LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYXBEE, Business Manager.

New York Office: 150 Naman St. B. S. VREELAND, Bole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends besting 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 27, 1900.

The latest insurgent to proclaim fidelity to his political creators is Assemblyman Linton, of Philadelphia. He has always been anti-Quay; he has never been claimed by Quay and vet the insurgent syndicate heralds his loyalty as an anti-Quay gain. Thus does it manufacture political news for

An Infallible Solvent.

THILE PUBLIC Interest in the subjects of suffrage and disfranchisement is keen, it may not be amiss to listen to an opinion offered in a sermon preached on Sunday last by Rev. Dr. Crowe, an eminent clergyman of the Universalist denomination in New York city. His text was the inquiry, "Is Manhood Suffrage a Fallure?" and in the discussion of it he said:

There are plenty of men among our best and wisest citizens who would like to do for the sluns what the South is doing for the negroesjust quietly relieve them of the burden of voting. Remembering the deep caution of our constitu tional fathers you may be sure that had they done their work fifty or seventy-five years later they would have been more cautious, would have given that power to fewer people. They had greater reason for confidence in the American people one hundred years ago than they coulhave now. Then the American people were nearly all of strong, clean, wholesome blood. They were the children of the Pilgrims, the Puritans the Covenanters, the children of reformers and Quakers. They sprang from the stanch, middle class families of the old world. In the North they were theological and political independents. In the South they had many of the graces of an aristocracy. Those Americans of one hundred years were a selected people, as people go in this world. Steam worked a revolution. The ocean steamer poured in a mighty volume of tainted blood which has sadly deteriorated the stock Scam has caused the wonderful exodus from country to city, where the lower elements be come quite irresponsible, because they can hide their vice from sight. A republic is a good kind of government for the country. But if our constitutional fathers had been dealing with a people salf of whom live in cities, and if they had looked up the vice and ignorance of the shims they would have required something more than twenty-one years of existence as a qualification to elect law-makers. Just here let me say a word question of woman suffrage. I believe that the ideal thing would be to give the ballo to intelligence and character without reference to sex. Keep it from the lower classes of both, If we could distranchise men who are had and intelligent and good, we should have an ideal

To relieve the human unfortunates of the burden of voting and put it on the shoulders of the well-educated and well-to-do is an aristocratic form of benevolence which by no means cures the cylls under consideration. Very often our "best and wisest" citizens are more culpably negligent of their duties as citizens than the "tainted blood" which moves them to remon stance and misgivings. Disfranchisement, the adding of another handleap in life, will not speed the uplifting of society's submerged fraction. In its very nature, it tends to strengthen class distinctions, to widen the gulf between the prosperous and the discontented: to furnish and perpetuate the raw materials of anarchy.

There is only one remedy for this situation and that is the old-fashioned doctrine of American equality before the law, reinforced by the Christian principle of human brotherhood. Get these into vigorous play upon the slums, and a ferment of improvement is bound to follow. But try to build high walls of distinction and there will have to come an end to republican government.

Although volumes are being written upon the subject and made public every day, it remains true that not one substantial reason has been put forward why the plain mandate of section second of Article XIV of the Constitution of the United States requiring a reduction of the representation of those states which practise disfranchisement of their citizens should be disobeyed by officials solemnly sworn

The Center of Population.

HE CENTER of population of the United States, not taking into account the new dependencies, is today about six miles north of Columbus, Ind. One hundred years ago it was eighteen miles west of Baltimore. The tendency appears to be continuously westward. in 110 years its progress has been as follows, the miles moved being shown in the column on the right:

1790 Ewenty-three miles east of Baltimore, 1800 Eigliteen miles west of Baltimore, Md... 4) 830 - Nineteen miles west southwest of Moore

1840-Sixteen miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va. 1850-Twenty-three miles southeast of Park-

cinnati, O. 43
1880—Eight miles west by south of Cincin-1890—Twenty miles east of Columbus, Ind. . . 48 1900-Six miles nort of Columbus, Ind.

A meridian passing through the center of population ten years ago would divide the population in eastern and western groups. The new census shows that in the intervening decade there has been an increase of population in the western group to the number of 6,-\$61,749, while in the eastern group the increase has been only 6.306,622. If you can similarly imagine a parallel passing through the former center and dividing the population into northern and southern groups, the preponderance of growth would be in the northern group, although we have not the exact figures at hand; and the center of population is headed in almost a

straight course from Washington to

Omitting Alaska and the dependencies, the geographical center of the United States, the point at which the nation, if lifted up and poised, would rest in equilibrium, is within a short distance of the town of Hastings in Thomas county, Kansas.

