The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 16, 1900.

The incoming Pennsylvania legislature should not get so badly wrought up over the senatorship as to forget that it has other subjects to consider.

More Election Districts.

SECTION eleven of Article VIII of the state constitution provides that "townships and wards of cities or boroughs shall form or be divided into election districts of compact and contiguous territory in such manner as the court of quarter sessions of the city or county in which the same may be shall direct; but districts in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants shall be divided by the courts of quarter sessions having jurisdiction therein whenever at the next preceding election more than 250 votes shall have been polled therein."

At the recent election forty of the 61 districts in the city of Scranton polled for president more than 250 ballots. In many cases the election boards had to sit until 3 o'clock in the morning to compute the returns. In a few cases the count had not been completed by daylight. This not only represented a great hardship to the election officers but it also left the entire public in suspense during a time of intense interest in the result.

The foregoing extract from the constitution being mandatory and Scranton now coming within its provisions, the next election will therefore witness the creation of at least 40 new city districts, with a corresponding increase of election officers and hastening of the count.

There is no better way in which to give the twentieth century a suitable starter in Pennsylvania than for the legislature early in the session to pass a genuine good roads law.

Fair Play for Bryan.

NOW THAT postmortems on Bryan are in fashion it is worth while to read a good one. For that purpose the reader is recommended to consult the editorial page of this week's Harper's Weekly, the following extract from which impresses us as eminently just:

If Mr. Bryan can only take to heart the lessons of the two campaigns in which he has been so interesting a figure, and benefit by the teachings of his repeated defeats, he will ultimately come out of his experience a stronger and a better man. As we have regarded Mr. Bryan's career, we think he has cause to find pleasure in the fact that a great many thousands of people like him in spite of his "friends." That he is a man of wonderful force and inherent power his most ardent enemy will not deny, and that some day his powers may be so developed and matured that they may be of vital influence in the affairs of the nation is not altogether beyond hope. The defeated candidate is as yet a very young man, as men in public life go, and it is reasonable to expect that having experienced so bitterly the resentment of the people against his bad associations and pernicious principles, after a brief period of retirement passed in reflection and self-study he may yet again emerge into public life, his fine qualities developed to the full, his weaknesses crushed out, a figure worthy of confidence and therefore of leadership.

All must admit the existence in Mr. Bryan of many admirable personal traits together with intellectual qualities very rare in public men. A mind more quick, nimble and well controlled has not yet appeared in our generation. Its defect is lack of depth and this lack comes largely from the fact that its possessor, swept along in the swift tide of his scurrying career, has been too busy talking and manoeuvering to do the quiet studying and undergo the ripening influences of meditation essential to mental greatness.

The worst charge against Mr. Bryan is that he has tried with all his might to array class against class; that, in short, he has been a demagogue. This charge is true. From our reading of American history we do not recall another man who has so completely met the definition of the word or who in his demagogism has been more resourceful, ingenious and adroit. But on the other hand he has had the saving merit of frankness. Nobody at any time has failed to perceive what he was driving at. With boundless energy and youthful exuberance he threw his superb gifts to their fullest capacity into the attempt to foment social discontent; yet for our part we prefer that kind of demagogue to the cold-blooded, calculating kind personified by men like Grover Cleveland. Cleveland played on every string that Bryan has played on. He thundered ponderously against the "communism of pelf," against "robber barons," against various combinations of "wealth" and "greed." But he always arranged his official conduct so that it would not especially alarm the interests he lambasted in public. In his demagogism he "played safe." The difference between his record and Bryan's, as we gauge it, is not to the latter's discredit.

Bryan is too clever a man to disappear. He will be for years to come a power in the land. Democrats beyond fifty may prefer the Cleveland type. Democrats on the sunny side of life will warm up to Bryan's geniality, to his magnetism, to his wonderful natural endowments. And if in defeat he shall learn wisdom his usefulness may yet be great.

Last year Uncle Sam's income was $567,240,852, almost $2,000,000 a day for every business day in the year. This is the largest revenue exhibit in the history of the country. It was almost $80,000,000 more than the year's expenses and inasmuch as part of it was collected by vexatious direct taxation, imposed during the war emergency and no longer needed, one of the first duties of congress will be to reduce this emergency taxation materially.

Recollecting the row kicked up when the Raines law was first proposed by Senator Platt in New York, a commotion long since stilled by the law's demonstrated merits, maybe the present opposition to Platt's state constabulary scheme is merely a repetition of history.

The South Becoming Restless.

