the Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit. The Tribune is always also 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 22, 1909.

General Macabolos, a former Filipino chief, has been deputized to convey news of election to Aguinaldo. Macabolos will be accompanied by 100 picked men, who hope to convince the yellow agitator that the efforts of his good American friends in the way of hampering progress at Manila, will always be confined strictly to talk.

Possibilities of Invention.

HE MAN who professes to be able to harness the ocean acquire mechanical power from the waves is the front confident that the problem of making the sea do the world's work without lefting the waters wreck the ocean-motor whenever become "troubled," has at been solved. Heretofore, the conditions of the surf uncertain have been an obstacle in the way of success whenever a machine has been set in motion. Water engines that looked well on paper and even worked to the theoretical limit of smoothness and efficiency in calm weather would go to smash in the first heavy surf. The latest essay in this line, according to the Washington Star, proposes a series of submerged pistons, worked by buoys whose constant motion is expected to compress air. The question is whether the piston machinery can be anchored sufficiently to prevent it from being swept away by the heavy undertow of the surf. The beaches are always changing their formation, and it may prove a serious problem to secure an adequate foundation for the compress-

Some day this great invention may be perfected, and then it will be in order to see a transformation of our seashores into continuous mechine shops. There is no doubt that power derived from such a source would be much cheaper than that derived from fuel. The fuel problem is not yet pressing, but if industries multiply in the coming century at the ratio that has prevailed during the clesing century the generation of a hundred years hence may sorely feel the pressure of this need. Increased use of cataract water power such as at Niagara, has served somewhat to check the development of this crisis, and doubtless in the course of a few decades the water powor will be utilized to the limit now dreamed of by enterprising promoters.

Meanwhile the sun-power inventor is at work, hoping some day to transform nergy into mundane motiv force. But little progress seems to have been made along this line of late, as few announcements of discoveries and perfections of mechanism have appeared. As between the sun-power and the sea-power machines there appears to be a decided advantage in favor of the latter. Although the sea is occassionly calm to such a point that it would probaly hardly "earn its salt" in the production of power, these periods are insignificant compared with the number of hours in each year that the sun is not available for work. In other words, the question of storage of power is by no means as pressing in the case of a machine driven by the waves as of one driven by solar heat.

Manila show that the correspondents did not have much up their sleeves

ROM PRESENT indications the United States recruiting ahead in filling the ranks of the army, soon to be depleted by the discharge of a large number of men who have served their time, and unless the high standard of qualifications for regular army service is modified it is difficult to see how men can be secured to take the places of those who will in a few months quit the service. At the present time there is such a demand for able-bodied men in the rejuvenated industrial world that the recruiting stations offer no inducements for the

average young American. The man who can earn two or three dollars a day at employment that he can leave when it suits him is somewhat averse to taking up with army life at \$15 a month. He overlooks the fact that he gets his food and clothes in the army, and medical attention and little things of that sort that he must pay for in private life. Figured up at the end of the year, the volunteer is not far behind in the matter of earnings, and he has in addition an excellent opportunity to see much of the most interesting part of the globe at the expense of the government. Yet the recruits are not coming so plentifully as they might and the problem of serious than now anticipated. It is possible that the establishment of recruiting offices in the country districts, where wages are not so high as in the industrial centers, may help out, but the drawback in such places is that there are not so many men from whom

The secretary of the treasury, in his forthcoming report, will without doubt recommend the abolition or reduction of war stamp taxes to the extent of from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000 a year. The difficulty in determining what taxes shall be discontinued will probably be the only obstacle in the way of a satisfactory arrangement of the change. The greatest objection to the from the fact that it is a nuisance there may be that to take any specific

rather than from the trifling expense. In case of the bank check, where the stamp is usually printed upon the blank, but little trouble is experienced in fulfilling the mandates of Uncle Sam, but in the telegram blank; the small note or lease, the stamp business becomes an annoyance. While it may not be possible to please all in the reduction of the revenue tax, it is probable that the public in general would prefer the abolition of taxes that are a nuisance rather than a

Latest news from Turkey confirms the report that the Sultan has the highest regard for America and our officials and institutions. It is needless to add that these assurances of good will are unaccompanied by

slight reduction upon all of the tax.

