Lackawanna County.

CARBONDALE.

[Readers will please note that adver-tisements, orders for job work, and items for publication left at the estabishment of Shannon & Co., newsdealers, North Main street, will receive prompt at-tention; office open from 8 s. m. to 10

CHILDREN'S DAY.

Interesting Services at the Baptist Church. The services at the Baptist and

Methodist churches yesterday were especially appropriate for children's day. At the Baptist church a pleasing pro gramme was rendered in the morning

Instrumental music; Prayer; Song, "Glad Children's Day;" address of welcome, Flossie Capwell; Scripture reading,; song, "Sunshine Everywhere;" recitation, "The Ten Little Songsters," Sadie Watkins; song, "Woodland Echoes," Florence Jones; "What Does the Echo Say?" Raymond Ward; song "Children's Day Carol," school; Scripture reading; reci-"Consider the Lillies," Hazel Morgan; song. "Love is the Sunshine," school; recitation, "Two Squirrels," Watkins; recitation and song, Eva Hubbard, dialogue, "The Honey Bee," Gladys and Charlie Estabrook; recitation, "Another Little Echo," Wilbur Morgan; singing, familiar hymn; recitation, "The Sparrow's Echo," Alice Bates; recitation, "The Church Belis Echo," Amy Lewis' class; exercise, "Bible Echoes," by four boys; song, "Triumph of the King:" recitation, "Thank Good for the Bible," Mabel Estabrook; recitation, "A Boy's Promise," Glen Tallman; "Echoes From the Feld," by four girls; song. When He Cometh," school; short address by the pastor; closing song, "The Good Old Way." The offerings were for the American Baptist Publication

At the Methodist church the large Sunday school gave this programme: Organ voluntary, Miss 1da Snyder; singing, "A Garland for Jesus," school; prayer by the paster and responseive reading by assistant superintendent, R. W. Powell and school; singing, "A Call to Youth," school; recitation, "Give us a Chance," Rex Myers; recitation, "Cyrus the Great," Arthur Tiffany; motion song, "God's Loving Care," Mr. Benscoter's infant department; recitation, "The Town of Used to Be," Ida Morgan; singing, "Let the Children Sing," Miss Pengelly's primary department.

A pleasing exercise followed, called The Young People's Republic, The seven guiding stars of the republic were represented as follows: Liberty, Hetty Wilcox: Law, Frank Gates; Singleg, "Obedience" school; Intelli-Olive Pengelly; Fraternity, Myrtle Pengelly; solo and chorus, "He Moved Amid Our Human Ways," June Kilpatrick and school; Temperance, Bertha Dix: Uprightness, Phoebe Tresott: Patriotism. Eugene Chopman: singing, "Oh, Happy Republic," school; responsive reading; what our offerings are doing; closing hymn, "The Golden Republic," The offerings were for the Bunday school children's fund.

Evangelist Crittenton's Meetings. On Friday evening the first of the Crittenton meetings brought a good congregation to the Presbyterian church. The devotional services were conducted by the Rev. Charles Lee and T. E. Jepson. Mr. Wallace, the singer, who accompanies the evangelist, sang in a very pleasing manner. In the beginning of these meetings Christians were urged to expect and pray for a blessing upon the work. Crittenton is a plain, earnest speaker, and impresses all with his sincerity. Rev. Dr. Pearce made the closing prayer at the evening meeting. The collection was for the nearest Florence mission, which is at Scranton. The service on Saturday was held at the Presbyterian church, and a union meeting on Sunday afternoon Tomorrow afternoon there will be a special service for children.

Special Meeting of the School Board,

A special meeting of the school board was held on Friday evening when all the directors were present, except Mr. Colville. Architect T. I. Lacey, of Scranton, was present in order to exhibit the plans he had prepared for the enlargement of the Farview street school. The pian proposed gives a fourroom addition to the school building. The plans were adopted and the work | terday, will go on as rapidly as possible. It desirable that the addition should

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES.