A VERY PERTINENT but embarrassing question—embarrassing, that is to say, to Northern Democarts—is asked by the Macon Telegraph. "Southern Democrats," it says, "furnishes the votes. Why not furnish the candidates?" Pursuing the inquiry it adds:

Ever since the civil war southern Democrats in congress and in our national conventions have been given back seats—our northern friends furnishing the platforms and the candidate, and we of the South the votes. Where do our northern brethren appear in the game? Bryan could not give us his home precinct, and scarcely his state after a fusion with the Populists. What have Croker and Hill, Altgeld and Harrison, McLean and young Thurman, and the rest of the brethren done for us in the electoral college? And Stevenson, like Bryan, failed to bring up his own precinct. Is it not time for southern manhood to cut loose from the body of this death? Hasn't the tail been wagging the dog long enough?

The days were when Toombs and Cobb and Stevens and Yancey and Benton and Jackson and Clay and Calhoun and Jefferson and Washington and a long list of southern statesmen stood at the very forefront in the councils of the nation, not to say in the councils of their own political parties. Where are we today? Our southern leaders are groping about in darkness. They have been following blind leaders of the blind—trailing first after an eastern Democrat and then a western Populist. Lo here, lo there, lo in the ditch! Think of a Toombs following an Altgeld, of a Stevens playing second fiddle to a Croker; think of a Yancey or a Cobb drinking down the election forecasts of a Jim Jones and learning political wisdom at the feet of a Weaver! This cry that comes up now from our "leaders" urging us of the South to "be patient," to "be of good cheer," to "stand in line, we'll get 'em next time," is like throwing a nubbin to a dead horse. It mocks our misery and our poverty and insults our intelligence.

The theory of the Macon paper is that the South should go into the electoral college independent of any party of the North and refuse to join with any Northern party until there is Northern consent to repeal of the Fifteenth amendment. This proposition, it is needless to point out, is fantastic and vain. Its only result would be to undo the South's recent rapid advances, build up the old bars of sectionalism and doom the descendants of the slave-holding oligarchy to a living political death. The very opposite is what is needed in the South. Its people have tried for three decades the foolish experiment of keeping together in a partisan bigotry which has substituted prejudice for intelligence and they have got nothing out of it. The future presents no expectation that on this basis they ever can get anything out of it. Why, then, go on in such a rut of failure? Why not put reason to the fore, divide in party as other men divide, desist from all effort to upbuild unAmerican lines of caste and, if the bulk of the black vote is unfit for the suffrage, disqualify it by fair restrictions and then set to work to uplift the ignorant.

Objection is nowhere made to suffrage restriction. It is practiced in the heart of educated New England and has strong advocates everywhere. Objection is made to unfair restriction; to devices deliberately employed against one race and not against another. This is unAmerican and intolerable. The inherent fair play of our civilization denounces it and, sooner or later, will extinguish it. It behooves the South to recognize the moral force of this general judgment and to fit its conduct to the spirit of the times.

The hold up of a number of John Alexander Dowie's English lace makers at Philadelphia seems to be another instance of the fact that the contract labor laws are generally enforced at the wrong time. It is to be regretted, in view of the many ignorant and restless foreigners who are landing in this country daily, equipped to become firebrands of discontent, that laws exist which will prevent even temporarily the landing of people who will become desirable citizens.

The hysterical young woman who has been making accusations against the mayor of Elmira evidently does not realize the importance of sticking to one line of testimony in order to make out a good case.

The state of Pennsylvania could well afford to offer a cash reward of $100,000 to the person who can devise a workable plan to prevent extortionate aldermen's and constables' fees.

The flat money party, whether advocating greenbacks or silver, will no doubt always find support from those who believe the flat article easier to acquire than the sound coin.

It is safe to say that the Parkhurst idea of a model newspaper, one which advertisers could not influence, possesses no charms for Hon. John Wanamaker.

The modest success of General Buller as a South African hero suggests lack of attention to duty on the part of those in charge of his advance paper.

It is doubtful if public demonstrations will do much good in Paterson. Those in favor of reform had better say little and saw wood.

The Republicans of Nebraska could go farther and fare worse than to elect Hon. David Mercer of Omaha United States senator.

It is explained that Secretary Root is in Cuba on a fishing trip. Doubtless fishing for information and catching it.

Certain political elements will have no further use for the Declaration of Independence this year.

Winter began in Deadwood and Scranton about the same time.

Wanamakerites have at least one Ray of hope in Philadelphia.

The Duties of a Vice President

From the Indianapolis Press.

