## THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

### Its Attractions for the Tourist and the

It is strange, writes E, H. Talbott. Magazine of Travel, that. through so many years of intelligent study and travel, we of the United States have persistently continued in almost absolute ignorance regarding the people, the institutions, and the resources of Mexico, our neurest, most powerful, and most promising neigh-bor, a land possessing untold mineral wealth, revelling in magnificent scenery, producing the most delicious finits and most beautiful flowers, rich in an agriculture that neither recognizes the rule of the seasons nor requires the stimulating ald of science rejoicing in a climate more equable than that of fair Italy, and peopled by a race whose chief characteristics are - kindness, sympathy, tenderness, generosity, hospitality, patriotism, and

Traveller.

We have taxed the capacity of every Atlantic steamship, since steam ac quired mastery of the deep, in an impatient desire to visit Europe, Wehave risked the dangers of every sea, and of every means of travel, to know other countries and other peoples; we have encountered and overcome conceivable obstacle, that we might see the world with our own eyes; but we have overlooked Mexico, whose history is so full of romance and of tragedy; whose valleys and mountains form a panorama of surpassing grandeur; whose customs could hardly be more unlike our own if the country were separated from us by vast empires; whose commercial possibilities offer most tempting inducements to our capital and enterprise, and whose government affords every reasonable protection to life and property.

The difficulty in reaching and penetrating Mexico when the only means involved a choice between an ocean voyage from New York by the way of Havana to Vera Cruz; a sail from New Orleans or Galveston on the treacherous waters of the Gulf of Mexico; and a tedious, exhausting, and more or less dangerous journey by stage-coach from some point on the Rio Grande, was sufficient to deter any but the bravest and most resolute from attempting the task, however alluring the promise of reward. Then there were frequent revolutions-the oldtime curse of the country-with their long train of misfortunes, not the least of which was insecurity of the property and life of the traveller who might happen to be in the country when one of these was in progress. And the time and expense involved in the journey were so great as to constitute an insurmountable obstacle to very many who would have braved every other.

juiring mind, the seeker for a home under brighter than Italian skies, or the merchant or manufacturer ambitious to extend his trade to other lands. Railways have spanned the border river at various points, and marched as conquering heroes through plain and valley, and over mountains, to the capital of the great republic; and still others are pushing their way into every part of the country, bearing glad tidings of the new era of progress and prosperity which a wise ruler and his able and patriotic advisers have inaugurated and American capital is alding. Revolutions have not only coased to be popular, but are no longor possible. Peace spreads her white wings from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean; from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of Tehauntepec; a credit that is an "open sesame" to the money vaults of the world has been established: learning is earnestly encouraged, and practical education is provided everywhere and for every child, whether rich or poor, high-born or low-born; modern implements of labor are successfully asserting their superiority over the inferior methods of centuries; there is ample protection for all; there is neither religious proscription nor political domination; nor does there exist a prejudice against anything good which cannot overcome by an honest presentation of the truth, by kindness, by manffesting a considerate and reasonable regard for the integrity and sincerity of existing methods, which, having prevailed hundreds of years, should not be expected to disappear in as many days. Prejudice, like the snow, is cold; but, unlike the snow, it cannot dissolved by the sun's rays in a single day. Only the sunshine of earnest, patient effort, inspired by fraternal regard, by genuine appreciation, by love, will accomplish this These will melt prejudice; these may be made the means of winning the Mexican people from old ways to new, and of making them the truest friends our country will ever know. That they possess in a notable degree the elements of character which the individual or the country should require in choosing a friend, no one will question who has had an opportunity and shown a disposition to study and rightly understand them,

thinking person who has visited Mex-Ico, that both the country and the people have been little understood or sadly misunderstood here in the United States; that the half has not been told us; or, if told, has not been believed, either as regards the possibili-ties of the one or the good qualities of the other. The Mexico of Monteguma and the Mexico of today cannot be intelligently likened, except the mind first prepared by a careful examination and study of the conditions which existed when Cortez landed his little army of desperate adventurers on the hot sands of heroic Vera Cruz, and of the events which have left their imprint on the three hundred and seventy-five years of al ternately advancing and receding civilization that have passed since 1519a period covering almost four centuries of varying good and bad fortune, of tribal and race wars, of struggling government, and may therefore be haustless as the sea. No wonder that at least 9,000,000 are peons. Prescott wrote as if he were introduc-Ang impossible characters and imag - with these, has long been a most se- as varied as the bounties of nature.

