# 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 26, 1900.


It will be noticed that President McKinley in his speech at Philadelphia included among the finalities of the late election "beneficent government under American sovereignty in the Philippines." The "antis" may continue to rave and to imagine vain things, but the flag now flying in the Philippine archipelago is up to stay.

## An Object Lesson.

FURTHER INQUIRY into the character of the deception practiced by William Drury, the state senator-elect from the Twenty-first district, dispels all vestiges of the charitable assumption that it might possibly have been unintended by him and due to his unfamiliarity with the ways of politics. Testimony is accumulating rapidly from the most reputable and reliable sources both among Mr. Drury's lifelong neighbors and in other communities within the district to the unmistakable purport that he wilfully misrepresented his intents and purposes on the subject of the United States senatorship and gained pledges of political support by false and deceitful representations.

Whereas a fortnight ago he had a reputation for veracity and for honorable dealing which was very general and very high, today it is reported that large numbers of his former associates shun his companionship and speak of his course in politics in words and tones of abhorrence. Politically by an act of perfidy committed on the threshhold of his senatorial career he has dug deep the grave of his own future and has inflicted unmeasured harm upon his standing as a man of honor. For such a loss there is no possible equivalent.

It seems to us that this case of Drury is worthy of widespread consideration, because it illustrates a point in urgent need of public emphasis. Absolutely no exception could have been taken to Drury's course had he played fairly and announced at the beginning where he stood. Candor and courage above all other virtues are needed in our politics; the candor to speak out; the courage to hold to convictions when formed. But the sneak or trickster in politics is always detestable and triply so when parading in the vestments of purity and reform. The backers of Drury announce their purpose to purify the politics of our commonwealth and they illustrate their conception of purity of method by setting up an unfortunate old man upon a pedestal of duplicity and false pretence which, being discovered, covers him with reproach and gains for their faction a vote that could have been had with less trouble and far less expense by straightforward and honorable processes.

The suggestion of Comptroller Dawes that bank examiners should receive a stated salary is a good one, to which we beg leave to add that they should try to earn it.

## A Prediction.

IN A PUBLISHED interview Former Secretary Carlisle, still one of the great factors in shaping public opinion in the South, is credited with having said, very reasonably, that the future of the Democratic party is chiefly to be determined by southern members of that party, inasmuch as the south supplies the great bulk of Democratic electoral votes.

Upon every issue save one there is, however, no substantial present or prospective difference between a southern Democrat and a northern Democrat. They present the attitude of agreement upon questions of taxation. They are as one in opposing centralization of authority and in upholding, theoretically at least, the dogma of states rights. Democrats north of Mason and Dixon's line have divided on the question of a silver or gold standard and upon the question of expansion but not more so than the Democrats living south of that line. If Populism has tinged the northern Democracy with the delusive hues of socialism and communism none the less has it likewise colored the southern Democracy.

In what respect, then, does the Democracy of the south differ radically from the Democracy of the other portions of our country and wherein, if it shall exercise the deciding voice in the Democratic re-alignments of the future, will it be likely to mark out a new course of policy? The one great fact stamped all over the southern Democracy and occupying its mind and its energies to the exclusion, almost, of every other consideration, is political fear and hatred of the negro. The southern Democracy, from highest to lowest, with exceptions so few as hardly to be noticed, is determined upon doing away beyond all peradventure with the possibility of negro rule either by direct black majority vote or by the exercise of a black balance of power. To this end it is decreeing the negro's disfranchisement.