Mrs. Holbert, of Lackawaxen, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Aron Fowler, on Canaan street. Miss Essie Dopp, of Lenoxville, is

this city. Miss Ella Purdy is entertaining Henry Powell, of Plains.

enjoying the hospitalities of friends in

Miss Jennie Palmer, of Providence.

is visiting friends in this city, Miss Thorpe, assistant teacher at Mrs. M. L. Meaker's kindergarten, left her home in Norwich, N. Y., Sat-

The Monday night literary club gave a reception at the home of the Misses Alexander on North Main street Friday evening. Twenty-four guests were entertained. Those from out of town were: W. R. Roe, esq., of Scranton; Miss Nettle Williams and Roger Williams, of Forest City and Henry Hemmelright, of Jermyn.

William Cornish, of Chicago, was visitor in town Saturday. Miss Annie Grady, of Pike street, has accepted a position in Munn's music store on South Main street.

Miss Lizzie Harte, of Dundaff street, has been honored by the secretaryship of her class at the Millersville state formal school.

Mrs. Walter Penwarton, who has been ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. L. De Wolfe, is slowly conval-

Dr. Place is entertaining his mother and father of Sidney, N. Y. Mrs. Fuller and daughter May Beilel. of Nicholson, are guests of friends in

this city. Homer Greene, of Honesdale, was a visitor in town yesterday. Mrs. J. Vandermark, of Washington street, is entertaining his sister, Mra.

Randenbush, of Scranton. Miss Margaret Ormand, of Brooklyn who has been visiting relatives in this city, returned to her home Sat-

Miss Cora B. Jacobs, of Baltimore, is

on Wyoming street.

in this city.

Harry Dimock has returned from a

nonths' visit with friends in Promp-Albert Crane, Albert Rutherford and J. Russell Jones, attended the commencement of the school of the Lackawanna in Scranton on Friday evening. They attended a party afterward giv-en by Miss May F. Albro, of Jefferson

The commencement exercises of the class of '97 at St. Rose academy will be be held on Wednesday evening at the Grand opera house. The graduates are Misses Mamie E. Ruddy, Mary M. Grady and Mamie M. Cannon. claborate programme has been prepared for the occasion.

TAYLOR. The board of trade held their monthly meeting on Friday evening. At this meeting it was mentioned that a representative from a Paterson, New Jersey, manufacture would be present, but it was not possible for him to be present. A letter was received from the above company stating that they would like to locate a silk factory in this town, requiring a three-story brick building 50 by 200 feet, and would employ about 400 hands, including males and females, which would mean a distribution of about \$50,000 annually in wages. At the last meeting of board there remained \$9,000 worth of bonds yet to be subscribed. The bonds have all been taken, making the total amount \$20,000 at 5 per cent, interest. This shows that the solicitors who have charge of this matter are leaving nothing undone to bring the factory to this town. A motion was made at Friday night's meeting by Mr. Taylor that the meeting should be changed from Friday evening to the third Tuesday evening of each month, for the purpose of giving the borough officials a better chance to attend. The board then adjourned until Tuesday evening.

In many of the churches of this place yesterday special children's day high order and the decorations were very beautiful. All day Saturday the Sabbath school classes of young ladies were engaged in arranging the music and was ably assisted by Miss Annie Rose, who presided at the organ, and the church quartette. The exercises consisted of the singing of a number of beautiful songs by the school of the primary department, showed careful church were beautiful; those about the being particularly effective. Children's day exercises held at the Welsh Congregational church were something entirely new in the observance of children's day. The decora-tions were beautiful, consisting of pot-

ted plants and other flowers. the Delaware, Lackawanna and West- ceeds 15 degrees. orn crossing over on North Main street. He was driving a horse attached to a cart when an electric car came along at the same time. The horse, at the approach of the car, took fright and became unmanageable and dashed into the barbed wire fence, which was near, damaging the horse considerably.

Minooka Tribe, No. 247, Improved Order of Red Men, will meet this eve-

Mr. Archie Jones, of Priceburg, was Taylor visitor yesterday.

Emblem Division, No. 57, Sons of Temperance, will meet this evening at their hall on Main street.

In the absence of Willard S. Decker, who has gone to California, and John Conicy, who has also moved to Laflin, reakes a vacancy in both council and school board, the former in the Fourth ward, and the latter in the Fifth ward.