It must be manifest to every right-

fory circumstances into an extravagant story of adventure, to be read by visionary minds; that the impassioned words of praise bestowed by Humbeldt seem almost intemperate; and that nearly every other student of the country's history, institutions and resources, who has honestly expressed his impressions, has been accused of entertaining extravagant views. They could not have avoided this criticism and at the same time have done jus-

tice to the subject.
The Mexico of Montegums—the birthplace and favored home of romance, of an ancient civilization, which in the intensity of its interest has had no parallel; of a heroism grander and more faithful than has characterized any other country or period of which historian or novelist has written-comprised only about six degrees of latitude, from the 15th to the 21st. And yet within these narrow limits there xisted and flourished tribes and races and civilizations possessing extraordnary characteristics, and illustrating great principles, centuries before the espoller Cortez saw the light of day, and still other conturies before our wn beloved country had achieved in-

The Mexico of today is a mighty empire, stretching from the sources of the Rio Colorado and Rio Grande on the north to the Gulf of Darien on the south, and from the Gulf of Mexico on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west-an area the magnitude of which, although grand in its proportions, is et grander in the wealth of its soil, its orests, its mines, its climate, its scenry, its antiquities, its history, its pos-

Back in the brief and unhappy reign the Emperor Maximilian, the Minster of Public Instruction, in an offi-ial report urging his Majesty to suhorize an expedition of scientific disovery, wrote as follows of the historic and material resources of the country: "Mexico has many secrets to dis-

close to us-a peculiar civilization which science should revive, races whose origin cludes us, unknown lanrunges, mysterious inscriptions, and mposing monuments. It is a vast region bathed by two oceans, traversed by large rivers and lofty mountains, which, situated near the equator, possesses every climate because it has all altitudes; where the redundant vegetation of the tropics shelters inumerable tribes of animated creatures; where, in fine, the internal wealth corresponds to that of the surface, for the millions which, during the centuries, Mexico has poured into the lap of Europe, are but the first fruits of the treasures which it has in store, . . . What has been done by mining associations is worthy of all praise; what is known as yet of the mineralogical wealth of the country is undoubtedly

he smallest part of that which exists. ploration would disclose to this branch norance. All through Mexican history of industry a future of unexpected there have been striking illustrations None of these barriers now interand subjected to the powerful and varied action of extremes of climate, as well as to that of the forces proceeding from the interior of the earth, holds out large promise to the physics of the globe the world of letters and of business and to meteorology." But Maximilian had other and more pressing matters to attend to. His throne was in danger; the stern and terrible realities of war stared him full in the face, and scientific discovery and investigation were necessarily put out of mind for the bivouse, and for the march from which he never returned.

> Physically considered, the Mexico of today extends from latitude 15 degrees to 32 degrees north, and from longitude 86 degrees to 117 degrees west. Its extreme length northwest and southeast-from the southern line of the state of Chiapas to the northern limit of Southern California-is a little more than 2,000 miles; its extreme breadth something more than 1,100 miles. Its coast line exceeds 1,600 miles on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and 4,200 miles on the Pacific Ocean. Its northern frontier is 1,792 miles in length and its southern is 532 miles. The total area of the Republic is 766,482 square miles. By the Constitution of 1857 the country was divided into twenty-three states one territory, and one district. The system of government is almost identleal with our own, from which it was largely copied; but in practice it is necessarily not yet as republican as it is in theory, or as it will be in fact when the peon, or native Indian, who constitutes three-quarters of the entire population, has better qualified himself for the duties and responsibilitics of citizenship. Since 1857 the number of states has been increased to by the formation of new ones from portions of old ones. The following table by Antonio Garcia Cubas, a distinguished Mexican statistician, gives their names and population in 1884.