The substance of a conversation lately had by the writer with Colonel Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, may without impropriety be given as illustrating fairly the position of the more inteligent men of the south who are not swayed by inherited prejudices and try to look upon facts with the eye of philosophy. This brilliant journalist and orator says he first approached the race question with the ardent sympathies of an enthusiastic Free Soiler but he adds that thirty years of study and experience have wrought a complete reversal of opinion and belief. He asserts that the negro of the south is deteriorating; that the generation after abolition is less fit for the franchise than was the generation before; and that there is not a sign to be seen to encourage the hope of a possible upbuilding of the negro to a plane of qualification for the ballot. "Remove this black incubus," Colonel Watterson said in effect; "take from the white men of the south who are the mainstay and prop of its life and growth this overhanging menace of negro domination, that under no circumstances possible to conceive can ever become tolerable to them, and the solidarity of political action in the south, as well as most of the still lingering sectional prejudices, would vanish in a night; men would divide in parties as they divide in other sections, and a generation would see the southern people carried forward on a wave of prosperity and industrial development hardly within the power of the mind to measure."

This state of belief can have but one logical outcome. It must eventually crystallize in a concerted southern demand for the repeal of the fifteenth amendment. The squinting grandfather clauses in the four state constitutions which have already proceded to rob the negro of the ballot are recognized even by their authors to be diametrically opposed to the letter and spirit of the fifteenth amendment. One or the other must yield. The two cannot exist at one time in peace. Inasmuch as the south constitutes the body and substance of the Democratic party, what is more natural than that the south should use the party instrument within its grasp to formulate and promote a demand for the complete elimination of negro citizenship?

We predict that this will be a vital issue in the early future.

Replying to a correspondent, the Baker ballot law was enacted in 1893, one year after the second election of Grover Cleveland.

## Difficult Questions.

IS COMPULSORY arbitration practicable or desirable in this country? If not desirable in general industrial enterprises, would it be desirable in quasi-public service such as steam or street railways, and, if so, how can it be made effective? Are state boards of arbitration or state interference of any kind preferable to voluntary arbitration? If voluntary arbitration will tend to solve, along the lines of least resistence, the industrial problems now frequently remitted for rough and costly partial solution to such warlike agencies as strikes and lock-outs, how can it best be attained in this country?

These and kindred questions are to be discussed at a national conference to be held in Chicago, Dec. 17-18, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. Among the eminent men expected to participate in the deliberations of the conference may be mentioned, as illustrative of its representative character, Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor; E. Dana Durand, secretary United States industrial commission; James M. Gilbert, chairman New York state board of mediation and arbitration; C. H. Walcott, ex-chairman Massachusetts state board of arbitration; Hugh H. Lusk, former member parliament of New Zealand; Samuel Gompers, president American Federation of Labor; T. J. Shaffer, president Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; John Mitchell, president United Mine Workers of America; Frank P. Sargent, grand master Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; E. D. Kenna, first vice-president and general counsel, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad; Walter Fieldhouse, secretary and treasurer Association of Western Manufacturers; D. Douglas Wilson, vice-president International Association of Machinists; James M. Lynch, president International Typographical Union; Walter L. Pierce, president Metal Traders' association; S. M. Dalzell, chairman Executive Committee, The Illinois Coal Operators' association; William H. Sayward, secretary National Association of Builders; Samuel B. Donnelly, ex-president International Typographical Union; Peter J. McGuire, general secretary of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; William H. Pfahler, representative National Foundrymen's association; D. A. Hayes, president Glass-Bottle Blowers' association of the United States and Canada; Charles B. Going, managing editor Engineering Magazine; Thomas O'Donnell, secretary National Spinners' association; John B. Lennon, general secretary Journeymen Tailors' union of America; H. M. Eaton, general secretary Boot and Shoe Workers' union, and E. E. Clark, grand chief conductor Order of Railway Conductors of America.

The field of inquiry to be occupied by the conference is full of difficulties, yet it is one in which progress along evolutionary and scientific lines is necessary if the future of the republic is to be protected against class distinctions and clashes. As the easiest way to begin, it seems to us that public opinion should be developed to the point of insisting beyond denial that some orderly tribunal continuously existing should in the labor difficulties and disagreements of the future take a hand in a general way similar to that popularly credited to national chairman Hanna during the recent miners' strike and, by force of the influences at its back, and in the broad interests of peace and civilization, compel a settlement substantially just to both sides in conflict. If this is an ideal view let the reality see how closely it can approximate to the ideal. Surely trained modern intelligence, working with the advantages which civilization bestows, ought to be able to fashion a better remedy for industrial ills than the lock-out, the boycott, the strike and the violence that follows ghoul-like in their wake.