Mrs. David Edwards, of Main street, who has been confined to her home

with sickness, is recovering. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ingils have returned home from their wedding tour, which included New York and other places of interest. They will probably reside in Yatesville, where Mr. Inglis is located.

Miss Sadie Gordon, of Petersburg, visited relatives in this place yester-

Mr. and Mrs. William Price, of Hyde Park, visited friends in this town yes-

Tomorrow evening the lawn social at the Presbyterian church takes place. be ready when the school opens Sept. 1. All are cordially invited. It will continued on Wednesday evening also,

JERMYN.

Much interest has been developed the ast few days in regard to the treatent received by Mr. Samuel Vail at the hands of his children, and the report that he had brought action to receive support from his children. The Carbondale Leader has investigated the matter and on Saturday printed the following: As there is always two sides to every ease, and wishing to place-the matter in the right light-before the public a Leader man called today upon some of the parties in uestion and from them gleaned the following facts: Mr. Vall was injured some twelve or fifteen years ago in an accident at the powder mill at Jermyn. For the greater part of his time he has had help monthly from his children, and ever since the death of Philander Vail has had a good home, free, as Philander left him the use during his life of a house and lot in Jermyn. His children have stood ready and willing at all times to take him to their own homes, but he has never shown a willto accept their invitations. Last fall a carriage was sent from this city to Green Ridge to bring Mr. Vail but he refused to come and accept the home offered him by his children. Nearly a year ago he went to live with his step-daughter in Green Ridge. His children did not want him to go and again offered to take him hemselves. The present action comes cel that a most unjust reflection is

cast upon them by it. The Delaware and Hudson Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent association's king January 8, 1873, and on his death annual report shows the society to be the next year was succeeded by David n a very flourishing condition, Almost | Kalakaua, who visited this country all the money paid into the treasury

is obtained from the sale of empty

TRY GRAIN-O! TRY GRAIN-O Ask your Grocer today to show youn pack-ge of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that thes the place of coffee. The children may the guest of her cousin, Mrs. C. A.
Hanes, at the Hotel Anthracite.

Mrs. John E. Bone is ill at her home in Wyoming street.

Miss Minnie Kellow, of Honesdale,

Miss Minnie Kellow, of Honesdale,

powder kegs, which the miners give as dues. The society pays a dollar a day to all disabled by accident while at work and \$75 at death. They now have in the treasury, \$830.

Mr. Mitchell, of Binghamton, will deliver an address in the Methodist No Act in the History of the Country church next Sunday evening upon the life of a showman, and the evils as taken from a Christian standpoint. Mr. Mitchell was formerly an actor, and had been one for several years, and

undoubtedly his address will be very

Something About the Islands Which It Is Proposed to Annex to the United States.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

From the Pittaburg Times,

The republic of Hawaii embraces twelve islands, containing an aggregate of 6,740 square miles. Eight of the slands are inhabited, their dimensions being as follows: Hawaii, 4,200 square miles; Maul, 760; Oahu, 600; Kaual, 590; Molokai, on which is the leper settlement, 270; Lauai, 150; Niihau, 97; Kahoowe, 63. Molokini, Lehua, Kaula and Bird Islands are uninhabited islets. The present population of the islands is estimated at 105,000, comprising 10,000 English-speaking whites, 15,000 white Portuguese, one-third of whom speak English; 30,000 Hawaiians, of whom one-third speak English; 10,000 half whites, most of whom use the English language; 15,000 Chinese and 25,000 Japnnese. The census of 1890, which gave a total population of 89,990, showed that of the white population at that time 7,495 were born on the islands, 8,602 were Portuguese from Fayal, 1,928 Americans, 1,344 British, 1,034 Germans, 227 Norwegians, 70 French and 419 other nationalities. Honolulu, the capital, is situated on the island of Oahu and had 28,061 inhabitants in 1895. It is distant administration controls only one branch from San Francisco in a southwesterly direction 2,100 miles; from Auckland, New Zealand, 3,810 miles; from Sydney, New South Wales, 4,484 miles; from Yokohama, 3,440 miles; from Hong-kong, 4,893 miles; from Tahiti, 2,380 miles, and from Pittsburg about 4,900 miles. The Hawaiian islands are situated just south of the Tropic of Cancer, the Calvary Baptist church were of and between the 150th and -60th degrees of west longitude. A line drawn from San Francisco to the northeast point of Australia would pass through them at a little over one-third the distance from the California metropolis.

