# PERQUISITES OF EACH CONGRESSMAN

What He Receives Over and Above His Regular Salary.

SENATE AN EXTRAVAGANT BODY

The Private Secretaryship Is Usually the Biggest Item in the List of Member's Et Ceteras -- Other Things That Go to Make the Lot of a Servant of the People More or Less Endurable.

From the Washington Star.

Men in all walks of life battle every two years for seats in congress. Rich men, many of them millionaires, leave or neglect lucrative positions to become senators or representatives. Poor men, ambitious for pecuniary advancements, struggle for the same offices. Yet it is impossible to find a member of either house of congress who will confess that his official salary enables bira to more than cover expenses What is it that they are all to enjoy after they have won the goal? First of all the annual salary of \$5,000-a tenth of that received from the government by Mr. McKinley. For representatives add \$1,200 allowed yearly for clerical services, but whose expenditure needn't be accounted for to any one. For members of both houses add \$125 a year allowed for stationery, the balance to be drawn at the end of each session if not all used. It seldom happens that more than \$50 of this allowance is expended.

In addition to this each senator and representative annually receives thousends of packages of vegetables and flower seed, treatise on agricultural science, maps and charts from the government surveys, and a certain number of cuttings, bushes and plants, furnished gratis by the government and mailed under frank to his consti-The flowers which deck his house and adorn his wife and daughters are furnished free by the botanical gardens. He seldom has to buy a postage stamp. When he comes from home at the beginning of a session or returns at the end his railroad fare is paid for. While at his desk he need orly press a button or clap his hands to have any number of pages standing at his side eager to wait upon him. The government pays mounted messengers to run his errands between the capitol and the city. He is protected against certain penalties by a constitutional right. He has the pleasure of seeing all of his literary efforts, no matter how poor, appear in print, laid on his desk within twenty-four hours after delivery, and mailed to his constituents under government frank. If he dies while in office his funeral expenses will be paid for by the government. If a senator he may take free Turkish baths and receive free massage in the senate bath rooms, get free shaves, hair cuts and shines in the senate barber shop, and drink his fill of apollinaris lemonade paid for by the government and kept in the senate cloak rooms during hot weather. The perquisites in the last paragraph, however, are not open to a member of the house, though a representative may take ordinary baths with free soap, towels and perfumery.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES. There is no reason why a thrifty man-even one accustomed to the niceties of life-should not save one or two thousand dollars during each term in the house. It is hardly possible for a senator to save, however, since he has to spend a great deal of money to keep up with his greater social duties in the "Millionaires' Club." The truth the matter is that many representatives and a few senators do manage to save a little. The richer the man in the Washington official set the more is required of him. Over a third of the men who sat in the senate during the last congress economized by living at hotels or in apartment houses. A half of the representatives cut down expenses in the same manner. They thus avoided the unnecessary cost of maintaining a house, rented or leased,

between sessions. To the millionaire member of congress the annual official salary is merely ornamental. It is the heavy swell thing for the legislator of this brand to his private secretary, who generally has tend to in addition. A number have done this already, and it is said that Mr. Hanna not only gives his secretary his whole salary, but a thousand dollars per annum in addition. From the appearance of things in his office, this particular secretary earns every cent of what he is given, but that is neither here nor there. Mr. Brice is said to have given his whole senatorial salary to his secretary, while his social pilot probably receives even more. But good things like Calvin seldom blow into the senate, except from Ohio. Under the old order of things senat-

ors' secretaries received \$6 a day dur- are very partial to plain-colored tafing session. The salary of the senatorial secretary was changed to \$1,200 a year, to be received in monthly payments, regardless of session or adjournments. It was figured that under the new rule each secretary would receive about as much per congress as he did before, but extra sessions were not included in this reckoning. Many senators' secretaries are underpaid at the fixed rate. No two senators, however, have the same amount of work to do. Some who hold chairmanships of unimportant committees are supposed to use the committee clerks for their personal correspondence, and are, therefore, not allowed a secretary.