WHEN THAT picturesque and forceful man—Theodore Roosevelt—ascends to the chair of the presiding officer of the senate chamber, he will be amiably and graciously greeted. There will be no noisy demonstration. After he has taken his seat the senators will rise in their places, not to pay him honor, and reverently bow their heads while the blind chaplain recites a brief prayer. They will resume their seats, and the vice-president, the presiding officer of the senate, will rise and make a brief address. After that the business of the senate will be taken up, and from that time on the vice-president will only rise when he has announcements to make to the senate. His further duty before the senate consists of recognizing senators who seek to address the senate, and on rare occasion casting a deciding vote when there be a tie. Unless there be a special session of congress, he will be called on to perform none of these duties until a year from the first Monday in the coming December.

At this time it is interesting to contemplate the simple duty of this officer of the government. In the minds of the whole people, and, in fact as well, he is the second in importance in the administration. Yet in a strict sense the office is only potentially important. Of the three departments of government, the executive is popularly considered the most consequential. In case the chief magistrate of this department for any reason leave his office, his place is taken by the vice-president. The fact that he is ex-officio the presiding officer of the senate is only incidental, and by no means elemental. The giving of such a duty seems to be nothing more than a desire to have the vice-president doing something while he is conveniently waiting for grave emergencies. The secretary of state is also in line of succession to the presidency in case of twofold removals from the presidency. This is a convenient expedient, a safeguard against a remote possibility. It adds only distantly to the importance of the office of foreign secretary and ordinarily nothing to its duties.

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In the case of the vice-presidency, his duties as presiding officer of the senate are entirely separate from the real purpose and requirements of his position as the second officer of the executive department. They add to his labors, and that is about all. It is quite essential to understand this in speculating upon the career of Theodore Roosevelt. It is a common expression that the vice-presidency is an official tomb, and in this case there is a popular hope that it will not prove so. It is more than likely that the limitations of the vice-presidency will not be sufficient to suppress the active and gallant Teddy. No conventionalities are likely to do that. But the popular expectation that he will be able to make more out of his office than other occupants is certain of disappointment. He may be considerably more prominent, vastly more useful, but the office of vice-president cannot be made more important than prescribed by the constitution. The holder of the office is elected because the president may be unable to fill his office until the end of the term. As remarked, his power is potential.

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The speaker of the house of representatives is a great man. Mr. Reed described it as the greatest office except one in the whole world. Those are not his words but what he meant. The speaker of the house is a greater office than that of the czar, he inferentially said, or the emperor of Germany or China, the queen of England or the chief officer of any other government, and is only exceeded in power by that of the president of this nation. The speaker of the house, as presiding officer, is chairman of the committee on rules, appoints the members of all committees and names those who may address the house. These attributes make him master of legislation in the house. He is the chosen authority of the majority, and the majority rules. The house, where all appropriations of money for the expenses of government must originate, is really more powerful than the president himself. It, with the assistance of the senate, may force the president to do its bidding, and without the senate may render the president powerless to do anything.

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The speaker, as the almost supreme agent of the majority, is therefore a very great officer, almost rivaling that of the chief magistracy. It is a very different office from that of the presiding officer of the senate. If the Democrats had been successful at the polls, Mr. Stevenson would have been the vice-president and the presiding officer of the senate. This body would have been, as it will be, Republican. Should Mr. Stevenson have been the presiding officer, he could have exercised no control over the business of the senate. If the rules or law permitted the presiding officer of the senate, when of opposing political faith, to have the same, or approximately the same, power as the speaker of the house, it would make a mess of legislation. If such a presiding officer should attempt to appoint committees not agreed on by the majority, the senate would not recognize these committees. If he should attempt to control and direct the business of the senate, the senators would not tolerate it. The vice-president, when of the same political faith, has no more authority, and the attitude of the senate toward him is not different than it would be if he were a Democrat. He is the servant of the senate, and only executes its orders. In many respects the limitations are fixed by traditions and customs, but they are as supreme as law. The senate is ruled by caucus, and the chief individual authority is the majority leader, now Mr. Allison.

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Vice-president Hobart had a powerful influence in the senate, and while it was tactfully and adroitly exercised, it was in a sense an improper one. He was the agent of the president. In the trying times of the war he felt the way for the president, and oftentimes smoothed the way. Perhaps this is the only case in the history of the nation where the president and the vice-president were in perfect harmony. Mr. Hobart's judgment was highly thought of at the white house. But his chief attribute was his tactful diplomacy. He reported to the president when he learned through informal conversation that a measure would be rejected. If the opposition were strong, the measure would not be presented, and the president was saved the unpleasantness of defeat. If certain senators needed urging with, Hobart or his friends would do it nicely and effectively. Often times executive favors were necessary. Hobart did the negotiating, either directly or indirectly. He was very popular and exceedingly successful as a go between.