Contributions to Our Wealth.

N EXCHANGE has undertaken to give an explanation of some of the elements that assist in making this richer, in following the course of securities:

At least one-half of all the American securities held abroad four years ago, it is said, have come back home. It may be added that they have come back at a lower price than they went away, and most of them at lower prices than now prevail. Under the first threat of Bryanism and free silver in 1896, there was a perfect panic among European holders of American shares and bonds. American capital recovered confidence long before that panic subsided and took over large lines of securities at the bottom prices, the increasing American exports supplying European credit for the ab-

Since the late election, however, there have been marked evidences that Europe is anxious to recover its American holdings. The stock market flurry began in London, and during the most active days there were heavy buying orders from abroad, the sellers being on this side of the ocean. In as far as stocks have been going abroad again this year, or may go next year, there is a large profit on the American side-a credit in addition to the heavy excess of exports over imports. Europe is contributing to our wealth.

A surprise is doubtless in store for those who imagine that the vice-presidency will prove the political sarcophagus of Colonel Roosevelt.

The Butter War.

W N THE MINDS of candid observers of the trend of events in agricultural lines, there seems no question that the cow is in danger of following the horse on the road to extinction. It is scarcely within the possibilities of natural history. says the Chicago News, that this noble animal can long survive the machinations of the makers of oleomargarine. The butter men deny with scorn that there is any plan to form a creamery trust or that, in the nature of things. any such trust should be formed. They point out that the creameries are too numerous to be bought up and consolidated. Then they show that the high price of creamery butter is probthe to the oleamargarine makers advancing prices in order to prejudice the mind of the consumer and to create the impression that creamery butter is an article of luxury, obtainable only by the rich. Thus it appears that while the creameries are so numerous that nobody could buy them all it is quite feasible for somebody to buy all the

oleomargarine men will go on buying butter and advancing the price until the people cannot stand the tax and in despair will resort to the cheap substitute, "bull butter." But every cloud has a silver lining. By the time this is accomplished all the creamery men will be millionaires through selling butter at exorbitant prices and the oleomargarine men will be bankrupt through having invested all their money in high-priced butter which no one can buy. Then the rich creamery men can whip the poor oleomargarine men at their leisure.

It has been announced that Secretary Long, in his next annual report, will advise the formation of a naval reserve out of the scafaring class to strengthen the navy quickly in case of war. This is common enough in other maritime nations. Merchant salfors are paid a small sum, like military reserves, to submit to periodical training and hold themselves ready for service in time of need. This would be very different from the present state organizations of naval militia. Members of these belong to the same social class as the National Guard. They are no more sallors than the others are soldiers. They are enthusiastic young men of a dozen different callings, none of which perhaps is related to the sea or fits them for the hard labor and stern discipline of shipboard. The young gentlemen of the naval militia that got on men-of-war in 1898 had the experience of their lives. and the bravest thing they ever did was to endure it without a whimper. The secretary proposes to leave the militia to the local duty of coast defense and to get lake and coast sailors into the reserve.

A specimen of the inequality of the official vote of Mississippi, which with the results in from other states, have put into the hands of those who want to reduce representation in congress to a basis of qualified electors a weapon of an effective character. The vote was 51,706 Democratic, 5,753 Republican, and 1.644 Populist: 59,103 in all. These 59,000 votes elect seven members of congress. The population of Mississippi in 1890 was 1,289,600. In the Fourteenth New York district, for instance, with a population of 227,978, one member of congress was elected this year by a vote of about 68,000. neglecting the scattering candidates: or some 10,000 more than chose seven members of congress in Mississippi. This is a condition of inequality and injustice that will rankle continually stamp tax in most instances comes in the American mind, whatever fear

Some of the Philadelphia speakeasy proprietors have been given sentences of two years in prison. In the Quaker City the wave of reform seems to be accompanied by the elements of a hur

Mr. Debs seems to be the only presidential candidate who is not content to settle down and enjoy the prosperity that has accompanied his defeat.