## GOOD SECRETARIES.

The new senator or representative who cinploys a green youth, from home, to be his secretary will probably

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New York

young fellows, who know the whole official routine like a book, and who are fairly aching for congressional secretaryships. Young men who have reported for local papers or who have assisted correspondents of outside dai-lies make the best secretaries when they can be procured. Nepotism has frequently been resorted to in the selection of congressional clerks and sec-The president of the last senate appointed his son as his private secretary, and so did the speaker of Fifty-third congress. who are chairmen of committees are at liberty to appoint whom they please as clerks to their committees. The clerk to the senate committee on ap-

propriations receives \$3,000 a year, and has an assistant clerk who gets \$2,220. The clerk to the committee on finance gets \$2,500 a year. There are three other grades of senate committee clerkships, which pay \$2,220, \$2,100 and \$1. 440 annually. In the last senate altogether eight chairmen appointed their sons as their committee clerks. There is no reason why senators' sons should not make good clerks, but it frequently happens that clerks to these committees are mere figureheads, functionaries bluebooked as assistant clerks or messenger" doing all of the actual There was one case a few years back where the son of a senator was nominally clerk to one of the most important committees of the senate while in reality he was attending college in a distant city. Although given a menial title, the messenger to a committee in the senate is usually a very important personage. In some cases he does all of the committee's stenography and typewriting. He gets \$1,440 a year. The messenger is sometimes appointed by the sergeant-at-arms outright, but usually through senatorial

seven messengers in the senate.

influence. There are altogether fifty-

SENATE'S EXTRAVAGANCE. Statistics show that there are about four employes in the senate to every senator. The senate's extravagance, compared with that of the house, has long been proverbial. The house costs the government only about twice as much as the senate, although its membership is four times as great as that of the latter. The men who watch the doors to the senate galleries get \$1,440 a year, and those who lift senators from floor to floor in the elevators get \$1,200. Men who fold senate documents get \$1,000 a year. The senate firemen get \$1,095, and the senate locksmith and upholsterer, \$1,440. On the house side salaries are much

smaller, and there are fewer sinecures, House messengers do not receive over \$1,200 a year. Clerks to committees get \$2,000, \$2,000 or \$1,100. Conductors of elevators on the House side get \$1,100. Members of the house are not re quired to appoint any regular private secretary to appear on the rolls, Some of the poorer members arrange matters that they may receive altogether \$6,200 a year, by doing their own correspondence. Some pay for the correspondence by the folio, some by the hour; some allow various sums for varlous lengths of service a day. A number have employed their sons, One member of the last congress used his wife as his private secretary. Representatives of wealth, however, generally give the full \$1,200 a year to young men regularly employed as secretaries.

#### NEW YORK FASHIONS.

lowance, however, as in the senate.

Few have ever gone over the full al-

Theater Dresses-Furs-Neglige Cos--Silk Petticoats-Spangled and Feather Fans.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

New York, Jan. 7.-For theater or general evening wear, black taffeta silk costumes are in great favor, the shirts made with a circular or Spanish flounce, having many rows of black lace insertion over a color; the waist on the same general idea and are, in fact reproductions of summer organdies in sombre hues. Black Brussels net dresses (always over silk), trimmed with ribbon, velvet or satin ribbon, are very useful; a pretty illustration velvet on the skirt, the one nearest the waist being "baby ribbon" width Graduated velvet ribbon is also on the turn over his five thousand a year to sleeves, but on the full front, half inch wide velvet is run very close together. his employer's private interests to at- A beautiful yellow surah silk neglige costume has nine tucked panels on the skirt, commencing a little less than half way down, bordered on three sides by white lace with a double edge, and ending in a deep flounce, which has three rows of white lace insertion. Sleeve caps and corsage fronts are tucked in one piece, the tucks in the latter not extending quite to the edge, which results in a fluffy front, falling loose over a white silk blouse. Sleeves are gathered very full to bands of insertion in mousquetairo style, and wide lace finishes cuffs and sleeve caps.