The islands are of volcanic origin, and to a great extent mountainous. The highest mountains are situate on the island of Hawall. These are Mauna preparation. The observance of chil- Kea, 13,953 feet, and Mauna Lea, an dren's day at the Methodist Episcopal active volcano, 13,760 feet. The latter church was on an elaborate scale. The has two craters, the one at the summit morning preaching services were omit- being intermittently active, and that of ted and a three-part programme was Kilauea on the eastern part of the carried out. The decorations of the mountain, at an elevation of 3,970 feet, which is continually active. Earthquakes, generally slight, occur frequently upon Hawall, but not so often upon he other islands. The climate of the islands is healthful and remarkably equable, so much so that the Hawaiian language has no word to express the general idea of weather. Extreme George Gordon, of this place, met heat is never known; the mean tempera-with an accident on Saturday evening ture of the year at Honolulu is 75 dewhile returning from Scranton, near grees, and the daily range seldom ex-

The rugged ranges of mountains and part of the surface of the islands con-West Indian land, pally carried on by Chinese, can be and in certain localities sheep growing is the principal industry. The food plants and fruit trees are very abundant and diversified. The tare plant, which furnishes the staple food of the people, and the sweet polato and the yam grow in abundance. Tobacco is raised plentifully by the natives for their own use, out the flavor of the leaf is coarse. Coffee raising has been recently begun. The principal article of exportation is sugar, the exports of which in 1895 were valued at \$7. \$76,000, against \$8.474,000 in 2894 and \$10,201,000 in 1892. The total value of the exports in 1805 was \$5.258,000, which \$8,337,000 went to the United States. The imports were \$5,713,000, of which \$4,516,000 came from the United

The revenue of the government for the year 1895 was \$2.031,610, and the expenditures \$2,009,114. The debt on Dec. 31, 1895, amounted to \$3,-811.064. There were entered at the port of Honolulu 318 vessels of 337,817 tons

in 1895, and cleared 312, of 339,970 tons. The Hawaiians form one of the families of the brown Polynesian race, being of a tawny complexion, inclining to olive, without any shade of red; the hair is black or dark brown, glossy and wavy. They have large eyes, a somewhat flattened nose and full lips. They are well made, active and of good stature, are expert in swimming and the use of canoes, are good fisherman-and horsemen and sailors. Their disposition is facile, yielding and imitative. They are demonstrative and laughter-loving, and are capable of a fair degree of intellectual and moral elevation. Their songs manifest genuine poetle feeling. In arithmetic, geometry and music they show special aptitude. They are not naturally an industrious race, but they now cultivate the soil with considerable skill and manufacture sugar, molasses, salt and arrow root and work in iron and other metals

These islands were known to the

Spaniards more than a century before their rediscovery by Capt. Cook in 1778, Hawaii being called Mesa. They first became generally known by the fate of Cook, who was killed by the natives February 14, 1779. He named them the Sandwich islands after Lord Sandwich, the first lord of the admiralty. At that time each island had its own ruler, but in 1795-6 Kamehameha subjugated all the islands except Kausi, which gave in its alleto them as a great surprise and they giance a few years later, and founded the line of kings which ruled until the close of 1872, when it became extinct. William Lunalite was elected in 1876 and 1881. He died in January, 1891, and was succeeded by his sister. Liliuokalani, who on January 13, 1893, onditionally abdicated the throne when a provisional government was formed. A constitutional convention held sessions from May 20 to July 3 1894, and on July 4 of that year the constitution was proclaimed, the new government calling itself the "Repub-lic of Hawaii." Sanford E. Dole was

years ending December 31, 1900.

PHENOMENAL SPEED

Ever Went Faster.

REVIEW OF TARIFF LEGISLATION

Since the Days of Washington No thing Like the Pace Which Has coln. Characterized the Progress of the Dingley Bill.