It is worthy of note that while the radicals are in control of the Cuban constitutional convention they are becoming less radical than formerly. So long as it was merely a question of talking and finding fault with what others were doing it was easy to be feroclous: but now that they are face to face with a responsibility which requires them to do things themselves, the situation is different.

Status of Canal Legislation.

IN VIEW OF the widespread interest in the subject and the general expectation that the country is about to witness substantial results, it may be desirable to explain briefly the present status of the Nicaragua canal enterprise.

Two legislative propositions bearing on the subject are pending in the senete. One is the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. which is awaiting ratification. In consideration of England's waiving her right under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to joint control of the canal, it agrees that the United States, while building and policing the canal, shall keep it open on equal terms to the ships of all nations, in both peace and war, the other nations to agree to respect its neutrality in war.

To this treaty vociferous objection has arisen on the ground that it throws away our right to close the canal to the ships of an enemy at war with us. The objection is ill-considered, for the reason that while the canal is to be neutral under the treaty, both its approaches, outside the three mile limit, are subject to dominance by our navy. Naval experts and most military experts agree that, looking at the matter simply from the standpoint of warlike expediency, it would be perferable to keep the other powers under bonds to respect the canal's neurality in war, relying upon our naval strength to dispose of an enemy's fleet, han to maintain expensive land fortifications which an enemy by land sortie might seize and turn against

succeeded last May in putting through the house, by an overwhelming majority, and have made a special order n the senate for Dec. 10, a bill of which the following is a summary: Section 1 authorizes the president to require from Costa Rica and Nicaragua control of the territory through which the canal will pass, from Greytown on the east to Breto on the west. and appropriates such sum as may be necessary to secure such control, no specific amount being mentioned. Section 2 empowers the secretary of war, when such control has been secured, to excavate and construct a canal of sufficient capacity and depth to accommodate vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest depth, with safe and commodious harbors at the termini, and "such provisions for defense as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said canal and harbors." Section 3 provides for the necesary surveys. Section 4 directs the Nicauragua wherever practicable. Section 5 authorizes the use of the knowledged leader of his party in his state. Foruse of the San Juan river and Lake the secretary of war to make contracts for excavation, material, and construction, and limits the total cost to \$140,-

The pivot of controversy in this measure is the quoted clause in section two. him up and introduced him into mocie bis fertune was made. It is not his that keeps him in the senate. It is waters adjacent." The bill put for-ward as a substitute for the Hay-Pauncefote treaty empowers the secreobvious: and what is more to the point, until the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is amended by mutual agreement between the United States and Great Britain, it is not in the power of the the secretary of war to do what the above bill proposes to do.

Prior to the presidential election there luctant to appear as favoring fair play with England that as an alternative they would have been willing to advorectified their moral vision remains to canal bill which rests upon a foundation of national bad faith. He is in a position to be absolutely independent | italie political careers. They have not bought

A Boston dermatologist has just been mulcted to the extent of \$600 for having spoiled the beauty of an actress upon the threshold of fame. The defendant in the suit for damages endeavored by a surgical operation to remove a crease from her cheek. Nature did not respond readily to the efforts of the physicians in the way of improvement. Instead of producing ad- For instance, Ross, of Vermont, was chief juditional attractions, the incision made the of his state; Chandler was speaker of the by the knife caused one of the lady's New Hampshire house of representatives; Simon New Hampshire house in the search of the Oregon state senate. There are only thirteen who never held any elective office, and only two or three of these are in the so-called "millionaire" class. Among those who are lacking in popular subgrounds and provided the control of the c especially to those of histrionic ambition. Grease paint can in most instances be successfully used in cover-ing blemishes upon the countenance of of Indiana, who, starting as a poor boy, is a sensthe fair debutante, but it is difficult to one would charge with using undue influence on prop up a trailing ear. Under the circumstances \$600 seems a small recom-

pense for the damage. Although marriages in France last of Florida, and Chilton, of Texas. year were the most numerous on record births were 10,000 below the average of the last ten years. The population problem is growing serious in

checking the decline of the French cen-

Since March 4, 1784, the government has expended on account of the Indian service \$368,358,217. In later years the average annual expense of the red man to Uncle Sam has been about \$10,-000,000, of which a third has gone in a desperate but not successful attempt to educate him. There are left out of all the immense tribes that once roamed the continent only about 268,000 Indians, of whom more than one-fifth are continuous and hopeless public charges, receiving daily rations from the government, getting drunk as often and as completely as opportunity offers, and encumbering the earth to no good purpose in the stagnant interval between birth and death. There may be in the history of mankind a more melancholy instance of the fallure of a superior race to rescue and upbuild an inferior race under its care by virtue of circumstances, but if there s we have never read of it.