States. Po	pulation	
Aguas Calientes	140,430	
Campeche		
Chiapas A		
Chihuahua	225,251	
Coahulla	144,594	
Colima	72,591	
Durango	199,852	
Guanajuato		
Guerrero	253,193	
Hidalgo	340,096	
Jalisco	983,484	
Mexico	710,579	
Michoacan	784,108	
Morelos	141,595	
Nueva Leon	201,722	
Oaxaca	761,274	
Puebla		
Queretaro	203,250	
San Luis Potosi	616,480	
Sinaloa	201,918	
Sonora	143,928	
Tamaulipas	140,137	
Tabasco		
Tiaxcala	138,478	
Vera Cruz		
Yucatan	302,316	
Zacatecas	412,508	
Federal District	426,794	
Territory Lower California		
Grand total	10 447 970	

The excess of females over males was about 200,000. Four years later (1888) Dr. Pimental, in a statistical volume which was published by the against invasions and revolutions, of accepted as official, gave the total popsuccess and disappointment, of build-ing up and pulling down. For him increase of 1,358,718 in fifteen years. who undertakes the task, there is in That it has reached considerably more store fabulous wealth of romance and than 12,000,000 at the present time, I ers, or as a potent agency in restoring tragedy, blended in a narrative more think I am entirely safe in assuming. interesting than fiction, and as ex- Of these it is altogether probable that suffer from contact with the severe excourse ought to be pursued in dealing are as boundless as the universe, and

rious question with the educated and governing element. There are many who, while sincerely desiring the spread of intelligence and learning to every part of the republic and among all classes, seriously doubted the wisdom of providing for compulsory education. They argued that to educate these peops would be to fill their minds with discontent, to make them restless and to open the door to a condition o anarchy. Now, say these theorists they are contented and happy; and why, assuming that they must ultimately give way to a superior race, to which the country must look for her proper position among the nations of world, should they not be permitted to finish life's journey in peace? Possibly the case is so radically exceptional as to defy the application of all those general principles which are held by the world at large. Certainly is merits special and most earnest consideration. Back of these simple people through centuries of time, there existed, according to the generally accepted theories of historians, a civilization which has sadly degenerated; and if this be true, the natural sequence would certainly seem to justify these views. But is it true? There have been many reasons, natural and artificial for such degeneration. Nor have they related only to the mental faculties. The physical have also suffered. When the Spaniards came they substituted the blindet possible religious fanatic ism and the most revolting cruelty for the worship of idols and ...e hardly less revolting horrors of human sacrifice. They found a simple and superstitions race, inured to warfare of the rucks charcter, confiding, brave, excelling in loyalty, and not without the higher accomplishments of art, music, and the like, however imperfect these may

have been, Betrayal of every trust, superior arms, and a barbarity which has seldom been excelled in the world's history, prevailed over a people who could not be bought with gold; over numbers that were as thousands to one. Deceived, robbed, a new religior and a new language forced upon them, and every sentiment of centuries dispelled in a day, what wonder that there was mental and physical degenration, and a resulting condition lit tle better than slavery? Should these people become at once fully informed as to their rights under the laws of their country, and be brought to realize their numerical strength and real Inherent power, it is possible, say thes same theorists, that the stability of the government would, for a time, be en They hold that in their dangered. case, if in no other, ignorance is, indeed, a synonym for bliss. But this theory is without foundation in reason or in fact. It does not follow that be cause they are the personification of contentment, because they know not ambition, do not aspire to wealth, costly raiment, commodious homes, or beautiful surroundings, they cannot safety be entrusted with a practical education. It does not follow that if, now and then, discontent, a longing The sites thus far turned to profit are for the unattainable, may steal into those for the most part which hazard the mind along with a little learning. for the unattainable, may steal into has presented. A truly scientific ex- the entire race should be kept in ignorance. All through Mexican history prosperity. A country of so bold and of the possibilities of the Indian mind. have sprung from this humble and in every state of the republic the common school and the college or seminary are annually sending out int