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It probably was never intended by the fathers of the country that the vice-president be a sort of legislative agent for the president. The constitution provides that the executive shall make his wishes known to the congress through formal written messages, and in an administrative way shall act by and with the advice of the senate. It is not believed that these provisions contemplated the vice-president finding out for the president through cloak-room methods and occasionally by offering an office to an obstinate senator. But Mr. Hobart did this so nicely and so usefully to the senate and to the president and was so popular that no one thinks of criticising him. He was a very valuable officer.

It is probable that Mr. Roosevelt has not thought of the policy he will follow. It is not likely that he will take the same attitude as that of Mr. Hobart. It would hardly be a natural position for him. There will not be many offices to distribute, and Mr. McKinley and he will probably get along pleasantly. No matter how good the intentions of these two high officers, it is difficult to avoid friction over patronage. The vice-president frequently wants to take care of his friends. He cannot speak with authority to them, and often cannot get what he wants, which is natural enough, as the president cannot always give what he wants.

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In the minds of many Republicans and, perhaps, a majority, Roosevelt is looked on as the next Republican nominee for the presidency. In the logic of the day he is the man. There is with this a feeling that the disposition will be to use his high office to shelve him, and his friends are prepared to resent any such an effort. In this temper, his devoted adherents are apt to see slights when not intended or given. The Republicans of the country are very grateful to him. He was the spirit of the campaign. The Rough Riders organized in his honor in numbers would amount to more than 100,000. They were young men and enthusiastic. They will be Roosevelt men four years from now. Naturally, they will expect a good deal from him in the meantime. If the natural limitations of his high office are understood, it will be seen that he can do little in an official capacity. As a partisan and outside his office he may be very active. He will remain influential in his party organization and may make numerous public addresses. In fact, there are many ways in addition to the performance of his official duties that he can keep before the public.

LITTLE CLASSICS.

In sculpture did ever anybody call the Apollo a fancy piece? Or say of the Laocoon how it might be made different? A masterpiece of art has in the mind a fixed place in the chain of being, as much as a plant or a crystal.—Emerson.

One said he wondered that leather was not dearer than any other thing. Being demanded a reason: Because, saith he, it is more stood upon than any other thing in the world.—Hazlit, "Shakespeare Jest Book.

With a little hoard of maxims preaching down a daughter's heart.
—Tennyson, "Locksley Hall."

All concord's born of contraries.—Ben Jonson.

Before you could say Jack Robinson.—Hudson.

The Publisher's Desk.

CIRCULATION QUALITY.

Gerald Pierce Says That It Is More Important Than Mere Copies.

GERALD PIERCE, of the Chicago Times-Herald, was in New York some time ago, and while there reiterated his views on circulation.

"Circulation is one of the most important problems having to do with advertising," said Mr. Pierce. "Periodically, questions arise about the relative value of its quality and quantity.

"Of course everybody asks 'what is your circulation?' By that is usually meant the number of copies printed and sold. But I maintain that there is more to circulation than merely the number of copies sold. If circulation was merely a question of the number of copies distributed advertising would be practically an open book. Anybody could make it pay. Everybody knows that you can get circulation whose exact quantity you know, but whose paying qualities are not so evident.

"Take the cases of papers which have smaller circulations than others, yet charge higher rates. If advertisers on the whole were not convinced of the reliability of the claims of the former, they could not do this. The New York Herald charges higher rates than the New York Journal, yet the circulation of the latter is probably twice as large. The Boston Transcript receives more per line than the Boston Post, yet the Post has five or six times the circulation.

"There is something besides the number of copies printed which makes advertising pay. I know of an advertiser who inserted a four-inch advertisement at one dollar a line in a publication with a circulation of 200,000 per month and received three replies. Yet this advertisement paid well in publications of less than 20,000 circulation.

"In fact, it is the relation existing between the publication and its readers which makes good circulation quality. The publication which has a standing with it readers, which is welcomed by its readers as a friend, whose information is known to be accurate, is the publication whose circulation is worth something.

"The paper which is sought for by its readers, bought by them, or delivered to them, regularly, gives the advertiser the best value."

The People's Exchange.

A POPULAR CLEARING HOUSE for the Benefit of All Who Have Houses to Rent, Real Estate or Other Property to Sell or Exchange, or Who Want Situations or Help—These Small Advertisements Cost One Cent a Word, Six Insertions for Five Cents a Word—Except Situations Wanted, Which Are Inserted Free.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—TEAM OF HEAVY DRAFT HORSES, matched. J. M. Field, 221 and 223 Oakford court.