Last year's output of American min rals was valued at almost one billion lollars and was 40 per cent, larger than n the first preceding year. Both the earth's surface and the earth's bowels seem to be in good humor wherever shaded by the American flag.

According to Wisconsin's food and lairy commissioner, adulterated foods to the value of \$300,000,000, or \$4 per capita, are sold annually in this country. A national pure food law is a need of the times.

The sultan's kindly regards for th administration do not extend to the granting of many concessions, not to speak of settling unpaid bills.

Secretary Long is right. Our navy should have a vice admiral, and his name should be William T. Sampson

The Senate Not a Plutocrats' Club

L. A. Coolidge, in Ainslee's.

CONGRESSMAN is usually a man who worked his own way up in the world, and this is as true of the senate as of the house. The idea that the senate is a millionaires olub is fictitious. There are several senators who are millionaires and others who are independently rich. That is, they have an incomoutside their salaries upon which they might live-luckily for them, as the senator or rep-But the opponents of a neutral canal resentative who doesn't spend every cent of his salary and something more, while in office, is very rare, indeed. The talk about millionmust be in the nature of things, for a "mil-dionaire" is a very vague and ill-defined crea-ture. The lists which are sometimes published giving names of senators with seven or eight gures attached, preceded by the dollar mark are always imaginary. There is hardly a rich man in the senate who owes his place to his money. Common repute would probably put he following in any list of senatorial million-ires: Aldrich, Depew, Elkins, Fairbanks Foraker, J. P. Jones, Kean, Lodge, McMillan, roctor, Scott, Shoup, Stewart, Turner, Wetmore about 25 per cent, of this number. But ever supposing that it was right, there are only two or three in the list who would not have seld influential positions in the senate eve ad they been poor men.

agers in the United States. He controls the politics of his state by sheer ability, and most of the money he has made has been due to fortunate investments since he became a senator. Depew is an orator of wonderful gifts and a lawyer whose services to his party have been so great that the marvel is he was not made a senator before. Elkins has had a national repusers to the server of the streams. Farmers have therefore had to undertake tree planting in order to keep themselves supplied with fence posts and wood for canal by Costa Rica and Nicaragua aker was a distinguished governor of Ohio, upon terms to be hereafter arranged. party leader before he was chosen to the senate, Section 6 appropriates the sum of \$10,-000,000 to begin the project, authorizes practise of his profession after he left the governor's chair. Hale married his money after he came to congress. When he was elected to the house he was a green country boy, with hair that needed cutting and trousers that did not. He made his reputation—he is one of the ablest men in either branch of congress. Blaine took him up and introduced him into society, and agrees that "no fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the tary of war to make "such provisions setts, an orator, a scholar and a writer as well as a political success. McMillan is the best for defense as may be necessary for political organizer in Michigan. Proctor was the safety and protection of said canni a gallant officer in the civil war, has been govand harbors." The vagueness and critical elasticity of the last quoted clause are chyleran and what interest brilliant men in the Far West. Besides,

congress at Washington to empower wrongly, are sometimes classed among the mitlionaires, there is another group of senators who are "well-to-do"-just how well-to-do it would be hard to say; but any one of them could lose Prior to the presidential election there his political office without missing the salary, were men in congress who were so re- Allicon, Chandler, Cockrell, Davis, Hawley, Hoar, Lindsay, McEnery, Penrose, Perkins, the two Platts, Quarles, Simon, Spooner, Teller, Thurs-ton, Turley, Wellington, Sewall and Warren are this group. Doubtless there are others cate contemptuous disregard of a mor- of these men have been successful in law or i ally binding treaty agreement. Whether the passing of campaign exigencies has tribute to their chosen careers. The talk about rectified their moral vision remains to be seen; but we feel convinced that President McKinley will approve no canal bill which rests upon a foundation of the senate being a millionaire's club is midsumer silliness. To be a senator is to have the most delightful political position which can fall to the lot of an American public man. But those who have won it have earned it by strenuous endcavor as the culmination of cred-

> It has become a popular cry that members of the senate ought to be chosen by popular vote, the plea being that the use of money in state legislatures has become a scandal resulting in the choice of men who could not look for favor the hands of the people. As a matter of fact, there are few senators who at some stage in their careers have not met with emphatic popular endorsement. Of the members of the present senate twelve have been governors of states; twenty-six have been members of the house of representatives; thirty-two have held other elective are lacking in popular endorsement are Butler of North Carolina, the chairman of the Populist integrity, and although one of the latest senators to be elected, one of the most jealous of ancient senatorial rights: Kyle, of South Dakota, another

FORESTRY NOTES.