"Coin" Harvey's figures at present do not appear to attract the attention that would be accorded a last year's railroad time-table.

In the matter of increase in population it may be noted that the Keystone state kept well up with the procession.

Another Carlist uprising is due.

Cabinet Officers

From the Baltimore American.

HE BRYAN cabinet makers had their in It has now become immaterial whether Altgeld, Towne, Croker, Wellington, Ed-Atkinson and other malcontents would have been invited to a seat at the president' official table. The discussion over the make-up of Mr. McKinley's second term cabinet has like vise lost much of its flavor since it has been ir nounced that all of his present advisers had been asked to remain. Ordinarily, they would have tendered their resignations on March next, which, in the case of those whom the d. It seems reasonably certain now that, with one or two exceptions, they will all ivall themselves of the expression dence just promulgated by their chief, and coninue to give their services to the administration which received such a flattering endorsement of serve what in the past has been the course of

In the early days of the government the tenbecame under subsequent administrations. When Washington catered upon his second term be retained his entire staff. All of these in office at the close of the second term were re-taind by Adams. The only addition be made was Benjamin Stoddert, of Maryland, first holder the then newly-created navy portfolio. Jeferson was the next executive to serve for eigh onsecutive years. He made but one change on taking his oath for the second time, transerring Secretary of the Navy Robert Smith, of Maryland, to Levi Lincoln's place as attorney general, and filling the navy vacancy by the appointment of Jacob Crowninshield, Madison likewise made but one change when in 1813, he entered upon a second term. Monroe made non-Among his secretaries two served during both terms, two for nearly that length of ime, and two others for five and six years, re

vitnessed an almost complete "new deal." Juci. son's notion that his "advisers" were mere au-tomatons, employed to do his bidding without question, led to frequent changes in his cabinet, No less than three secretaries of the treasmy were named in succession before he found onelaney-to issue the order withdrawing the gov ernment deposits from the United States bank, Taney himself was never confirmed, a fact which did not help to allay the dissensions which teulted ultimately in the passage of a vote of ensure for Jackson by the senate, which was, lowever, expunged near the close of his administration. The attitude of Lincoln, the next president to be re-elected, was in marked conrost to that of Jackson. He carried with him into the second administration, with one excep-tion, all of the cabinet members who were in office at the close of the first. In Grant's secand cabinet there was but one change, when ntwell voluntarily withdrew from the Hamilton Fish, who had accepted the state port tolio near the beginning of Grant's first term, to relieve the president from embarrassment, due to an erroneous impression that Mr. Fish bad ac-

nd Arthur-succeeded to the office through the appened near the beginning of the term. changes in the personnel of the cabinet were the ulc. This result is a natural corollary to the practice of selecting as vice-president the leading party opponent of the president. It was, herefore, perhaps not unnatural that Tyler should have dismissed all of the Harrison secretaries except Webster, whose services in the state desurfment were too valuable to lose. Fillmore e-appointed none of General Taylor's advisers, t is true that Andrew Johnson retained the numbers of Lincoln's cabinet, but it was not happy official family. In the first three months differences arose which led to the resignation of his attorney-general and two of his secretaries, and forced Stanton out of the war department before his term was half over. It is known that President Arthur invited the Garfield abinet in its entirely to remain, but Robert T. Lincoln was the only one to do so for any length of time. Secretaries Hunt and Kirkwood stayed in until suitable successors could be found. The other members declined to stand in the way of policies which Arthur desired to d his martyred predecessor.

President Cleveland was the only incumben of the office chosen to fill it a second time, but not consecutively. None of his first term secctaries figured during the second.

DESTRUCTION OF DEWEY ARCH.