FOR SALE—CONSUMERS' ICE CO. STOCK FOR sale at par.; ex-January dividend. D., 315 Jefferson avenue.

FOR SALE—CONTENTS OF HOUSE FURNITURE, carpets, bedding, etc. 632 Washington avenue.

Wanted—To Buy.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SLOT MACHINES; must be in good order; state particulars as to make and price. Address L. M., general delivery, Scranton, Pa.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—A LARGE, COMFORTABLY FURnished room, well heated, between Jefferson and Clay avenues, for a gentleman. Address M, Tribune.

YOUNG COUPLE, NO CHILDREN, WANT FURnished room complete for light housekeeping. Address, with price, R. A. L., this office.

WANTED—2 OR 3 FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR light housekeeping; centrally located. Address, J. W., Williams building, City.

Furnished Rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board. 411 N. Seventh street.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN. BATTENBERG, ATTORney, 307 Connell Building.

MONEY TO LOAN—STRAIGHT LOANS AT once. Curry, Connell building.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN—QUICK, straight loans or Building and Loan. At from 4 to 6 per cent. Call on N. V. Walker, 314-315 Connell building.

Help Wanted—Male.

ACTIVE MAN FOR TEMPORARY LOCAL POSItion (several weeks). Salary $3.00 per day. Address D. B. Shepp, 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GOOD LIVE AGENTS TO SOLICIT FOR OUR short term investment plan; reference required. Call or address 311 Pauli building. W. L. Betts, manager.

Help Wanted—Female.

WANTED—BRIGHT ENERGETIC YOUNG LADY of good address; salary to start $10 per week. Call after 4 o'clock, 420 Adams avenue.

Recruits Wanted.

MARINE CORPS, U. S. NAVY. RECRUITS wanted—Able-bodied men, service on our war ships in all parts of the world and on land in the Philippines when required. Recruiting officer, 105 Wyoming avenue, Scranton.

Board Wanted.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE ADULTS AND one small child, in respectable Jewish family, living in first-class neighborhood. State price. W. A., Tribune office.

LEGAL.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the secretary of the Scranton Board of Control, until 7.30 o'clock Monday evening, Nov. 19, 1900, for the erection of a retaining wall at No. 16 school, Chestnut street, in accordance with plans and specifications in the hands of James H. Feeney, architect. The sum of $75 in cash or certified check is to be enclosed with each bid, which sum will be forfeited to the school district in case of refusal or omission on the part of the bidder whose proposal shall be accepted to execute contract within ten days after the awarding of the same. No bid will be read or considered which fails to comply with this requirement. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the Scranton Board of Control.
EUGENE D. FELLOWS, Secretary.

ALWAYS BUSY.

Man wants but little here below,
And soon he'll want no more,
But while he's here he wants the best;
That's why he likes our store.

Shoes for all the walks of life.
Shoes for all seasons of the year for every member of the family.
Ladies, in our Glove-fitting Melba $3 Shoes wish to live forever, they are so delightful.

Lewis & Reilly
Established 1888.
Shoes for all the walks of life.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, as waiter or porter in saloon, or any kind of work indoors; good references. Address, J. S. Outlaw, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 19, as driver or any inside work; best of references. Address, R. E. B., Tribune.

WANTED—BY INTELLIGENT MARRIED MAN, position as salesman; have had six years' experience as traveling salesman and solicitor. Address Business, care this office.

WANTED—BY SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MARried man, situation of any kind; has had experience in store or driving; best of reference. Address E. S., Tribune office.

A WIDOW LADY WISHES A PLACE AS A housekeeper for a widower or a small family. 1727 Jackson street.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED lady as housekeeper. Address A. B., Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED grocery clerk; strictly temperate and honest and well recommended. H. C. D., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE day and to clean offices. E. J. A., 339 Washington avenue.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED laundress; on lady's fine clothes; will go out by the day. Call or address 526 Pleasant street, West Side. Best of references.

WANTED—A PLACE TO WORK AS WAITER OR any kind of work in doors. Good references. Address J. S. O. Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG PROTESTant girl to assist in housework. Can come well recommended. Call or address 732 South Wyoming avenue.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STEAMFITTER OR engineer, by fully capable man. Address, 413 Clay avenue.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG COLORED man as waiter or porter, or any kind of work in doors; good reference. Address G. S., Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

Certified Public Accountant.

EDWARD C SPAULDING, C. P. A., 23 TRADers' Bank building.