In the course of the movement, just gathering force, for the moral cleansing of New York, some apologists for organized vice are repeating the argument, sometimes heard in this city, that resorts of a certain kind are necessary in protection of female virtue. The argument is unsubstantial; otherwise, reasoning by analogy, we should likewise localize and legalize theft, arson and murder. The thing to do, both in New York and in every other city, is to cut the ties of blackmail and illegal subsidy which often fetter police interference with vice and then strive with society's utmost might to keep the ravages of vice as small in quantity and as closely restricted in location as possible.

A prisoner was released from Sing Sing prison on Saturday who had been committed from New York city thirty-three years and one month before and had not in the interval set foot outside the prison walls. The changes noticed by him after his release and return to the city require a column in description. Elevated railroads, sky-scraping architecture, trolley and cable surface cars, electric lights and a thousand variations of applied electricity are among the more notable. If the prisoner had been a Scrantonian, what local change occurring within the past thirty-three years would most have impressed him and what would he have deemed the most valuable change? Here are suggestions for an interesting speculation by our readers, from whom we should be glad to hear.

There is no accounting for tastes. In three days in New York $100,000 has been paid for tickets to Bernhardt's performances by people who will neither understand what the French actress says nor discover in her acting any evidences of superiority over that of a dozen American women who come and go without remark.

The efforts of fake correspondents in the employ of some of the press bureaus to dispatch the czar of Russia into eternity do not appear to be meeting with much success in the way of verification.

The American ice trust, it is said, is now reaching out for the Pocono water shed. Our own Lackawanna, however, will doubtless be safe for a time.

A public conscience which gags at boxing but does not blink at foot ball is fearfully and wonderfully constructed.

## Here Is Cause for Thanksgiving

THERE IS ample food for Thanksgiving reflections in some of the figures which the treasury bureau of statistics has just presented regarding the commerce and affairs of the United States in these closing months of the year 1900 as compared with conditions at the corresponding date in preceding years, and comparing prosperity in the United States with that in other countries. While the whole world is prosperous, the United States seems to be especially so. Our exports show an increase of $163,331,178 in the ten months ending with October, 1900, as compared with the corresponding ten months of 1899, and the total for the ten months is practically double what it was in the corresponding months of 1894. This of itself shows a remarkable activity in all lines of production, while the import as well as the export figures indicate that the activity in manufacturing lines, and consequently the increased earnings of the millions engaged in these industries must be very great. A very considerable share of the materials required for use in manufacturing comes from abroad, such, for instance, as India rubber, tin for use in manufacturing tin plate, hemp, jute, sisal, raw silk, cabinet and dye woods, chemicals, hides and skins and certain grades of wool and cotton, and by measuring the growth in the importation of these articles some idea of the growth in manufacturing may be obtained.

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The total importation of materials of this class used in manufacturing during the ten months ending with October, 1900, is $238,257,918, as compared with $214,396,757 in the corresponding months of 1899, and $127,301,945 in the same months of 1894. Turning again to the export side, it is found that the exportation of manufactures alone amount in the nine months ending with September, 1900, to $338,678,243, against $277,502,649 in the corresponding months of 1899 and $145,793,834 in the same months of 1895. Thus the exportation of manufactures has increased nearly 25 per cent, in one year and more than doubled in the four years from 1896 to 1900, while the importation of manufacturers' materials has also increased at a very rapid rate. Exports of manufactures of iron and steel alone amount to $110,000,000 in round numbers in the ten months ending with October, 1900, against $86,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1899, and $31,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1895, this having more than doubled in the three years from 1897 to 1900.