New York Correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch, At last the Dewey arch is gone. A gang of non-sentimental laborers attacked the Madison square memorial early this morning, and a doze mmonplace pick-axes were more than a mate for the plaster and canvas artillery, horsemen and Farragut heroes. Relic hunters were in the wake of the destroying force, as usual. Frag-ments from the battered statue of Victory were eagerly sought, and Parragut's head was auctioned in front of the Hoffman House, being knocked down for 40 cents to a German from Jersey. The pittiful fluisiness of the Dewey memorial was made apparent by the basic of its destruction. A single stout blow could demoltsh a whole group of figures and make a 3-foot hole in the imitation stone columns. By dark a cloud of choking white dust and a pile of shape less lath and mortar were the sole souvenirs of Dewey's triumphal conquest of New York. In-terest in the memorial fund is revived by the destruction of the temporary arch. The fund exceeds \$200,000 at present, but more than twice that amount is necessary to perpetuate the sign in marble.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

Carlie, salt, bread and steak are put into th radle of a new born baby in Holland. Kissing is almost unknown in Japan. A nother never kisses her child, a lover never South Dakota has an aggregate of 11,500,000

acres of vacant government land which is now subject to entry by qualified applicants. So useful are toads in gardens that they are old in France by the dozen for stocking gardens to free them from many injurious insects. The postal savings bank system is in operation a Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Hungary Italy, Netherlands, Sweden and in most of

the insects come in tresh from the fields and flowers, freighted with honey, they weigh nearly thrice as much. The number of rooms in a house, of windows doors in a room, even of rungs on a ladde it Siam must always be odd. Even numbers are considered unlucky. Flowers bloom in the Sandwich Islands all the

year round; therefore, it is believed that that country is more deserving than Japan of the title "Flowery Kingdom."

German birth or descent in South and Central America and the West Indies. Forty years ago Japan had only coasting ves-sels. Now it has several steamship companies, the largest of which runs at vessels.

The Turkish mother loads her child with conclets as soon as it is born, and a small bit of mid, steeped in hot water, prepared by previous

PERSONAL DRIFT.

The late Masakaza Stehachi Toyama, of Tokio, was the first Japanese student at the University of Michigan, where he studied from 1873-75. He was connected with the Imperial university and a close friend of the Marquis Ito.

be of a weak constitution. He early devot much attention to exercise and spent all the time that he could in the open air. To this he attributes his present health and endurance.

Secretary of the Navy Long was in Denver election day, and had an opportunity to observ most sensitive spectator, he says. On the contrary, the tendency was to elevate and broaden rather than to degrade or impair.

Queen Victoria intends to spend the greate part of next March and April on the continent. She will reside for between five and six weeks at Bordighera, on the Italian Riviera, and will of Early Days then go to Coburg. After leaving Coburg, she will stay for a few days at Darmstadt before re-

> On March 4 next two officers well known t the navy will retire from the active list. These are Rear Admiral Philip Hichborn, United States navy, chief of the bureau of construction and repair, and Pay Inspector Henry G. Colby, United States navy, both of whom will reach the age of 62 years on the same date.

> During the illness of Max Muller at the en of last year public prayers were offered in Hindeo temple at Madras for his recovery, distinction never before accorded to a European When the news of his last illness arrived all the priests and pundits of Benares assembled an agreed to offer prayers in their sacred temple

Lord Lansdowne, the new British foreign sec retary, owes his title and estates to a peddler who was so poor that he lived in Paris for three weeks entirely on walnuts. Managing to earn an honest penny, he took out a patent for a letter-copying machine, wrote on art and sci-ence, practiced chemistry and physics, sum-moned the first meeting of the Royal Society at his lodgings, was appointed an army physician invented a double-bottomed ship to sail against wind and tide, founded iron works and opene lead mines, commenced a fishery and timber trade, and left a fortune to his sons.

LITERARY NOTES.