Among the applications for advice and assist that country. Neither rewards for parenthood nor penalities for celibacy United States department of agriculture is one

The People's Exchange.

A POPULAR CLEARING HOUSE for the Benefit of All Who Have Houses to Rent, Real Estate or Other Property to Seli 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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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE. CON-tains large welded steel and iron vault. Was made originally for bank. Must be sold promptly. The Weston Mill Co., Scranton, Pa. FOR SALE—CONTENTS OF HOUSE PURNI-ture, carpets, hedding, etc. 632 Washington avenue.

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WANTED-A FURNISHED HOUSE IN CENtral part of city, containing ten rooms more. Apply to W. II. Jessup, Jr., Commo wealth building.

Wanted-To Buy.

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

Board Wanted.

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

from the Great Northern Paper company, Maine. This company owns a tract of 300,000 acres on the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers, chiefly spruce land. It is undertaking to lumbe in such a manner that the same acres can b cut over repeatedly with good profit, and is making use of the aid and advice of trained foresters in order that its estimates and the plans and methods which it adopts may be re The division of forestry has just completed the first extended survey of the early tree planting enterprises which has ever been made in the Middle West. Hitherto there has been no at

tempt to digest on any considerable scale the experience which might have been gained from these plantations. The result has been that though plantations of trees are everywhere needed as wind-breaks and ready sources of supply for fence posts, fuel, etc., they have hitherto been established chiefly according to the rules and customs which were founded only on loos generalities and scanty experience. Since las July, however, two field parties from the tree planting section of the division of forestry havbeen examining large numbers of plantations i Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri and Oklahoma, with the purpose of observing the effects of the soil, location and methods of plant ing on the growth of trees in as great 2 of plantations as possible. The results of their

investigations will be available later.

The division of forestry of the department igriculture has during the past summer exam ed the sites of a number of plantations for Indiana, in response to the applications for tree planting plans which have been received from that state. Although four-fifths of Indiana wa originally well timbered, as much of the state various uses on the farm. The conditions la these now treeless portions of Indiana are, however, very favorable to the establishment plantations, especially in the regions where the originally marshy lowlands have been drained off. Besides this, the recent law which practically exempts tree plantations from taxation will decidedly reduce their cost. The planting plans, which will be based on the surveys mad regarding desirable species, preparation of the soil, and methods of establishing and managing the plantation with reference to the each case.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Christmas number of Success is a superxample of what may be accomplished in magezine making along the lines of refined art and helpful literature. It comes very near being a nasterpiece. The cover is certainly worth a place in every art gallery. The three wise men are shown kneeling, with their gifts in hand, in fron of the Manger of Bethlehem. The latter is in visible yet such is the strength of the composition, the omission only accentuates the immortances. The crush of good features in the issue can only be hinted at. Edwin Markham opens with his new poem, entitled "The Mighty Hun-dred Years." W. T. Stead arraigns his own government for its Boer war policy in scathing terms; while J. Henniker Heaton, M. P., write conefully of the unwritten alliance of the Angle Americans. S. R. Crockett is represented by clever piece of fiction. Grace McKinley, nice of the president, is shown in her new environment as a school teacher, and a masterly sum mary of the achievements of the century, illustrated by forty drawings, concludes a splendic

array of striking features. A striking article in Ainslee's for December "The D'Artagnan of the Business World," by George L. Fielder. It is the life story of Wil liam C. Whitney, and is of exceptional value because it contains much that seems to be inside information. "The Men That Make Our Laws," by L. A. Coolidge, contains pen etchings of the noteworthy men in congress and an intimate study of both branches of the government as a "What is Lloyd's?" by Samuel A. Wood is a readable account of the greatest insurance agency in the world. "Sir William Van Horne." by H. H. Lewis, is the romantic story of how an Illinois farm boy, who grew up to be a British knight, accomplished the most difficult feat of railroad building ever recorded. "Zanzibar," by Allen Sangree, is a graphic picture of the region in which Germany and England are contesting so bitterly for trade supremacy and where Ameri-ca is building up a big business in rubber and fine woods. All the articles and stories are pleutifully illustrated, while the cover, printed in gold and five colors, is particularly striking