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Not only have the manufacturer and the millions dependent upon his industry shared in the prosperity of the year, but those engaged in agriculture and mining seem to have been equally prosperous, judging from the record shown by the figures of our export commerce. The exportation of agricultural products in the ten months ending with October, 1900, is in round terms $700,000,000, as against $625,000,000 in the same months of 1899, while the products of the mine, the forest and the fisheries also show an increase in 1900 as compared with the figures of 1899. This increase in the products of industry is especially interesting in the fact that in many cases it shows a higher reward for a given quantity of labor, or, in other words, higher prices received for the article itself as well as an increase in the quantity produced and sold. In cotton, for instance, the average export price per pound in the months of September and October, the beginning of the new cotton year, has been 9.9 per cent, against 6.7 per cent in the same months of the preceding year, while in other agricultural productions and in various lines of manufactures, especially those of iron and steel, and in the products of the mine, there are increased prices per unit of quantity, and thus better earnings for those who produce them.

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A comparison of conditions in the United States with those in other countries as measured by the foreign commerce indicates a degree of prosperity which compares favorably with any country of the world. Our own exports for the ten months ending with October show an increase, as has already been noted, of $166,000,000, while in the exports of the United Kingdom the increase in ten months is $125,000,000; while the 1900 figures for Belgium, France, Spain and Italy show no increase in exportations during that part of the year 1900 whose record is now available. In the case of Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom, the exports are greater than the exports, while in our own case the exports vastly exceed the imports, the excess of exports over imports in the ten months ending with October being $499,567,936, or a greater excess than in the corresponding period of any preceding year and a greater excess than that of any other country in the world.

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It is not improper in this review of the commerce of the year 1900 and comparison with preceding years to also briefly review the decade and century of which it forms the closing year. While it is not practicable, of course, to give these total import and export figures for the calendar year 1900, the bureau of statistics has completed the figures of the fiscal year 1900 ending with June 30, and thus made it practicable to compare the commerce of the fiscal year with preceding years running back to the beginning of the present form of government. This table, which shows the imports and exports and excess of imports or exports in each year from 1790 to 1900, is too long to reproduce in full, but it has been further condensed by the bureau into a table showing the imports and exports in ten-year periods from 1790 to 1900, with the excess of imports or exports in each decennial period. This table is interesting not alone in its presentation of the import and export record, but especially in its showing relative to the excess of imports or exports during the one hundred and ten years under consideration. It will be seen by an examination of the final column of the table which is presented below that imports exceeded exports almost continuously prior to the decade 1871-80 and that since that time exports have almost continuously exceeded imports, but that the excess of exports over imports in the decade just ending, 1891-1900, is extremely large as compared with any preceding decade, while, as already shown, the excess of exports over imports in the single year 1900 will also be greater than in any preceding year in our history.

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The table showing the commerce of the United States by decennial periods is as follows:

| Ten-year period | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| 1790-1800 | $ 614,845,454 | $ 487,917,512 |
| 1801-1810 | 927,663,510 | 745,315,061 |
| 1811-1820 | 808,119,274 | 580,892,221 |
| 1821-1830 | 729,488,785 | 694,310,217 |
| 1831-1840 | 1,195,206,786 | 1,035,502,010 |
| 1841-1850 | 1,180,947,700 | 1,195,540,357 |
| 1851-1860 | 2,844,750,360 | 2,488,874,601 |
| 1861-1870 | 3,318,670,286 | 2,543,264,099 |
| 1871-1880 | 5,352,215,118 | 5,803,007,193 |
| 1881-1890 | 6,921,865,217 | 7,651,354,976 |
| 1891-1900 | 7,633,052,066 | 10,248,395,386 |
| Totals | $31,526,824,646 | $33,573,412,653 |

| Ten-year period. | Excess of Imports or exports (a) |
|---|---|
| 1790-1800 | $ 126,897,942 |
| 1801-1810 | 182,348,449 |
| 1811-1820 | 218,227,049 |
| 1821-1830 | 35,178,548 |
| 1831-1840 | 159,704,776 |
| 1841-1850 | a14,601,587 |
| 1851-1860 | 355,875,758 |
| 1861-1870 | 775,406,187 |
| 1871-1880 | a540,792,075 |
| 1881-1890 | a729,489,759 |
| 1891-1900 | a2,615,343,320 |
| Total | $ 2,046,588,012 |

Net excess of exports, 1790 to 1900, $2,046,588,012.