Architects.

EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, CONNELL building, Scranton.

FREDERICK L BROWN, ARCHITECT, PRICE building, 126 Washington avenue, Scranton.

Cabs and Carriages.

RUBBER TIRED CABS AND CARRIAGES; BEST of service. Prompt attention given orders, by 'phone. 'Phones 2672 and 5332. Joseph Kelley, 124 Linden.

Dentists.

DR. C. E. EILENBERGER, PAULI BUILDING, Spruce street, Scranton.

DR. I. O. LYMAN, SCRANTON PRIVATE HOSpital, corner Wyoming and Mulberry.

DR. C. C. LAUBACH, 115 WYOMING AVENUE.

DR. H. F. REYNOLDS, OPP. P. O.

Hotels and Restaurants.

THE ELK CAFE, 125 AND 127 FRANKLIN AVEnue. Rates reasonable.
P. ZEIGLER, Proprietor

SCRANTON HOUSE, NEAR D., L. & W. PASsenger depot. Conducted on the European plan.
VICTOR KOCH, Proprietor.

Lawyers.

J. W. BROWNING, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELlor-at-law. Rooms 312-313 Mears building.

D. B. REPLOGLE, ATTORNEY—LOANS NEGOtiated on real estate security. Mears building, corner Washington avenue and Spruce street.

WILLARD, WARREN & KNAPP, ATTORNEYS and counsellors-at-law, Republican building, Washington avenue.

JESSUP & JESSUP, ATTORNEYS AND COUNsellors-at-law. Commonwealth building, Rooms 19, 20 and 21.

JAMES W. OAKFORD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Rooms 514, 515 and 516 Board of Trade building.

EDWARD W. THAYER, ATTORNEY. ROOMS 903-904, 9th floor, Mears building.

L. A. WATRES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOARD of Trade building, Scranton, Pa.

C. R. PITCHER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOARD of Trade building, Scranton, Pa.

PATTERSON & WILCOX, TRADERS' NATIONAL Bank building.

C. COMEGYS, 9-13 REPUBLICAN BUILDING.

A. W. BERTHOLF, ATTORNEY, MEARS BLDG.

Physicians and Surgeons.

DR. W. E. ALLEN, 513 NORTH WASHINGTON avenue.

DR. S. W. L'AMOREAUX, OFFICE 330 WASHington avenue. Residence, 1318 Mulberry. Chronic diseases, lungs, heart, kidneys and genito-urinary organs a specialty. Hours, 1 to 4 p. m.

Wire Screens.

JOSEPH KUETTEL, REAR 511 LACKAWANNA avenue, Scranton, Pa., manufacturer of Wire Screens.

Miscellaneous.

DRESSMAKING FOR CHILDREN TO ORDER; also ladies' waists. Louis Shoemaker, 212 Adams avenue.

A. B. BRIGGS CLEANS PRIVY VAULTS AND cess pools; no odor. Improved pumps used. A. B. Briggs, proprietor. Leave orders 1100 North Main avenue, or Eicke's drug store, corner Adams and Mulberry. Telephone 954.

MRS. L. T. KELLER, SCALP TREATMENT, 50c.; shampooing, 50c.; facial massage; manicuring, 25c.; chiropody. 701 Quincy.

THE WILKES-BARRE RECORD CAN BE HAD in Scranton at the news stands of Reisman Bros., 405 Spruce and 503 Linden; M. Norton, 322 Lackawanna avenue; I. S. Schutzer, 211 Spruce street.

BAUER'S ORCHESTRA—MUSIC FOR BALLS, picnics, parties, receptions, weddings and concert work furnished. For terms address R. J. Bauer, conductor, 117 Wyoming avenue, over Hulbert's music store.

MEGARGEE BROS., PRINTERS' SUPPLIES, ENvelopes, paper bags, twine. Warehouse, 130 Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa.

We Have Just Received

A large assortment of Miniature Calendars for the coming year, such as are used for fancy work and designs. As the stock in this particular line is always limited, we would advise that now is the time to get what you want.

ReynoldsBros
Stationers and Engravers,
Hotel Jermyn Building.

Mercereau & Connell

Now open for business at our new store, 132 Wyoming avenue.

We are proud of our store now; and feel justified in doing a little talking, but we prefer to have our friends do the talking for us,

A cordial invitation is extended to all to call and see us.

MERCEREAU & CONNELL
Jewelers and Silversmiths.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

In Effect June 10, 1900.