In McClure's magazine for December appear the first instalment of "Kim," the latest and the most important novel from Kipling's pen. Anthony Hope there begins a series that will be welcomed by every wise reader. The "Dolly Dialogues" won for this brilliant writer his first prestige. The "Dolly" of those beguiling conversations was an artist's creation, a personality absolutely new in literature, yet true, living That daintiest and most delicious of modern matrons was beloved by all for her piquant graces, her adorable minglings of naivte and worldly wisdom. Now the author permits us new glimpses of this delectable lady, and in "More

For the year 1901 the Woman's Home Compar ion promises to be an even better magazine for the home than it has been during 1900 and in previous years. Among the most prominent courtributors for 1901 are Bret Harte, Robert Barr Carmen Sylva, Robert Grant, John Kendrick Bangs, Lillian Bell, Francis Lyade, Opic Read, Josiah Allen's Wife, Harriet Prescott Spofford

An article that will have local interest by rea-son of its authorship is John Ball Osborne's paper in the December Forum describing in de-tail "The Work of the Reciprocity Commission,"

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MAN WITH HORSE AND WAGON WANTED to deliver and collect; no canvassing, \$21 per week and expenses; \$150 cash deposit quired. Collector, Box 78, Philadelphia. WANTED-ENERGETIC SALESMEN: EXPERI-ence unnecessary; liberal proposition; outnit free. Aller Nursery Company, Rochester, N. V.

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BALESMEN WANTED TO SELL OUR GOODS by sample to wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Address, CAN-DEX Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY OF experience and ability, as stenographer, type-writer or bookkeeper; would assist as cashier; open for engagement for the holidays. Only those meaning to employ me need apply. Ad-dress Misa Wolsiefer, 523 Sumner avenue, city. SITUATION WANTED-TO WORK ON DELIVery wagon or in wholesale house; good erences. No. 12 East Market street.

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Wire Screens. JOSEPH KUETTEL, REAR 511 LACKAWANNA

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THE WILKES BARRE RECORD CAN 2E HAD in Scranton at the news stands of Reisman Bros. 407 Spruce and 503 Linden; M. Norton, 822 Lackawanna avenue; I. S. Schutzer, 211 Spruce street. BAUER'S ORCHESTRA-MUSIC FOR BALLS, picnics, parties, receptions, weldings and concert work furnished. For terms address R. J. Bauer, conductor, 117 Wyoming avenue, over Unibert's music store.

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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, 4.45, 7.19 and 9.43 p. m. Arrive at Philadelphia at 10.00 a. m.; 1.05, 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 Wickelson 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 Micholson at 4.50 a. m.; 1.33 and 8.00 p. m. From Micholson at 4.50 a. m.; 1.33 and 8.00 p. m. From Micholson at 6.50 a. m.; 13.38 and 3.30 p. m. From Micholson at 4.55 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.; 1.35 and 10.00 p. m. For Plymouth at 1.05, 3.40, 8.65 and 11.35 p. m. For Plymouth at 1.05, 3.40, 8.65 and 11.35 p. m. For Plymouth at 1.05, 3.40, 8.65 and 11.35 p. m. For Plymouth at 1.05, 3.40, 8.65 and 11.35 p. m. For Plymouth at 1.05, 3.40, 8.65 and 11.35 p. m. For Plymouth at 1.05, 3.40, 8.65 and 11.35 p. m. For Plymouth at 1.05, 3.40, 8.65 and 11.35 p. m. For Plymouth at 1.05, 3.40, 8.65 and 11.35 p. m. For Plymouth at 2.00, 4.32, 9.50 p. m. Arrive at Panticoke at 8.10 a. m. Arrive at Panticoke at 8.10 a. m.

8.45 p. m. Arrive at Nanticoke at 0.10 a. in. Arrive at Plymouth at 2.00, 4.32, 0.50 p. m. and 12.30 a. m. Arrive at Scranton from Northumberland at 0.42 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., 8.20, 5.35 and 11.10 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS. South—Leave Scranton 1.40, 3.00, 5.46, 10.03 a.m.; 3.83, 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 Bloomsburg Division a. m. and 5.50 p. m.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.