## MULTUM IN PARVO.

The average watch is composed of 175 different pieces.

Next to Gibraltar, Malta is the strongest fortress in the world.

It has been computed that there are 100,000 railway locomotives in the world.

The only European country which has a lower death rate than England is Norway.

The Chinese are essentially cotton consumers, the majority of the people dressing in clothes of that fabric.

One million eight hundred and fifty thousand square yards of looking glass is manufactured in Europe annually.

The entire collection of coins and medals in the British museum consists of nearly two hundred and fifty thousand specimens.

The war in South Africa has doomed the highland kilt as a fighting dress and it will now survive as a parade uniform only.

Two of the greatest literary productions of the Chinese are a dictionary in 5,020 volumes and an encyclopedia in 22,937 volumes.

The first Protestant missionary in China was Rev. Dr. Robert Morrison, who was sent out by the London Missionary society in 1807.

Artificial silks are made of wood fiber, dissolved to a glue-like consistency by acids, forced through holes in glass and drawn out into threads.

The New Jersey bureau of statistics has issued a circular showing increase in wages for 1899 as averaging 9.8 per cent. In iron and steel the advance was above the average.

At the Seismological observatory of Quarto, near Florence, observations of more than 170 earthquakes were made in the year beginning Nov. 1, 1898, and ending Oct. 31, 1899.

The largest cotton ginning plant in the world is now under construction at Corsicana, Tex., and the next largest is being constructed at Bryan, Tex. A third is being put in at Mexia, Tex.

The garments of the Oriental women are not subject to change of fashion—the shape always the same, from generation to generation, and for this reason their wardrobes are very extensive.

The only fortress in the United States is Fortress Monroe, in Virginia. It is surrounded by a moat filled with water from eight to fifteen feet deep and from seventy-five to one hundred feet wide.

The largest balloon ever constructed and capable of lifting over six tons will ascend from Berlin shortly to make meteorological observations. It will be supplied with provisions for several weeks and with two beds.

## LET US SMILE.

The thing that goes the farthest toward making
life worth while,
That costs the least and does the most, is just
a pleasant smile.
The smile that bubbles from a heart that loves
its fellow-man
Will drive away the clouds of gloom and coax
the sun again.
It's full of worth, and goodness, too, with
manly kindness blent—
It's worth a million dollars, and it doesn't cost
a cent.

There is no room for sadness when we see a
cheery smile;
It always has the same good look—it's never
out of style—
It nerves us on to try again when failure makes
us blue;
The dimples of encouragement are good for me
and you.
It pays a higher interest, for it is merely lent—
It's worth a million dollars, and it doesn't cost
a cent.

A smile comes very easy—you can wrinkle up
with cheer
A hundred times before you can squeeze out a
soggy tear.
It ripples out, moreover, to the heartstrings that
will tug,
And always leaves an echo that is very like a
hug.
So, smile away. Folks understand what by a
smile is meant,
It's worth a million dollars, and it doesn't cost
a cent.

—Josh Winks, in Baltimore American.


# 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.

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FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES, $30 AND $35. W. T. Hackett, Price building.

STORE FOR RENT, $8 PER MONTH. INquire Richard Barron, Odd Fellows' building, Priceburg.

FOR RENT—LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS; USE of bath. 811 Mulberry street.

**For Sale.**

FOR SALE—DINING ROOM BUSINESS, OLD established plant; selling on account of ill health. Address, W. T. Hackett, Price building.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE. CONtains large welded steel and iron vault. Was made originally for bank. Must be sold promptly. The Weston Mill Co., Scranton, Pa.

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WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE; MUST BE very desirable as to location and every other respect. Address, W. T. Hackett, Price building.