## YOUNG LADIES

feta silks, trimmed by narrow ribbon with a chenille edge, put on in ruffles outlining fancy designs. In even-ing costumes the design is a "one effect," in color, and although independent walsts flourish, still elegant spangled chiffon bodices should have satin silk skirts and sleeves matching the color under the chiffon. Above all things, a "patchy effect" should be avoided in full dress costumes.

## FUR AS A TRIMMING

or as entire garments, has more than verified predictions regarding its probable popularity; and certainly in purchasing a first quality coat or cape, it one most generally popular. Black and is the one expense for many wintersimparting that air of comfort or elegance belonging only to a rich fur. Babies' or children's out-door clothing is match. Steel spangles on white are now not considered complete without regret it. Washington is full of bright fur borderings; ball and opera costumes

Sunday School Lesson for January 9.

# JESUS TEMPTED.

Matt. IV; 1-11.

BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D.,

Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

(The author will publish an examiner quoted from Moses. (Deut. viii, 2), One him as chief, thereby becoming vice-reg-ontaining one hundred questions on the verse of Scripture silenced Satan. containing one hundred questions on the lessons of this quarter. The examiner will be mailed to any address in any quantity at 2 cents per copy and may be used in oral or written review in a class or by an individual. Orders should be sent to Dr. J. E. Gilbert, Washington, D. C., not later than February 1, that the mailing list may be prepared.)

INTRODUCTION. — Immediately after His baptism Jesus went forth to meet the arch-deceiver of the race. As He came to deliver His people from sm (Matt. i. 21) It was necessary that He should first conquer the father of all evil, thereby displaying His power and laying the basis for confidence. Moreover, His vic-tory might be instructive as well as illustrative of that warfare which must be continually waged until the end of time The encounter was in the wilderness, supposed to have been between Jericho and the Mount of Olives. It was a direct and personal conflict, a due, no other persons being present. It was a solicited struggle, the Spirit leading Jesus Into it (verse b), that there might be a trial of strength, and the championship decided. The first man fell when Satan met him in the garden (Gen. iii, 6), although warning had been given, but the second Adam (1 Cor. xv. 45), will triumph gloriousty orever after to wear the victor's crown

HUNGER.-The temptation of Jesus was possible only because He had a human nature. (John i, 14). Had He been wholly Divine no solicitation to evil would have been attempted, for God cannot be tempted. James i, 15. It had been proved at the outset of the race that a mere man would fall. It remains to be seen whether a God-man can be turned from righteousness. A series of three attacks will decide the matter. The first onset was on the lower plane of the body (yerse 2), precisely where Eve broke down. (Gen. il. 2). Jesus endured a long fast extending through forty days probably for spiritual exercises, for to that purpose fast-ing had been practiced from time imemorial. At the end He was hungry, nd the tempter's opportunity had come Verse 3). "Make these stones bread, He said. A very simple and easy task! A sly and insinuating suggestion it was, exhibiting the cunning of the evil spirit. The Divine Jesus might easily supply by

ANSWER .- Why not follow this hint If for no other reason, because Satan of-His words, however plausible must always be rejected. Every life must be conformed to the will of God. Whatever regulation may have been made by the infinite Father is in wisdom, and any departure from it will result in disaster, although human wisdom may conceive a way apparently better. Beides, the physical life of Christ, was appointed to be distinctly human, the same as that of other men, subject to the same limitations (Phil. ii 7), that it might be-come a pattern to all. Had His body been supernaturally supported He would not ave known man's infirmities (Heb. iv. 5), neither would He have come inte-close relation with men. (I John i, 1) Besides, there were higher needs than those of the body (Rom. viii, 13), that the soul might prosper. All these reasons are doubtless included, and others also, are doubtless included, and others also, in the answer given (verse 4), which Jesus was to worship Satan, acknowledge 12).

show Russian sable, ermine or mink trimmings; ladies' hat brims are edged with it; narrow fur bands are the preferred garniture for the new circular or Spanish ounce, now so fashionable for street, theater or evening costumes; in short no one feels really stylish

without wearing fur of some kind. A DOUBLT BREASTED

seal or Persian lamb box coat is the acme of comfort, and as the coldest weather is yet to come, many persons delay buying until after New Year, thereby taking advantage of the usual January reduction in prices.