> The natural changes of population in Mexico are remarkably slight as com pared with those of our own country. Almost as many die as are born and the changes of residence from state to state, or from one village to another, are very few indeed. masses love home associations and their relatives and childhood friends more than they covet wealth, honors, or increased comforts. To them all these count for nothing as against the sweeter privileges of such associations. Even the criminal who has committed over so serious an offence against society and the law seldom flees the immediate vicinity of home and relative to avoid arrest, though the punishment be death. Few leave the scene of their youth, unless it be to cros the "dark river," and fewer strangers intrude their presence on the typical Mexican village. This is particularly true of the common people or Indians

large numbers of young men and wo-

to their race and a credit to their

men, whose attainments are an hore

country.

Of the climate of Mexico, what sha I say? or, rather, what may I not say? Not in our own fair California; not in tropical Florida; not in sunny Italy, so noted for its bright skies and mellow atmosphere; not in the wide world has it a rival to fear by any just method or comparison. So slight and so gradual are its changes; so conducive to good health and a ripe old age are its con trolling characteristics; so tempting and so gratifying its smiles, that to enter its presence is to become a slave to its charms, to wish that its domain might embrace the broad universe.

From the mountains, which are always clothed in freshest and greenes verdure, and which are never beyond the easy range of human vision, there descend into the warmer plains and valleys reclining at their feet as if patiently awaiting anticipated favors, the softest, most grateful breezes an most refreshing rain. Even in the tropics, nature has provided compensating benefits for every unfavorable condition. However intense the heaof the day, there is always comfort in the shade, and as the sun disappears there comes to every being ample rec ompense for the quervating effects of his rays, in the most delightful, fragrance-laden atmosphere that ever gave comfort to heated brow, or brought peaceful sleep to tired, exhausted nature. I have never rested more comfortably, or derived more benefit from "nature's sweet restorer," than in the city of Vera Cruz, in Orizaba, in Jalapa, and on the great sugar

haciendas of Morelos and Michoacan When the distinguished ex-governo of Kansas, the Hon. Mr. Anthony, said of Mexico that it was "composed of one part soil and nine parts climate," h did not over-estimate the latter, al though he under-estimated the former The remark was merely an extrava gant illustration of a fact impossible t be magnified, and involved no intention to detract from the glory of another fact which needed no praise,

It is not possible to portray in words or in colder figures, the possibilities of such a climate, either in the production of grains, vegetables, fruits and flow health and vigor to the thousands who What actions of our Northern winters. They

A prominent Mexican, in speaking of the climate of his country, said to me: "This is indeed a paradise for the non of wealth and refined tastes, to whom comfort and ease, and opportunity for gratifying literary inclinations are paramount, for here he will find every climatic condition by which he could wish to surround himself; here he will find all that is needed and valley and stream which offer an to induce rest, study, concentration of ever welcome feast to the eye and oc mind; here the welcome sun brings him warmth and sweetest cheer every day, and here the night is always fraught with a temperature that is restful and refreshing.

Life in such a climate is indeed a onstant joy, in so far, at least, as phydeal comfort may claim consideration. There are no radical extremes, except those which are experienced by going from the high to the lower altitudes. or the reverse, and these even are not cessarily such as to unfavorably or unpleasantly affect health or comfort. streets, salt breezes, myriads of song On the contrary, they afford a most delightful variety of temperatures, of regetation, and of scenery. One may ange and banana groves, the coffee cave the City of Mexico by railway plantations and pineappie fields, which train at a seasonable hour in the mornng, wearing a light overcoat to guard against the fresh though invigoraating air; enjoy his noonday meal at Esperanza, in the shudow of a near-by nountain range; and, dropping rapidly down from one plateau to another, take his evening meal and enjoy the sweetest sleep in heroic Vera Cruz, fanned by welcome and refreshing breezes from the great gulf, hardly realizing that he has descended almost eight thousand feet in an easy day's journey, and is actually in the trootes. He has in twelve hours passed from the north to the east of Popocatapeti and Ixtacihuatl; has been permitted a hurried glimpse of the famous pyramids of Tonatinha and Ytzagual; has passed through the greatest pulque plantations of the republic; has enjoyed a near and excellent view of now-capped, peerless Orizaba; has dashed around the sharp curves and gazed in awe and admiration into the ocky gorges and wondrous depths of the Infernellio; has looked down into beautiful Multratta valley; has seen the delightful city of Orizaba, and has passed through the orange and banana groves, the coffee plantations and pineapple fields, that cluster around about Cordoba. Not elsewhere on this coninent, with all its varied scenery and limates, and products and conditions, s it possible in one day's journey to duplicate this experience. In its cliis reproduced almost exactly in the journey by stage from the City of Mexico to Cuernavaca, the pictursque capital of the state of Moreles, in the course of which the highest point reached by any traveled road