Special to the Scranton Tribune. Washington, June 20 .- People who are complaining of what they assume to be the slow progress of the tariff bill will probably be surprised to know that no administration since that of Washington ever placed upon the statute books a tariff measure within as brief a period of its inauguration as will that of William McKinley. There is every reason to suppose that the tariff bill will go upon the statute books before the end of July, probably much sooner than that. If this shall happen President McKinley will have an opportunity to attach his signature to a general tariff measure earlier in the history of his administration than has any president since George Washington signed the first tariff act on July 4, 1789.

This remarkable record, which is likely to be made with reference to the present tariff bill, is made more remarkable by two facts. First, that every year's developments of our commerce and manufactures add to the complications and difficulties in framing a tariff measure, and second, the fact that the party in control of the of congress. It has seldom happened in the history of the country that a general tariff measure has been placed upon the statute books when congress and the administration were not controlled in all their branches by a single party, and that it should be possible to pass a tariff bill so immediately following such a hotly contested campaign as that of six months ago, with one branch of congress controlled by those who are pitted against the Republican party in that contest, is the more remarkable. Indeed a study of the history of the tariff degislation in the United States would not have warranted, a year ago, the prediction that a protective tariff bill could have passed a congress which was not controlled in both branches by the Republican

EARLY TARIFFS.

It may be of interest both by way of presentation of some tariff history and also of satisfying those who are inclined to criticise what they assume to be the slow progress of the work upon the tariff bill, to run briefly over the history of the tariff legislation of the country from the beginning down as connected with the various administrations.

The first tariff act placed upon the books was signed by George Washington July 4, 1789. Not only was it the first tariff act under the constitution, but the first protective tariff measure indicating in its preamble that "It is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of debt of the sists of arable land of remarkable pro- duties be laid on goods, wares, merductiveness. The sugar lands produce | chandise imported," etc. The consideration of this act occupied but about and two-thirds of the area adapted to two months' time, as Washington was this culture are already taken up. not inaugurated until April 30, and the Two crops of rice are harvested an- work upon the tariff bill did not begin, nually, the product being of a high of course, until after that time. This grade. This culture, which is princi- tariff act was, of course, very brief, the space occupied being probably less largely increased. Cattle raising is than one-twentieth of the bill now unprofitably carried on in some islands, der consideration. Several other tariff measures were adopted during Washington's administration, most of them being an increase upon the rates named in the first measure.

BILLS NOT SIGNED.

John Adams, who became president March 4, 1797, did not sign the tariff bill enacted under his administration, which increased the rates of duty on sugar, molasses, wines, etc., until May 13, 1800, over three years after his in

auguration, Jefferson, who was inaugurated March 4, 1801, did not attach his signature to a general tariff measure until March 26, 1804, the bill passed at that time having for its object an increase in the revenue to supply funds for the war with the Barbary tribes. This act increased the ad valorem rates, and on the following day a similar act, increasing the specific rates, was signed, both of them being more than three

years after Jefferson's inauguration. Madison was inaugurated March 4, 1809, and the first important tariff, to increase duties 100 per cent. on account of the war with Great Britain, was signed July 1, 1812, more than three years after his inauguration. He also signed a general tariff act April 27, 1816, three years after his second inaugura-

Monroe was inaugurated March 4, 1817, and signed his first and only general tariff act May 22, 1824, more than seven years after his first inaugura-

John Quincy Adams was inaugurated March 4, 1825, and signed a general tariff act May 19, 1828, more than three

Jackson was inaugurated March 1829, and signed his first general tariff act July 14, 1832, more than three years after his inauguration, while the Clay compromise reduction act was signed March 2, 1833.

Van Buren's presidential term, which began March 4, 1837, was not marked by the enactment of any important tariff legislation.

THE FIRST HARRISON.

William Henry Harison, who was inaugurated March 4, 1841, issued on March 17, a call for a special session of congress to begin May 31, indicating by the proclamation that the subjects to be considered were the financial difficulties of the government. The tariff act was finally passed by the congress with that proclamation called into special session did not become a law until August 30, 1842, or fifteen months after the date named for the beginning of the special session

Polk's term of services began March, 1845 and the "Walker tariff" which was the special tariff feature of his term did not become a law until July 30, 1846-sixteen months after his inauguration as president.