Seal is just now in great demand as he catch is limited and prices generally have been advanced; as an ex-ception however, Mr. C. C. Shayno is selling all seal wraps at former rates owing to his immense reserve stock Next to fur capes, come cloth or silk capes lined with fur, paying for themselves a thousand times over in addihaving seventeen graduated rows of tional comfort and warmth-suitable alike for day or evening.

> IT IS DIFFICULT TO IMAGINE. anything new in tea gowns, yet one of ciel blue cashmere is quite rovel being a sort of combination affair. The under dress is made up of white silk and white lace insertion, a tucked yoke around the neck, a white silk blouse front, and jacket fronts edged by lace. Over this is an exquisite drapery (so to speak) of blue cashmere, with deep slits where white silk sleeves come through, and confined at the shoulders by three plaits; flowing wide open at the front (to show the silk underdress, and edged around by a beaver fur band. The back, between the shoulders is cut in a point and shows the tucked yoke. Around the arm slits, down the sides, and the point in the back, is run ivory white Venetian lace, about a quarter of an inch wide with a fancy edge.

#### SILK PETTICOATS are ornamented to a ridiculous extent,

and their usefulness is caricatured when white chiffon or lace rufiles are added. The latest fancy is a deep ac-cordeon-plaited flounce of plain, changeable silk, the plaits ending in a full ruffle. Every kind of silk is used. and as one style loses favor as a dress material, it is made up into silk pettioats. While there is still some demand for

the genuine Empire fan, the ten-inch size is most practical, consequently the white fans are very beautiful, made always ready, not easily injured, and of black lace-like figures edged with the tiniest possible spangles on white silk gauze, which sticks painted to equally attractive, or those of crimson cut intomany different shapes and sizes, reflect the bright color charmingly, or in other styles, spangles of varied colors and sizes are in set or scroll patterns, often combined with hand painting. Large, white feather fans with amber sticks remain standard and are really the most economical, as they never go out of fashion. Lace fans with mother-of-pearl sticks run up to high figures, and \$250 is not considered extravagant for a Venetian lace fan, with figures painted by a renowned French artist. Fannie Field.

> Unique House in Yellowstone Park. From the Chicago Times-Herald. W. P. Howe, of Upper Geyser Basin

Yellowstone Para, has a hothouse, 20 by 50 feet, built of rough slabs over a na-50 feet, built of rough slabs over a natural hot spring five inches in diameter, with a temperature of 120 degrees.

Curumbers of six weeks' growth showed vines ten feet long, bearing fruit six inches in length. A smaller experimental hothouse, abandoned from December until June, disclosed uninterrupted growth and maturity of vegetation, and a luxurant new crop of lettuce, with leaves ten inches long. The steam had supplied all necessary moisture

POPULARITY.-The next attack was on a more elevated plane. Understanding the nature and mission of Christ, as the Son of God, Satan proposed a method for demonstrating to the former and ac-complishing the latter a short route indeed to popular favor. Taking him, in thought probably, into Jerusalem (verso 5) he offered to place Him on a pinnacle of the temple. From that deviation Jesus might cast Himself down. He need not use His own power to prevent the force of gravitation, what had been refused in the former attack. He might be assured of the protection of angels verse 6), and to make the assertion good Satan quoted Scripture (Psaim xci, following the example of Jesus. was very adroit pleading. If Christ had complied the result must have been mar-velous. A human form seen for a movelous. A human form seen for a mo-ment at such a giddy helght, then descending to the earth unburt, would have aroused Jerusalem and the nation. Peo-