It would be difficult to conceive of more delightful resorts, summer or winters for tourists or invalids, than are to be found in every part of Mexco. From the city of Juarez on the Rio Grande, to Vera Cruz on the Gulf coffee, chocolate, etc.), one of the par of Mexico, and from Matamoras to asked: Mazatlan, there are charming spots excellently adapted by nature to their needs-quiet old towns with the advantages of delicious water, refreshing shade, an equable and most favorable temperature, beautiful parks and yer!"

in the entire republic is passed.

drives, delicious fruits in great variety flowers of richest hues and aweetest fragrance all the year, gardens that are a constant delight, extensive and well-equipped baths, green vegetables from January to January, music in the open air by carefully trained performers, ancient churches and wonderful antiquities, surroundings of mountain cupation for the mind. Cooler in summer than are our summer resorts, and correspondingly warmer in winter than are our winter resorts, these charming spots, so favored by nature and now so easily reached, should in the near future become as popular with our people of leisure and means as are now the most famous resorts of the world. They lack one thing onlyample and proper hotel accommoda-tion-and this will in time be provided. In winter, Vera Cruz, with its clean birds, and cosmopolitan population, is particularly agreeable; while the orurround Orizaba, Cordoba, Jalapa, Cuautla, Cuernavaca, and very many other tropical towns of the republic nake them exceedingly interesting and delightful. What with these and the hot springs of Aguas Callentes; the lakes of Patzquaro and Chapala; the valleys round about Toluca, Queretaro, and Guadalajara; the mountains and plains which encircle Chihuahua, Publa,and the national capital; the wonderful mines of Pachuca and Zacatecas, and the grand old church edifices and innumerable antiquities which spread a halo over every community in the country, nature has indeed been lavish in distributing her favors in Mexico; and these in turn have been supplemented by the scarcely less in teresting handiwork of a wonderfu race of men who occupied the land and struggled with intricate questions of government centuries before our owt country was known. It is at once the most interesting country, the most tempting Mecca, for the traveler who would combine profit with pleasure who appreciates ever-changing, never tiresome scenery; who is interested in t history which dates back almost to the beginning of the Christian era who is a student of nature, or a love of art; who is interested in the de velopment of American commerce outh of the Pio Grande. Besides where is there another country offer ing such rich opportunities for historic investigation, and whose field of dis

#### Hard Stuff in Maine.

covery has been so imperfectly de-

From the Daily Eastern Argus. An amusing incident occurred in a lunch coom in this city a few days ago. The pro prietor was out for a few minutes, leave the lunch counter in charge of a boy. Se eral customers were cating various kind of food, and two strangers entered. evidently mistook the nature of the plaas badly as the boy appeared to inistake their meaning. After glancing over the array of food and drink (the last being

"Say, boy, got any hard stuff here" The boy quietly reached under the counter and drew forth an ancient Bologne

### RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

veloped?

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES & DELAWARE AND HUDSON TIME

ember 15, 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. 10.15 a. m., week days, for Hazleton, Pottsville, Reading, Norristown, and Philadelphia; and for Sunbury, 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.