Rudvard Kipling's new novel, "Kim," will be gin in the December issue of McClure's Maga-zine. This is a tale of life in India, and in it the literary genius gives a profound study of Oriental life. This is the author's masterpiece and it fulfills in its larger scope all the promis

One of the most extraordinary, yet permanen successes of contemporary literature was that made by Authony Hope in the "Dolly Dialogues." merica and England alike rejoiced in the refined and subtle humor, the clear insight, the ervasive human interest of these conversations deClure's Magazine for December will contain the first in a series of "More Dolly Dialogues,

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washing and ironing, or to take washing home; best city references. 526 Pleasant street. A YOUNG MAN WANTS A POSITION OF ANY kind; has had six years' experience in gro-cery business and can speak English and German, Address H. E., 615 Lee court, city.

WANTED-BY SINGLE MAN, POSITION AS watchman, or at any other light work.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTCHER, BY ONE who thorough understands the business, Address Butcher, Tribune. SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY, IG YEARS old, to work at anything; store preferred. Address 1355 Dickson avenue, Green Ridge.

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LEGAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLIcation will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on the 19th day of November, 1900, by H. M. Boles, E. D. Boies, W. S. Hutchings, J. D. Sherer and A. F. Gobhardt, under the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the Mayfield Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, the character and object of which is to manufacture and supply light, heat and power, or any of them, by electricity, to the public in the horough of Mayfield, county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, and to such persons, partnerships and corporations, residing therein or adjacent thereto, as may desire the same, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all of the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto.

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In Effect June 10, 1900.

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South—Leave Scranton for New York at 1.45, 3.00, 6.40, 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.; 12.08, 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 9.22 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 attations at 1.10, 4.10 and 8.30 a. m.; 1.35, 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 Winton 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 2.35 a. m.; 1.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Oswego and Syracuse at 2.55 a. m.; 1.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Newsgo and Syracuse at 2.55 a. m.; 1.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Newsgo and Syracuse at 2.55 a. m.; 1.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Newsgo and Syracuse at 2.55 a. m.; 1.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Newsgo and Syracuse at 2.55 a. m.; 1.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Newsgo and Syracuse at 2.55 a. m.; 1.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Media 2.55 a. m.; 1.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Media 2.55 a. m.; 1.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Media 2.55 a. m.; 1.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Media 2.55 a. m.; 1.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Media 2.55 a. m.; 1.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Media 2.55 a. m.; 1.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Media 2.55 a. m.; 1.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Media 2.55 a. m.; 1.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Media 2.55 a. m.; 1.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Second 2.55 a. m.; 1.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Media 2.55 a. m.; 1.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Media 2.55 a. m.; 1.38 and 8.00 p. m.; From Media 2.55 a. m.; 1.38 and 8.00 p. m.; From Media 2.55 a. m.; 1.38 and 8.00 p. m.; From Media 2.55 a. m.; 1.38 and 8.00 p. m.; From Media 2.55 a. m.; 1.38 and 8.00 p. m.; From Media 2.55 a. 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 Utica at 2.55 a. m.; 12.38 and 3.30 p. m. From Montrose at 7.55 and 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m.

Bloomsburg Division—Leave Soranton for Northumberland at 6.45, 10.05 a. m.; 1.55 and 5.50 p. m. For Plymouth at 1.65, 3.40, 8.58 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 0.10 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. 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 m. and 5.50 p. m.

Lehigh Valley Railtdad. In Effect May 27, 1900.

In Effect May 27, 1000.
Trains Leave Scranton.
For Philadelphia and New York via D. & H.
R. R., at 6.45 a. m. and 12.03, 2.15, 4.27 (Black
Diamond Express), and 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D.
& H. R. R., 1.68, 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 Pottaville, 8.45, 6.45, 2.18 and 4.27 p. m. For Pottsviiic, 6.49, 2.18 p. m. For Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations via D. & H. R. R., 6.46 a. m.; 12.03, 2.18, 4.27 (Black Diamond Express), 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 1.68, 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

For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, hicago, and all points west, via D. & H. R. R., 2,03, 3,33 (Black Diamond Express), 7,48, 10,41, 1,30 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 12,03 p. 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 12.03 p. m.; 7.48 p. m. and sleeping or Lebigh Valley Pullman parlor and sleeping or Lebigh Valley parlor cars on all trains between Wilkes-Barre and New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Suspersion Bridge.