ple would have hastened to declare the

REBUKE .- "The end justifies means," says many a man, intent on success, forgetting that the method employed in every enterprise is quite as im-portant as the object sought. A definite plan had been laid down in advance for the life and work of Jesus in the world by which He purposed to accomplish by which he purposed to be years. His high mission. There were to be years in obof teaching and service, sometimes in obscurity, sometimes with opposition (Luke xiii, 31), sometimes with popularity (Matt, xxi, 9). The earthly career must end in tragedy, for so had the prophets foretold (Isa, Ilii, 5), and so was atonement to be made. The Son of God must not turn aside from this fore-or-daired outline of His release. dained outline of His ministry, even though some other method might promise quicker results. He tells Satan this. In doing so He quotes another Scripture, showing that the whole of the Divine word, not a single sentence, must be taken into account (verse 7). He administers also in that quotation (Deut. vi. 16), a stinging rebuke, reminding the adversary that as Lord He was worthy of Satan's reverence, and that any solicitation to evil was not only superfluous but bias-

POWER .- Satan accomplished nothing n the last encounter, although he came with Scripture on his lips. One more, a final, attempt he determines to make. By some subtle influence he causes our Lord's mind to beheld as from some lofty mountain all the kingdoms of the earth spiring view, sweeping in all points of the compass, over the rightful posses-sions of the Lord Jesus (Psalm 1, 10). now alienated from Him through sin. To recover what was lost was the great purpose of His advent (Matt. xviii, 11). Standing by His side, Satan proposes to deliver the Aingdoms of the world to Jesus. There and then He will settle forever, the supremacy over the inhabitants of earth, ending the struggle, and giving title to the property (verse 9). One confdition was imposed. There was to be a purchase. The price to be paid was that

ent. The age-long struggle might thus be terminated.

DISMISSAL .- The real issue was bluntly stated in the last solicitation. In the first and second, as well as in the third, Satan had sought supremacy. Now that his motive is uncovered, Jesus deals with him in a summary manner, "Get thee hence," was the command. The very presence of the foul spirit was offensive and could not be longer endured (verse 10). That dismissal was proof of Christ's superior dignity. He exercised authority over one who proposed to clothe Him with authority. Jesus will some day poswith authority. Jesus will some day pos-sess all power (Matt. xxvii, 18), and He will rule the world as the rightful king (Phil. ii, 10), but this result will hot be attained by compromise or subordina-tion. Before the fiend departed another Scripture text was hurled at Him (Deut. vi. 13), declaring that all worship should be paid to God. This struck the vital spot, for Satan was a traitor, seeking for himself honor and dominion. No wonder on hearing that he departed. There was nothing to be hoped from one who dedivinity of Jesus and to pay Him suitable homage. And the work He came to do might be begun with large following. nied his right to be served (James iv, 7).

MINISTRY .- As Satan retired heavenly visitors appeared on the scene (verse II). Previously they had been present on Important occasions (Luke II, 8), and subsequently they came when his interests were involved (Matt. xxviii. 2). But now they come to minister unto Him, a ser-vice which they render to righteous men (Heb. I, I4), under all dispensations (Gen. xix, 1). We are not told precisely what assistance they rendered to Jesus in the wilderness. It may be that they supplied Him with food even as the ravens fed the prophet (I Kings xvii, 6). It may be that they gave that approval and sym-pathy which comforted and strengthened Him. It may be that they brought mes-sages from the heavenly world, glad tid-ings, the rejoicing of pure spirits over the signal victory achieved. But speculation is unnecessary, perhaps improp-er. The plain Scripture record is beautier. The plain Scripture record is beautiful in its brevity and announces the fact of supreme concern. Despite every effort to read out of the passage certain words and change the meaning, a practice in-dulged by some, it must stand as proof of intimate relation between Josus and the being of light (Matt. xxvi 53).