3.15 p. m., Sundays only, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg and the West. 6.00 p. m., week days, for Hazleton

and Pottsville.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass, Agent.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.

Central Railroad of New Jersey (Lehigh and Susquehanna Division.) TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JAN. 25, 1897.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JAN. 25, 1897.

Trains leave Scranton for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, etc., at 8.20, 9.15, 11.30 a. m., 12.45, 2.00, 3.05, 5.00, 7.10 p. m. Sundays 9.00, a. m., 1.00, 2.15, 7.10 p. m.

For Atlantic City, 8.29 a. m.

For New York, Newark and Elizabeth, 8.20 (express) a. m., 12.45 (express vith Buffet parlor car), 3.06 (express) p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m. Train leaving 12.45 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia, Readius Terminal, 5.22 p. m. and New York 9.00 p. m.

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethiehem, Easton and Philadelphia, 8.20 a. m., 12.45, 3.05, 5.00 (except Philadelphia) p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m. inday, 2.15 p. m. For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at 20 g. m. and 12.45 p. m. For Lakewood, 8.20 a. m.

For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, ta Allentown, 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 afreet, North River, at 8,10 (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.

a. m. and the state of the stat

Del., Lacka. and Western, Del., Lacka. and Western,

Effect Monday, October 19, 1896.

Trains leave Scranton as follows: Express for New York and all points East, 1.40, 2.59, 5.15, 8.69 and 9.55 a. m.; 1.19 and 3.33 p. m.

Express for Easten, Trenton, Philadelphia and the South, 5.15, 8.69 and 9.56 a. m.; 1.10 and 3.33 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, 12.20, 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.

Express for Utica and Richfield Springs,

p. m. Express for Utica and Richfield Springs, 2.55 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. Ithaca 2.35 and Bath 9.15 a. m., and 1.55 p. m.
For Northumberland, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth, Bloomsburg and Danville, making close connection at Northumberland for Williamsport, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington and the South.
Northumberland and intermediate stations, 6.09 9.55 a.m., and 1.55 and 6.00 p. m.
Nanticoke and intermediate stations, 8.58 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. Fullman parior and sleeping coaches on all express trains.

For detailed information, pocket time tables, etc., apply to M. L. Smith, city ticket office, 233 Lackawanna avenue, or depot ticket office.

Eric and Wyoming Valley. Effective Jan. 4, 1897. Trains will leave Scranton for New York. Newburgh and intermediate points on Eric also for Hawley and local points, at 7.65 a. m. and 2.28 p. m.; and arrive frees above points at 19.33 a. m. and 9.35 p. m. HUDSON TIME

TABLE.

On Monday, Nov. 23, trains will leave Scranton as follows:

For Carbondale—5.45, 7.55, 8.55, 10.15, a. m.;
12.00 noon; 1.21, 2.20, 3.52, 5.25, 6.25, 7.67, 9.10, 10.30, 11.55 p. m.

For Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, Boson, New England points, etc.—5.45 a. m.;
20 p. m.

m. Honesdale—5.45, 8.55, 10.15 a. m.; 12.00 220 p. m.
For Honesdale—5.45, 8.55, 10.15 a. m.; 12.00 noon, 2.20, 5.25 p. m.
For Wilkes-Barre—6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.33, 10.45 a. m.; 12.05, 1.20, 2.23, 3.33, 4.41, 6.00, 7.50, 9.20, 11.30 p. m.
For New York, Philadelphia, etc., via Lehigh Valley Railroad—5.45, 7.45 a. m.; 12.05, 1.20, 3.33 (with Black Diamond Express), 11.30 p. m.
For Pennsylvania Railroad points—6.45, 9.38 a. m.; 2.50, 4.41 p. m.
For western points, via Lehigh Valley Railroad—7.45 a. m.; 12.05, 3.33 (With Black Diamond Express) 9.50, 11.39 p. m.
Trains will arrive at Scranton at follows: Trains will arrive at Scranton at follows: From Carbondale and the north—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.34, 10.49 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, 6.22, 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.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD SYSTEM.