South—Leave Scranton for New York at 1.45, 3.00, 5.40, 8.00 and 10.05 a. m., 12.55, 3.33 and 8.10 p. m. For Philadelphia at 5.40, 8.00 and 10.05 a. m.; 12.55 and 3.33 p. m. For Stroudsburg at 6.10 p. m. Milk and accommodation at 3.40 p. m. Arrive at Hoboken at 6.55, 7.18, 10.13 a. m.; 12.03, 2.47, 4.48, 7.19 and 9.43 p. m. Arrive at Philadelphia at 10.00 a. m.; 1.06, 3.48, 6.00 and 8.22 p. m. Arrive from New York at 1.05, 4.06 and 10.20 a. m.; 1.00, 1.52, 5.43, 8.45 and 11.30 p. m. From Stroudsburg at 8.05 a. m.

North—Leave Scranton for Buffalo and intermediate stations at 1.10, 4.10 and 8.30 a. m.; 1.55, 5.48 and 11.35 p. m. For Oswego and Syracuse at 4.10 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. For Utica at 1.10 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. For Montrose at 8.30 a. m.; 1.05 p. m. and 5.48 p. m. For Nicholson at 4.00 and 6.15 p. m. For Binghamton, 10.25 and 8.50 p. m. Arrive in Scranton from Buffalo at 1.30, 2.55, 5.35 and 10.00 a. m.; 3.30 and 8.00 p. m. From Oswego and Syracuse at 2.55 a. m.; 12.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Utica at 2.55 a. m.; 12.38 and 3.30 p. m. From Nicholson at 6.50 a. m. and 6.00 p. m. From Montrose at 7.55 and 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m.

Bloomsburg Division—Leave Scranton for Northumberland at 6.45, 10.05 a. m.; 1.55 and 5.50 p. m. For Plymouth at 1.05, 3.40, 8.55 and 11.35 p. m. For Nanticoke at 8.10 a. m. Arrive at Northumberland at 9.35 a. m.; 1.10, 5.00 and 8.45 p. m. Arrive at Nanticoke at 9.10 a. m. Arrive at Plymouth at 2.00, 4.32, 9.50 p. m. and 12.30 a. m. Arrive at Scranton from Northumberland at 9.42 a. m.; 12.35, 4.50 and 8.45 p. m. From Nanticoke at 11.00 a. m. From Plymouth at 7.50 a. m., 3.20, 5.35 and 11.10 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

South—Leave Scranton 1.40, 3.00, 5.40, 10.05 a. m.; 3.33, 3.40 and 8.10 p. m.

North—Leave Scranton at 1.10, 4.10 a. m.; 1.55, 5.48 and 11.35 p. m.

Bloomsburg Division—Leave Scranton at 10.05 a. m. and 5.50 p. m.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.

In Effect May 27, 1900.
Trains Leave Scranton.

For Philadelphia and New York via D. & H. R. R., at 6.45 a. m. and 12.03, 2.18, 4.27 (Black Diamond Express), and 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 1.58, 7.48 p. m.

For White Haven, Hazleton and principal points in the coal regions, via D. & H. R. R., 6.45, 2.18 and 4.27 p. m. For Pottsville, 6.45, 2.18 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations via D. & H. R. R., 6.45 a. m.; 12.03, 2.18, 4.27 (Black Diamond Express), 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 1.58, 7.48 p. m.

For Tunkhannock, Towanda, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva and principal intermediate stations, via D., L. & W. R. R., 8.08 a. m.; 1.05 and 3.35 p. m.

For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago, and all points west, via D. & H. R. R., 12.03, 3.33 (Black Diamond Express), 7.48, 10.41, 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 12.03 p. m.; 7.48 p. m.

Pullman 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., 26 Cortland street, New York.
CHARLES S. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt., 26 Cortland street, New York.
A. W. NONNEMACHER, Div. Pass. Agt., South Bethlehem, Pa.

For tickets and Pullman reservations apply to 309 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Stations in New York—Foot of Liberty street, N. R., and South Ferry.

Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 29, 1900.

Trains leave Scranton for New York, Newark, Elizabeth, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and White Haven, at 8.30 a. m.; express, 1.20; express, 4.00 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, 8.30 a. m.; 1.20 and 4.00 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Baltimore and Washington, and points South and West via Bethlehem, 8.30 a. m., 1.20 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at 8.30 a. m. and 1.20 p. m.

For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Allentown, 8.30 a. m. and 1.20 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Pottsville, 8.30 a. m., 1.20 p. m.

Through tickets to all points east, south and west at lowest rates at the station.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Erie and Wyoming Valley.

Times Table in Effect Sept. 17, 1900.