CONCLUSION.-We learned how Jesus resisted the devil. Only in part was His temptation and victory an example for his disciples. "We share His first ex-perience when poverty tempts us to viclate God's law that we may provide our daily wants. We share the second exper-ience when we are tempted to neglect (verse 8). What a comprehensive and in- duties which Providence lays upon us, or to run into needless dangers or to assume uncalled-for hazards, or, when in performing duty, we make ostentatious displays of faith in God and fail to follow the path marked out for use. We share the third experience when, for the sake of power or wealth, we conform to worldly customs or employ Satan's instruments, in seeming to do God's service." The one weapon in all conflict is the word of God (Eph. vi, 17). Let every man expect to be tempted, but let him remember that every victory brings him nearer to the kingdom of light (James I,

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# RAILROAD TIME TABLES

#### PENNSYLVANIA Schedule in Effect Nov. 28, 1897.

Trains Leave Wilkes-Barre as Follows: .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 Pittsburg and the West.

burg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg and the West. .00 p. m., week days, for Hazleton

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

Lehigh Valley Railroad System Anthracite Coal Used, Ensuring Cleanli-ness and Comfort, IN EFFECT NOV. 14, 1397.

TRAINS LEAVE SCRANTON. For Philadelphia and New York via D. H. R. R. at 6.45, 7.50 a. m., and 12.05, 1.25, 4.41 (Black Diamond Express) and 1.30 p. m.

2.28, 4.4 (Black Diamond Express) and 11.30 p. m.

For Pittston and Wilkes-Barre via D. L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.10 a. m., 1.35 3.35, 6.00 p. m.

For White Haven. Hazleton, Pottsvile, and principal points in the coal regions via D. & H. R. R., 6.45, 7.50 a. m., 12.05, 2.28 and 4.41 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations via D. & H. R. R., 6.45, 7.50 a. m., 12.05, 1.25, 2.28, 4.31 (Black Diamond Express), 11.30 p. m.

For Tunkhannock. Towands. Elmira, 1tacca. Geneva, and principal intermediate stations via D. L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08 a. m., 12.45 and 3.35 p. m.

For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago and all points west via D. & H. R. R., 12.05, 2.23 (Black Diamond Express), 9.50 and 11.30 p. m.

Fullman parlor and sleeping or Lehigh Valley parlor 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.

W. NONNEMACHER, Asst. Gen. A. W. NONNEMACHER, Asst. Ger Pass. Agt., Philadelphia, Pa. Scranton office, 39 Lackawanna avenue.

Central Railroad of New Jersey (Lehigh and Susuehanna Division.) (Lehigh and Susuehanna Division.)
Stations in New York—Poot of Liberty
street. N. R., and Whitehall Termoal.
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TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 14, 1895.
Trains leave Scranton for Pittsion.
Wilkes-Barre, etc. at 8.29, 9.15, 11.39 a. m.,
12.45, 2.60, 3.05, 5.06, 7.19 p. m. Sundays, 9.09,
a. m., 1.09, 2.15, 7.10 p. m.
For Lakewood and Atlantic City, 8.29
a. m.

a. m., 1.00, 2.15, 7.10 p. m.

For Lakewood and Atlantic City, 5.20 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 Terminal, 5.19 p. m. and New York 6.60 p. m.

For Maunch Churk, Allentown, Bethlebem, Easton and Philadelphia, 8.20 a. m., 12.45, 205, 5.00 (except Philadelphia) p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m.

For Baltimore and Washington and points South and West via Bethlehem, 8.20 a. m., 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 p. m.

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

Returning leave New York, foot of Liberty street, North River, at 9.19 (express) a. m., 1.10, 1.30, 4.15 (express with Euffet parlor car) p. m. Sunday, 4.20 a. m.

Leave New York, foot Whitehall street. South Ferry, at 9.08 a. m., 1.00, 1.25, 3.56 p. m.

Passengers arriving or departing from this terminal can connect under cover with all the elevated railroads, Broadway cable cars, and ferries to Brooklyn and Staten Island, making quick transfer to and from Grand Central Depot and Long Island Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia, Reading Terminal, 9.00 a. m., 2.00 and 4.30 p. m. Sunday, 6.25 a. m.,

Through tickets to all points at lowest and to the party of the points at lowest at the party of the party o

a. m.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rate may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

H. P. BALDWIN,

Gen. Pags. Agt.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

Delaware and Hudson.