The Taylor administration, which began March 5, 1849 did not witness the enactment of any general turiff legisla-tion owing to the fact that the Democrats controlled the house of representatives during the first two years of the term and both branches of congress the second half of the term. Pierce, who was inaugurated March chosen president for the term of six 4, 1853, signed on March 3, 1857, the last

general tariff measure enacted during his four years in the white house. Buchanan, during his four years, which began March 4, 1897, signed no general tariff legislation until March 2, 1861, two days before the close of his term. This act, signed two days before his retirement, was the "Morrill" rible at that time because of the fact

tariff act, a thoroughly protective measure, whose passage was made posthat a large number of the southern Democratic members of the thirtysixth congress had withdrawn, leav General Revenue Measure Has
Moved Through Congress at Anything Like the Page Which Has President Lincoln, who was inaugu

rated March 4, 1861, signed his first general tariff act on August 5 of that year and this was followed by the pas sage in July, 1862, and June 3, 1864, of other tariff measures to which his signature was attached.

Grant, who became president March 4, 1869 signed on July 14, 1870 his first general act relating to revenues, by which the internal revenue taxes were reduced, this being followed by an-

other reduction on June 6, 1872. President Hayes, who was inaugurated March 4, 1877 signed no general tariff legislation, the house being Democratic in the first congress under bis administration and both branches Democratic in the latter half of his

The Garfield-Arthur administration, which began March 4, 1881 did not witness the enactment of an general tariff legislation until March 3, 1883, two full years after the inauguration.

Cleveland's first term was not marked by the completion of any general tariff legislation, the Mills bill. which passed the Democratic house in 1888, failing in the senate, which was so closely divided politically that it was found impossible to pass through it a measure satisfactory to the administration, the substitute which was adopted by the senate being rejected by the house where the Democratic divisions on the tariff question, now so strongly marked, were then beginning to make themselves apparent.

IN LATER YEARS.

Benjamin Harrison's term began March 4, 1889, and the first general tariff act passed under his administration was signed October 1, 1890, eighteen months after his inauguration. Cleveland's second term, which began March 4, 1893, with his own party in control in both branches of congress, did not witness the completion of its tariff measure until August 28, 1894, nearly eighteen months after he took the oath of office. A study of the above history of the

tariff from the beginning of the government down to the present time will indicate to those who have been inclined to criticise what they assume to be the slow action of congress, that instead of its action being unusually tardy, it has been unusually prompt and especially so in view of the fact that the party in control of the administration controls only one branch of congress, a condition under which it has seldom been possible to pass a tariff measure even in a much greater length of time than has been or is likely to be occupied in the present

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"MYSTIC CURE" for RHEUMA-TISM and NEURALGIA radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mystelavs rock are infertile, but the larger United States and the encouragement rious. It removes at once the cause and protection of manufacturers that and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by Carl Lorenz, druggist, 418 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton.

1877—Twentieth Anniversary—1897 Will Be Celebrated at

JUNE 23, 1897.

BY COUNCILS OF LUZERNE, LACKA-WANNA AND WAYNE COUNTIES. TWELVE-MILE BICYCLE TRACK AROUND THE LAKE.

CARRIED

Excursion Train will leave Carbondale at 7.10 a. m.; Scranton, 7.50 a. m., via D. and H. R. R.

OF THE DIAMOND JUBILEE OF HER MAJESTY

GRAND CELEBRATION

QUEEN VICTORIA by the United British-American Societies of Northeastern Pennsylvania, at

FARVIEW, TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

Games Dancing, Music, Speeches, 2 (Bauer) BANDS (Alexander) 2. Excursions from all parts at reduced rates. Read the columns of this paper for names of speakers, list of years after his inauguration. prizes etc. Central Railroad of New Jersey

Special Excursion Rates to

PHILADELPHIA EIGHTEENTH NATIONAL SAENGERFES

ON JUNE 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1897. Special excursion tickets from Scranton will be sold good to go on all trains June 19 to 23 inclusive, good to return until June 26th inclusive.

ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP, \$4.82

Peaches, Cherries, Pineapples, Plums.

Also fancy home-grown

Strawberries. day of his term as president, the only

Come in and Go Out

come; nobody will bore you by importuning you to purchase, but the best at-tention of everybody here is at your service. Just now our efforts are devoted to descriptions of our summer shoes, but we can't do justice to them. This is the reason we want you to come and see with your own eyes this excellent

stock of footwear

Men's and Women's Shoes and Oxfords in blacks and colors were never so well shaped to fit the feet as they are this season—that is, if they are fitted properly; we'll see to that, if you'll let us.

Our Children's Department must not be overlooked; everything in it, desirable and suited for busy little feet, and prices low enough, "quality considered," to convince the most economical buyers.

NEWARK SHOE STORE

Corner Lackawanna and Wyoming Avenues-

Sole Agents for the Jas. A. Banister Co.'s Shoes for Men

WACONMAKERS.

We Carry a Full Stock of Wheels, Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Poles, Axles, Springs, Steel and Cast Skeins, Buggy Tops, Duck, Drill, Rubber and Carriage Cloth, Carriage Forgings, Bolts, Clips,

AND A FULL LINE OF IRON. STEEL AND BLACKSMITH'S SUPPLIES.

Bittenbender & Co., Scranton, Pa.

LACKAWANNA LUMBER CO.,

SAWED PENNA. WHITE HEMLOCK AND HARDWOOD LUMBER

Bill Timber cut to order on short notice. Hardwood Mise Rails sawed to uniform lengths constantly on hand. Pecled Hemlock

Prop Timber promptly Furnished.

MILLS—At Cross Fork, Potter Co., on the Buffalo and Susquebanna Railroad. At Mina, Potter County, Pa., on Coudersport, and Port Allegany Railroad. Capacity—400,000 feet per day.

GENERAL OFFICE—Board of Trade Building, Scranton, Pa.

THE DICKSON MANUFACTURING CO Locomotives, Stationary Engines, Boilers, eral Office: SCRANTON, PA.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES .

ENNSYLVANIA RALROAD.
Schedule in Effect November 15, 1895.
Tains Leave Wilkes-Barre as Follows 300 a. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and for Pittsburg and the West.

Is a. m., week days, for Hazleton, Potteville.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON TIME TRABLE.
On Monday June 14, 1897, 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, 7.57, 2.10, 10.30, 11.55 p. m.
For Albany, Saratogia, Montreal, Bostton, New England points, etc.—5.45 a. m.;
2.30 p. m.
For Honesdale—5.45, 8.55, 10.15, a. m.; Schedule in Effect November 15, 1895. Trains Leave Wilkes-Barre as Follows 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.

3.15 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.
B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.

Central Railroad of New Jersey (Lehigh and Susquehanna Division.) Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort, TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 16, 1897. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 10, 1391.
Trains leave Scranton for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, etc., at 8.20, 9.15, 11.30 a. m., 12.45, 2.00, 2.05, 5.00, 7.10 p. m. Sundays 9.00, a. m., 1.00, 2.15, 7.10 p. m.
For Mountain Park, 8.20, 11.30 a. m., 2.00, 2.05, 5.00 p. m. Sundays, 9.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.15

3.05, 5.09 p. m. Sundays, 9.09 a. m., 1.09, 2.15 p. m.

For Atlantic City, 8.29 a. m.

For Atlantic City, 8.29 a. m.

For New York, Newark and Elizabeth, 8.20 (express) a. m., 12.45 (express with Buffet parior car), 3.05 (express) p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m. Train leaving 12.45 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia, Reading Terminal, 5.22 p. m. and New York, 6.00 p. m.

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton and Philadelphia, 8.29 a. m., 12.45, 3.05, 5.90 (except Philadelphia) p. m.

Sunday, 2.15 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at 8.29 a. m. and 12.45 p. m.

For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Allentown, 8.29 a. m., 12.45, 5.09 p. m.

Sunday, 2.15 p. m.

Sunday, 2.15 p. m.