Trains for Hawley and local points, connecting at Hawley with Erie railroad for New York, Newburgh and intermediate points, leave Scranton at 7.05 a. m. and 2.25 p. m.

Trains arrive at Scranton at 10.30 a. m. and 9.10 p. m.

Seeds.

G. R. CLARK & CO., SEEDSMEN AND NURSerymen, store 201 Washington avenue; green houses, 1050 North Main avenue; store telephone, 782.

Schools.

SCHOOL OF THE LACKAWANNA, SCRANTON, Pa. Course preparatory to college, law, medicine or business. Opens Sept. 12th. Send for catalogue. Rev. Thomas M Cann, LL. D., principal and proprietor; W. E. Plumley, A. M., headmaster.

FINLEY'S

Shirt Waist Materials

Are probably more in demand now than any time heretofore, and although the supply so far has not been equal to the demand we venture to say that for completeness our present assortments are unsurpassed.

Comprising in part:

French Panne Velvets,
(Plain or figured,)
New Silk Flannels,
Polka Dot Velvets,
Silk Embroidered
French Flannels,
Plain French Flannels,
Polka Dot Cashmeres,
Etc., Etc.

ALSO an unusually fine line of
Corduroys,
Velutina Cords and
Plain Velveteens.

510-512
LACKAWANNA AVENUE

Mount Pleasant
COAL
At Retail.

Coal of the best quality for domestic use and of all sizes, including Buckwheat and Birdseye, delivered in any part of the city, at the lowest price.

Orders received at the office, Connell building; room 306; telephone No. 1762; or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended to. Dealers supplied at the mine.

Mount Pleasant Coal Co.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Schedule in Effect May 27, 1900.
Trains leave Scranton, D. & H. Station:

6.45 a. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and for Pittsburg and the West.

9.38 a. m., week days, for Hazleton, Pottsville, Reading Norristown, and Philadelphia; and for Sunbury Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and the West.

2.18 p. m., week days, (Sundays 1.58 p. m.,) for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and the West. For Hazleton, Pottsville, Reading, &c. week days.

4.27 p. m., week days, for Sunbury, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen. Mgr.

Delaware and Hudson.

In Effect Oct. 21, 1900.

Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6.20 7.53, 8.53, 10.13 a. m.; 12.00, 1.23, 2.26, 3.52, 5.25 6.25, 7.57, 9.15, 11.15 p. m.; 1.16 a. m.

For Honesdale—6.20, 10.13 a. m.; 2.26 and 5.25 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—6.45, 7.48, 8.48, 9.38, 10.43 a. m.; 12.03, 1.28, 2.18, 3.33, 4.27, 6.10, 7.48, 10.41, 11.30 p. m.

For L. V. R. R. points—6.45 a. m.; 12.03, 2.18 4.27 and 11.30 p. m.

For Pennsylvania R. R. points—6.45, 9.38 a. m.; 2.18 and 4.27 p. m.

For Albany and all points north—6.20 a. m. and 3.52 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Carbondale—9.00, 11.33 a. m.; 2.28, 3.52, 5.47, 10.52 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—9.38 a. m.; 12.03, 1.58, 3.28 6.27, 8.27 p. m.

For Albany and points north—3.52 p. m.

For Honesdale—9.00 a. m. and 3.52 p. m.

Lowest rates to all points in United States and Canada.

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

New York, Ontario and Western R.R

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT SUNDAY, NOV. 4 1900.

North Bound Trains.

Leave Scranton.	Leave Carbondale.	Arrive Cadosia
10.40 a. m.	11.20 a. m.	1.05 p. m
6.00 p. m.	Arrive Carbondale 6.40 p. m.	

South Bound.

Leave Cadosia.	Leave Carbondale.	Arrive Scranton
	7.00 a. m.	7.40 a. m
2.05 p. m	3.24 p. m.	4.20 p. m

Sundays only, North Bound.

Leave Scranton.	Leave Carbondale.	Arrive Cadosia
8.30 a. m.	9.10 a. m.	10.45 a. m
7.00 a. m.	Arrive Carbondale 7.40 p. m.	

Leave Cadosia.	Leave Carbondale.	Arrive Scranton
	7.00 a. m.	7.40 a. m
4.30 p. m.	5.54 p. m.	6.35 p. m

Trains leaving Scranton at 10.40 a. m. daily and 8.30 a. m. Sundays, make New York, Cornwall, Middletown, Walton, Sidney, Norwich Rome, Utica, Oneida and Oswego connections.

For further information consult ticket agents.

J. C. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., New York.
J. E. WELSH, Traveling Passenger Agent, Scranton.