. m. and 9,38 p. m.



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If you contemplate purchasing or leas-ing a house, or want to invest in a lot, see the lists of desirable property on page 2 of the Tribune.

SCHANTON DIVISION. In Effect October 4th, 1896. North Bound. South Bound. 505 501 203 201

P M A M Leave Arrive A M P M All trains run daily except Sunday.

f. signifies that trains stop on signal for passengers.
Fecure rates via Ontario & Western before purchasing tickets and save money. Day and Night Express to the West.
T. Fitteroft, Div. Pass, Agt. Scranton, Pa.

Houses for Sale and for Rent.