In Effect Nov. 25, 1900.

Trains leave Seranton.

For Philadelphia and New York via D. & H.

R. R., at 6.45 and 11.55 a. m., and 2.18, 4.27.

(Black Diamond Express), and 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 1.58, 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. 6.45, 2.18 and 4.27 p. m. For Pottsville, 6.45, 2.18 and 4.27 p. m. For Bethlehem; Easton, Reading, Harrisbe and principal intermediate stations via D. & R. R., 6.45, 11.75 a. m.; 2.18, 4.27 (Black I mond Express), 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D. & II R., 1.58, 8.27 p. m. For Tunkhamoek, Towanda, Elmira, 104. Geneva and principal intermediate stations. 3 D., L. & W. R. R., 8.08 a. m.; 1.05 and 3.1 p. m.

D., L. & W. R. R., 8.08 a. m.; 1.05 and 3.1 p. m.

For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Ningara Falls, Chicago, and all points west, via D. & H. R. R., 11.55 a. m., 3.33 (Black Diamond Express), 7.48, 10.41, 11.39 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 11.55, 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 Saspension Bridge.

ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt., 26 Cortland street, New York. street, New York. CHARLES S. LEE, Gen Pass Agt., 26 Cortland street, New York.
. W. NONNEMACHER, Div. Pass. Agt., South Bethlehem, Pa. For tickets and Pullman reservations apply to 06 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, Bethleisem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and White Haven, at 8.30 a. m.: express, 1.10; express, 5.30 p. m. Sundays, 2,15 p. m. days, 2.15 p. m. For Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, 8.30 a. m.; 1.10

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 n. m. 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

LEGAL

IN RE: INCORPORATION OF THE BROADway Athletic Clab. In the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Lackawanna.

Notice is hereby given that an application will
be made to the Court of Common Pleas of the
County of Lackawanna. or a Law Judge thereot,
on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 8
o'clock a. m. under the Act of Assembly of the
Commonwealth of Pennsyivania, entitled 'An Act
to provide for the incorporation and regulation
of certain corporations," approved the 29th day
of April, A. D. 1874, and supplements thereto,
for the charter of an intended corporation to be
called "The Broadway Athletic Club," the character and object of which shall be for the mutual
improvements of its members in physical culture,
and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said
Act of Assembly and its supplements. The proposed charter is now on file in the office of the
Prothonotary of said court.

FREDERIC W. FERITZ, Solicitor.

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

Rel'able Goods at

Reliable prices.

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

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 of the best quality for domestic use and f all sizes, including Buckwheat and Birdseye, lelivered in any part of the city, at the lowest price.
Orders received at the office, Connell building; reom 30%; 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 Schedule in Effect May 27, 1900.

Station: 6.45 a. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and for Pitts-burg and the West. 9.38 a. m., week days, for Hazleton, Pottsville, Reading Norristown, and Philadelphia; and for Sun-

Trains leave Scranton, D. &. H.

bury Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore. Washington and Pittsburg and the West. 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,

Delaware and Hudson.

Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

In effect Nov. 25, 1900. ains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6.20, 8.53, 10.13 a. m.; 12.00, 1.20, 2.44, 4.52, 5.20, 7.57, 9.15, 11.15 p. m.; 1.16 a. m. or Honesdale-6.20, 10.15 a. m.; 2.44 and 5.29 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—6.45, 7.48, 8.43, 9.38, 10.43, 11.55 a. m.; 1.28, 2.18, 2.33, 4.27, 0.10, 7.48, 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—6.15, 0.38 a.
m.; 2.18 and 4.27 p. m.
For Albany and all points north—6.20 a. m. For Albany and all points north—0.20 a, 16, and 3.52 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Carbondale—0.00, 11.35 a, m.; 2.44, 2.32, 5.47, 10.52 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—0.38, 11.55 a, m.; 1.08, 3.25, 6.37, 8.27 p. m.

For Albany and points north—3.52 p. m.

For Honesdale—2.00 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 North Bound Trains, Leave Carbondale, 1.02
11.20 a. m. 1.02
Arrive Carbondale 6.40 p
South Bound.
Leave
Carbondale, Sc. 7.10 Arrive 2.05 p. m 9.10 a. m. 10.40 a. m. Arrive Carbondale 7.40 p. m. Arrive Leave Carbondale, 7.00 a. m. 5.54 p. m.