ROLLIN II. WILBUR, Gen. Supt., 26 Cortland street, New York. street, New York. "HABLES S. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt., 26 Cortland CHARLES S. LEE. G. Pass. Agt., 76 COTISING street, New York.

A. W. NONNEMACHER, Div. Pass. Agt., South Bethlehen, Pa.
For tickets and Pullman reservations apply to 500 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Central Railroad of New Jersey. Stations in New York-Foot of Liberty attest, N. R., and South Ferry. Anthracite coal used, exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort. TIME TABLE IN EFECT MAY 29, 1880. TIME TABLE IN EFECT MAY 29, 1260.
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, Oceau Grove, etc., at 8.50 a. m. and 1.20 p. m.
For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Allerstown, 8.30 a. m. and 1.20 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

Through tickets to all points east, south a sest at lowest rates at the station.

J. H. OHLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass Agt. Erie and Wyoming Valley. Times Table in Effect Sept. 17, 1990.

Trains for Hawley and local points, connecting at Hawley with Erie railroad for New York, Newburgh ad intermediate points, leave Scrauton at 7.05 a. m. and 2.25 p. m. Trains arrive at Scranton at 10.30 a. m. and 9.10 p. m.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN. BATTENBERG, ATTOR-ney, 307 Connell Building. ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN QUICK, straight loans or Building and Load. At from 4 to 6 per cent. Call on N. V. Watker, \$14-815 Connell building.

Just Received FINLEY'S

A large assortment Shirt Waist

Are probably more and designs. As the 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 surpassed.

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

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Mount Pleasant

COAL At Retail.

delivered in any part of the city, at the lowest orders received at the office, Connell building; reem 306; telephone No. 1762; or at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly attended to. Dealers supplied at the mine.

Coal of the best quality for domestic use and full sizes, including Buckwheat and Biroseve.

Mount Pleasant Coal Co. RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

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

Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Balti-more, Washington and for Pittsburg and the West. 8 a. m., week days, for Hazleton, Pottsville, Reading Norristown, and Philadelphia; and for Sunbury Harrisburg, Philadelphia,

6.45 a. m., week days, for Sunbury,

Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and the West. 1.58 p. m., week days, (Sundays 1.58 p. m.,) for Sunbury, Harris-burg, 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,

Delaware and Hudson.

Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

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

In Liffeet Oct. 21, 1900. ains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6.20, 8.53, 10.13 a. m.; 12.00, 1.23, 2.26, 3.52, 5.25, 7.57, 9.15, 11.15 p. m.; 1.16 a. m. gre Honesdale—6.20, 10.13 a. m.; 2.26 and 25 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—6.45, 7.48, 8.43, 9.38, 10.43 a, 12.03, 1.28, 2.18, 3.33, 4.27, 6.10, 7.48, 10.41, m.; 12.03, 1.28, 2.15, a.o., 4.27, a. m.; 12.03, 2.18, 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, 9.33 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. SUNDAY TRAINS. For Carbendale-9.00, 11.53 a. m.; 2.26, 8.52,

For Wilkes-Barre-9.38 a. m.; 12.03, 1.38, 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.

For Carbon m. 17, 10.52 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—9.28 a. m.; 12.03, 1.58, 3.28,

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT SUNDAY, NOV. 4. North Bound Trains. Leave Carbondule. Lave Carbondale Seranton.

Loave Arrive Carbondale 6.10 p. m.
South Bound.
Leave Arrive Carbondale.

Leave Seranton.

7.00 a. m. 7.40 a. m. 9.05 p. m

Legye 9.10 a. n. Arrive Carbondale 7.40 p. m. Arrive 7.00 p. m. Arrive Carbondale 7.40 p. m. Leave Arrive Cadesia. Carbondale. Scranton 7.00 a. m. 7.40 a. m. 5.54 p. m. 7.50 a. m. 7.40 a. 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.