Anthracite Coal Used Exclusively Insuring Cleanliness and Confort.

IN EFFECT NOV. 15. 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE SCRANTON.

For Philadelphia and New York via D. & H. R. R. at 6.45, 7.45 s. m., 12.05, 1.20, 3.33
(Black Diamond Express) and 11.30 p. m.

For Pittston and Wilkes-Barre via. D.

L. & W. R. R. 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a. m., 1.55
2.40, 6.00 and 8.47 p. m.

For White Haven, Hazleton, Pottsville, and principal points in the coal regions and principal points in the coal regions via D. & H. R. R., 6.45 a. m., 12.65 and 4.41 p. m. For Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Har-risburg and principal intermediate sta-risburg and principal intermediate sta-P. M.
For Bethiehem, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations via D. & H. R. R. R. 45, 745 a. m., 12.06, 1.29, 3.33 (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, 8.08, 9.55, 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, 2.33 (Black Diamond Express), 9.50 and 11.30 p. m.
Pullman parlor and sleeping or Lehigh 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.



In Effect October 4th, 1896. North Bound. 203 201 Stations Trains Daily, Ex-Starlight Preston Park Preston Fark
Come
Poyntelle
Belmont
Pleasant Mt
Uniondale
Forest City
Carbondale
White Bridge
Mayfield
Jermyn
Architbald
Winton
Feckville
Cityphant
Priceburg
Throop
Providence
Park Placo
Scranten aco f7 41 f4 17 en 7 45 4 20 Arrive A M P M M A M Leave

All trains run daily except Sunday.

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F. Santee 538 Spruce. ATHLETIC AND DAILY PAPERS.

Reisman & Solomon, 103 Wyoming ave. ATHLETIC GOODS AND BICYCLES. C. M. Florey, 222 Wyoming ave.

AWNINGS AND RUBBER GOODS, S. A. Crosby, 321 Lackawanna ave, BANKS.

Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Co. Merchants' and Mechanics', 429 Lacka. Traders' National, cor. Wyoming and

BEDDING, CARPET CLEANING, ETC.

BREWERS.

BICYCLES, GUNS, ETC.

BICYCLE LIVERY.

City Bicycle Livery, 120 Franklin,

Bittenbender & Co., 3131/2 Spruce street.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Goldsmith Bros. 364 Lackawanna, Goodman's Shoe Store, 432 Lackawanna,

BROKER AND JEWELER. Radin Bros., 123 Penn.

CANDY MANUFACTURER. CARPETS AND WALL PAPER

Ingails, J. Scott, 419 Lackawanna. CARRIAGES AND HARNESS. Simwell, V. A., 515 Linden.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY. Blume, Wm. & Son, 522 Spruce.

CATERER. Huntington, J. C., 208 N. Washington. CHINA AND GLASSWARE,

Rupprecht, Louis, 221 Penn ave. CIGAR MANUFACTURER. CONFECTIONERY AND TOYS.

Williams, J. D. & Bros., 314 Lucka. CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE. Harding, J. L., 215 Lackawanna. Caryl's Dining Room, 505 Linden.

The Fashion, 308 Lackawanna avenue, Kelly & Healey, 20 Lackawanna, Finley, P. B., 510 Lackawanna.

DRY GOODS, SHOES, HARDWARE, ETC. Mulley, Ambrose, triple stores, Provi-DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

Kresky, E. H. & Co., 114 S. Main.

McGarrah & Thomas, 209 Lackawan Lorentz, C., 418 Lacka.; Linden & W Davis, G. W., Main and Market, Bloes, W. S., Peckville, Davies, John J., 108 S. Main. ENGINES AND BOILERS

Dickson Manufacturing Co. FINE MERCHANT TAILORING. J. W. Roberts, 126 N. Main ave, W. J. Davis, 215 Lackawanna, Eric Audren, 119 S. Main ave,

FLORAL DESIGNS. Clark, G. R. & Co., 201 Washington, PLOUR, BUTTER, EGGS, ETC.