**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.

**Business Opportunity.**

WALL STREET—IF YOU WANT TO MAKE money in the present markets, write us. Stocks, bonds, provisions carried on 2 per cent. margin. P. J. Peters & Co., 55 Broadway, New York.

**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.

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FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, STEAM HEAT. 542 Adams avenue.

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MAN WITH HORSE AND WAGON WANTED to deliver and collect; no canvassing. $21 per week and expenses; $150 cash deposit required. Collector, Box 78, Philadelphia.

WANTED—ENERGETIC SALESMEN; EXPERIence unnecessary; liberal proposition; outfit free. Aller Nursery Company, Rochester, N. Y.

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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, 103 Wyoming avenue, Scranton.

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

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

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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.

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**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.; 12.08, 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 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 9.00, 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 Nov. 25, 1900.

Trains leave Scranton.

For Philadelphia and New York via D. & H. R. R., at 6.45 and 11.57 a. m., and 2.18, 4.27 (Black Diamond Express), and 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 1.38, 8.27 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 and 4.27 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations via D. & H. R. R., 6.45, 11.55 a. m.; 2.18, 4.27 (Black Diamond Express), 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 1.38, 8.27 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 3.40 p. m.

For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago, and all points west, via D. & H. R. R., 11.55 a. m., 3.33 (Black Diamond Express), 7.18, 10.41, 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 12.03, 8.27 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 NOV. 25, 1900.

Trains leave Scranton for New York, Newark, Elizabeth, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and White Haven, at 8.30 a. m.; express, 1.10; express, 3.50 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, 8.30 a. m.; 1.10 and 3.50 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Baltimore and Washington, and points South and West via Bethlehem, 8.30 a. m., 1.10 p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at 8.30 a. m. and 1.10 p. m.

For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Allentown, 8.30 a. m. and 1.10 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Pottsville, 8.30 a. m., 1.10 p. m.

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

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

**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 ad intermediate points, leave Scranton at 7.05 a. m. and 2.25 p. m.

Trains arrive at Scranton at 10.30 a. m. and 6.10 p. m.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY OF experience and ability, as stenographer, typewriter or bookkeeper; would assist as cashier; open for engagement for the holidays. Only those meaning to employ me need apply. Address Miss Wolsiefer, 523 Sumner avenue, city.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WORK ON DELIVery wagon or in wholesale house; good references. No. 12 East Market street.


# FINLEY'S

Table Linens for Thanks=giving.....

After you have carefully gone over our unusually large and fine assortment of Table Linens, of which we are making a Special Exhibit for Thanksgiving Week, you will appreciate the fact that the same has not been bought hap-hazard, but that down to the minutest detail our utmost care and best judgment has been used in making selections. With this end in view, of giving our customers not only the largest and finest stock to pick from, but also the BEST GOODS at a moderate cost; our motto being

Reliable Goods at Reliable pr'ces.

We invite you to examine our New Damasks, by the yard, with napkins to match.

Matched Sets
Fine Satin Damask

in every desirable size and quality Hand Embroidered and Damask Table Cloths, Lunch Cloths, Centres, Tray Cloths, Doylies, etc, in the most exquisite designs and patterns, of Irish, Scotch; German and Belgium manufacture.

See Our Handsome Window Display.

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 Nov. 25, 1900.

Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6.20, 7.33, 8.35, 10.43 a. m.; 12.00, 1.20, 2.44, 3.52, 5.20, 6.25, 7.57, 9.15, 11.15 p. m.; 1.16 a. m.

For Honesdale—6.20, 10.15 a. m.; 2.44 and 5.20 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—6.15, 7.18, 8.40, 9.38, 10.43, 11.55 a. m.; 1.28, 2.18, 3.43, 4.27, 6.10, 7.18, 10.41, 11.30 p. m.

For L. V. R. R. points—6.45, 11.55 a. m.; 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.; 2.44, 5.52, 5.47, 10.52 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—9.38, 11.55 a. m.; 1.58, 3.28, 6.27, 8.27 p. m.

For Albany and points north—3.52 p. m.

For Honesd