On Monday, July 5, trains will leave Scranton as follows:
For Carbondale—6.20, 7.55, 8.75, 10.15 at. m., 12.00 noon; 1.21, 2.29, 3.52, 3.28, 6.25, 7.57, 9.15, 10.45 p. m., 12.10 a. m.
For Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, Boston, New England points, etc., 6.20 a. m., 2.30 p. m.
For Honesdale—6.29, 8.55, 10.15 a. m.; 12.00 noon; 2.20, 5.25 p. m.
For Wilkes-Barre—6.45, 7.50, 8.45, 9.38, 10.45 p. m., 12.05, 1.25, 2.25, 3.33, 4.41, 6.00, 7.50, 9.30, 11.30 p. m.
For New York, Philadelphia, etc., via Lehigh Valley R. R., 6.45, 7.56 a. m., 12.05, 1.25, 4.41 p. m. (with Black Diamond Express) 11.30 p. m.
For western points via Lehigh Valley R. R., 7.50 a. m., 12.05, 2.33 (with Black Diamond Express) 9.50, 11.30 p. m.
Trains will arrive at Scranton as follows:
From Carbondale and the north—6.30. Delaware and Hudson. Trains will arrive at Scranton as follows:
From Carbondale and the north—8,39, 7,45, 8,49, 9,34, 19,40 s. m., 12,00 Boon; 1,20, 2,24, 3,25, 4,37, 5,45, 7,45, 8,45, 11,25 p. m.
From Wilkes-Barre and the South—6,15, 7,59, 8,59, 10,19, 11,55 a. m.; 1,16, 2,14, 5,48, 5,20, 6,21, 7,53, 9,65, 2,45 p. m.; 12,05 a. m.
Complete information regarding rates to all points in the United States and Canada may be obtained at the ticket office in the depot
Special attention given to Western and Southern resort business.
J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y. H. W. CROSS, D. P. A., Scranton, Pa.

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

Effect Monday, Nov. 21, 1897. Trains leave Scranton as follows: Ex-ress for New York and all points East, 40, 3.60, 5.15, 8.60 and 10.65 a. m.; 12.55 and

1.40, 3.00, 5.15, 8.00 and 10.05 a. m.; 12.55 and 3.33 p. m.

Express for Easton, Trenton, Philadelphia and the South, 5.15, 8.00 and 10.20 a. m., 12.55 and 3.33 p. m.

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p. m.
Express for Utlea and Richfield Springs 2.55 a. m. and 1.55 p. m.
Ithaca. 2.55, 9.90 a. m., and 1.55 p. m.
For Northumberland. Pittston, Wilkes-Barre. Plymouth, Bloomsburg and Danville, making cose connection at Northumberland for Williamsport, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington and the South.
Northumberland and intermediate stations, 6.90, 19.95 a. m., and 1.55 and 6.96 p. m.

m.

Nanticoke and intermediate statons, 8.08 and 11.19 a. m. Plymouth and intermediate stations, 3.25 and 8.59 p. m. For Kingston, 12.46 p. m.
Pullman parior and sleeping coaches on all express trains.
For detailed information, pocket timetables, etc., apply to M. L. Smith, District Passenger Agent, depot, ticket office.

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Trains leave Scranton for New York and intermediate points on Eric railroad, also for Hawley and local points at 7.55 a.m. and 2.25 p. m.

Arrive at Scranton from above points at 19.23 a.m., 3.15 and 9.38 p. m.

# SCHANTON DIVISION.

In Effect December 12th, 1897. North Bound.

		NY Days	Stations (Trains Daily, Ex- cept sunday.)		Onta'r'og
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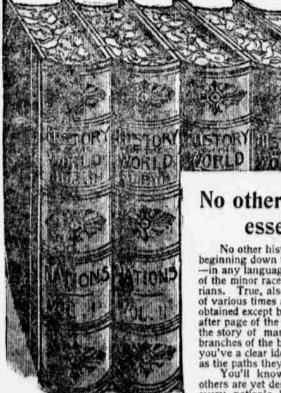
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