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

Returning leave New York, foot of Liberty street, North River, at 2.10 (express)
a. m., 1.10, 1.30, 4.15 (express with Buffet parior car) p. m. Sunday, 4.30 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, Reading Terminat, 9.00 a. m., 2.00 and 4.20 p. m. Sunday, 6.25 a. m.

Through tickets to all points at lower vance to the ticket agent at the station, H. P. BALDWIN. J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt. Pass. Agt

Del., Lacka. and Western. Effect Monday, June 21, 1897. Trains leave Scranton as follows: Ex-press for New York and all points East, 40, 2,59, 5,15, 8,00 and 10,20 a. m.; 12,55 and

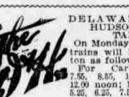
133 p. m. Express for Easton, Trenton, Philadel-phia and the South, 5.15, 8.00 and 10.20 a. phia and the South, 5.15, 8.00 and 10.20 a.m., 12.55 and 3.53 p. m.

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, 12.10, 2.35, 9.00 a.m.,
and 1.56 p. m., making close connections at
Buffalo to all points in the West, Northwest and Southwest.

Binghamton and way station, 1.06 p. m. Binghamton and way station, 1.05 p. m. Nicholson accommodation, 4.00 and 6.10

m. Binghamton and Elmira express, 5.55 p. m.
Express for Utica and Richfield Springs,
2.35 a. m. and 1.55 p. m.
Ithaca, 2.35, 2.60 a. m., and 1.55 p. m.
For Northumberland, Pittston, WilkesBarre, Plymouth, Bloomsburg and Danville, making close connection at Northumberland for Williamsport, Harrisburg,
Baltimore, Washington and the South,
Northumberland and intermediate stations, 6.00, 18.20 a. m., and 1.55 and 6.00 p. m.
Nanticoke and intermediate stations, tions, 6.00, 10.20 a. m., and 1.55 and 6.00 p. m. Nanticoke and intermediate stations, 8.65 and 11.20 a. m. Plymouth and inter-mediate stations, 3.40 and 8.47 p. m. For Kingston, 12.40 p. m. Pullman parlor and sleeping coaches on all express trains. For detailed information, pocket time tables, etc., apply to M. L. Smith, Dis-trict Passenger Agent, depot ticket office.

Eric and Wyoming Valley. Effect Monday, May 31st, 1897.
Trains leave Scranton as follows: For low York and intermediate points on ris railroad, also for Hawley, Lake riel and local points at 8.50 a. m. and 28 p. m.
Additional trains for Lake Arial Additional trains for Lake Ariel and sints intermediate at 8,45 a. m. and 5.30



2.30 p. m. For Honesdale—5.45, 8.55, 10.15 a. m.; 12.00 noon, 2.29, 5.25 p. 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 Valley Railrond—6.45, 7.45 a. m.; 12.05, 1.20, 4.41 (with Black Dlamond Ex-For Wilkes-Barre-6.45 press), 11.30 p. m.
For Pennsylvania Railroad points—6.45, 9.38 a. m.; 2.30, 4.41 p. m.
For western points, via Lehigh Vailey Railroad—7.45 a. m.; 12.05, 3.33 (with Black Diamond Express), 9.50, 11.30 p. m.
Trains will arrive at Scranton as foliows: 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.

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, 9.63, 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 Insur-

Antifactic Coal Esci Excusivey Insur-ing Cleanliness and Comfort. IN EFFECT JUNE 14, 1897. TRAINS LEAVE SCRANTON. For Philadelphia and New York via D. & H. R. at 6.45, 7.45 a. m., and 12.65, 1.20, 2.28, 4.41 (Black Diamond Express) and 1.30 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 via D. & H. R. R., 6.45, 7.45 a. m., 12.05 and 4.41 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations vin D. & H. R. R. 8.45, 7.45 a. m., 12.65, 1.29, 2.28, 4.41 (Black Diamond Express), 4.41 and 1.39 p. m.

For Tunkharrock, Towanda, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva and principal intermediate stations vin D., L. & W. R. R., 6.90, 8.08 a. m., 12.40 and 3.40 p. m.

For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago and all points west via D. & H. R. H., 1208, 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, Philadel-phia, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt. CHAS, S. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt., Phila., Pa.