The T. H. Watts Co., Ltd., 723 W. Lacka Babcock G. J. & Co., 116 Franklin. FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN.

Matthews C. P. Sons & Co., 3t Lacka. The Weston Mill Co., 47-19 Lackawanns FRUITS AND PRODUCE.

Dale & Stevens, 27 Lackawanna, Cleveland, A. S., 17 Lackawanna, FURNISHED ROOMS.

Union House, 215 Lackawanna, FURNITURE. Hill & Connell, 132 Washington, Barbour's Home Credit House, 425 Lack

Kelly, T. J. & Co., 14 Lackawanna, Megarrel & Connell, Franklin avenue. Porter, John T., 26 and 28 Lackawanna. Rice, Levy & Co., 30 Lackawanna. Pirie, J. J., 43 Lackawanna.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Osterhout, N. P., 110 W. Market, Jordan, James, Olyphant, Bechtold, E. J., Olyphant.

HARDWARE. Connell, W. P. & Sons, 118 Penn. Foote & Shear Co., 119 N. Washington, Hunt & Connell Co., 434 Lackawanna,

HARDWARE AND DELIMITING. Gunster & Forsyth, 327 Penn. Cowles, W. C., 1907 N. Main ave.

JARNESS AND SADDLERY HARDWARE. Fritz, G. W., 410 Lackawanna, Keller & Harris, 117 Penn.

ARNESS, TRUNKS, BUGGIES.

Arlington, Grimes & Flannery, Spruce and Franklin. Scranton House, near depot. HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTER.

Wm. Hay, 112 Linden. HUMAN HAIR AND HAIR DRESSING. N. T. Lisk, 223 Lackawanna,

LEATHER AND FINDINGS. LIME, CEMENT SEWER PIPE,

Keller, Luther, 813 Lackawanna, MILK, CREAM, BUTTER, ETC. Scranton Dairy Co., Penn and Linden. Stone Bros., 308 Spruce.

MILLIINER. Mrs. M. Saxe, 146 N. Main avenue, MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Mrs. Bradley, 206 Adams, opp. Court House. MILLINERY AND FURNISHING GOODS. Brown's Bee Hive, 224 Lackawanna,

MINE AND MILL SUPPLIES. Scranton Supply and Mach. Co., 131 Wyo. MODISTE AND DRESSMAKER.

Mrs. K. Walsh, 311 Spruce street, MONUMENTAL WORKS. Owens Bros., 215 Adams ave.

PANTS. Great Atlantic 33 Pants Co., 319 Lacks wann ave. PAINTS AND SUPPLIES

Jiencke & McKee, 206 Spruce street,

PAINTS AND WALL PAPER. Winke, J. C., 315 Penn. PAWNBROKER, Green, Joseph, 107 Lackawanna.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. Stelle, J. Lawrence, 308 Spruce. PHOTOGRAPHER,

H. S. Cramer, 311 Lackawanna ave. PLUMBING AND HEATING. Howley, P. F. & M. F., 231 Wyoming ave. REAL ESTATE Horatio N. Patrick, 326 Washington,

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC. Scranton Rubber Stamp Co., 538 Spruce, atreet.

National Roofing Co., 331 Washington. SANITARY PLUMBING.

W. A. Wiedebusch, 234 Washington ave. STEAMSHIP TICKETS.

J. A. Barron, 215 Lackawanna and Priceburg.

STEREO-RELIEF DECORATIONS AND PAINTING. S. H. Morris, 247 Wy-ming ave. TEA, COFFEE AND SPICE,

Grand Union Tea Co., 103 S. Main, TRUSSES, BATTERIES, RUBBER GOODS Benjamin & Benjamin, Franklin and Spruce.

UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY. Raub, A. R., 425 Spruce,

UPHOLSTERER AND CARPET LAYER. C. H. Haglett, 234 Spruce stree WALL PAPER, ETC.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. Rogers, A. E., 215 Lackawanna.

Walsh, Edward J., 32 Lackawanna. WIRE AND WIRE ROPE. Washburn & Moen Mfg Co., 119 Franklis