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 29, 1900.

PROCLAMATION.

"It has pleased Almighty God to bring our nation in safety and honor through another year. The works of religion and charity have everywhere been manifest. Our country through all its extent has been blessed with abundant harvests. Labor and the great industries of the people have prospered beyond all precedent. Our commerce has spread over the world. Our power and influence in the cause of freedom and enlightenment have extended over distant seas and lands. The lives of our official representatives and many of our people in China have been marvelously preserved. We have been generally exempt from pestilence and other great calamities; and even the tragic visitation which overwhelmed the city of Galveston made evident the sentiments of sympathy and Christian charity by virtue of which we are one united people.

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 29th of November next, to be observed by all the people of the United States, at home and abroad, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Him who holds the nation in the hollow of His hand. I recommend that they gather in their several places of worship and devoutly give Him thanks for the prosperity wherewith he has endowed us, for seed-time and harvest, for the valor, devotion and humanity of our armies and navies, and for all His benefits to us as individuals and as a nation; and that they humbly pray for the continuance of His divine favor, for concord and amity with other nations, and for righteousness and peace in all our ways.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand and nine hundred, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

(Seal) "WILLIAM McKINLEY.

"By the President:
"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State."

Perhaps it is unfair to look for logic in law, but the question arises, apropos of the fee to salary change, why more should be paid to county officers in counties having less than 150,000 population than is to be paid for serving a greater number.

Worth Keeping in Mind.

IN VIEW of Scranton's unsuitability to the expensive and complicated mechanism of government provided under the law for cities of the second class, and also in view of the practical difficulties in the way of getting new legislation which will fit the utterly dissimilar conditions in Scranton and in Pittsburg and Allegheny, the suggestion has been made that the legislature be asked to raise the minimum population limit of second class cities from 100,0000 to 150,000, so that Scranton may remain in the third class.

It is probable that a request of this character would have the hearty support of the Allegheny county influences at Harrisburg, inasmuch as they are as little enamored of the prospect of being hitched with Scranton as Scranton is of being yoked with them. The subject is of too much importance to be decided offhand. A decision can well await the completion of certain investigations now in progress for the public's enlightenment. But it is worth keeping in mind. A more incongruous adjustment of local affairs could hardly be imagined than would be necessitated if Scranton had to organize a government in imitation of Pittsburg's.

Give thanks and don't over-feed. Remember that moderation is the unerring symbol of common sense.

Principles for Public Life.

SENATOR HOAR of Massachusetts, whom many consider the finest product of American culture now prominent in public affairs, in a recent speech, formulated five principles which he recommended to the observance of young men about to enter public life. They are:

First—Do not trouble yourself to court public opinion. Ponder like independence.

Second—Believe in the strength of righteousness as a powerful political force.

Third—Learn to judge of men in public as in private by their merits, and not by their defects. Eight of the greatest villains in the world were presidents, so the critics said.

Fourth—Never think you can gain favor of people by departing from the arena that belongs to you as educated men.

Fifth—Set yourselves strenuously against evil, but do not go out of your way to reform. Remember that faith, hope and charity are the three supreme virtues.

The senator's platform, with one or two explanations, is sound. By the advice in its fifth plank we assume he means that one should not desert his regular post of duty in order to gain notoriety as a professional reformer—that if each does his best in his own chosen walk in life professional reforming will cease to be necessary. There is unquestionably widespread popular distrust of the man who makes reform an incessant and monotonous topic; who spends most of his time in pulling others to pieces and in dilating upon what ought to be done, and very little of his time in trying to put his fine doctrines into practical effect. In other words, the intemperate reformer, like the intemperate advocate of temperance, loses his grasp upon the great majority of his fellow men and soon becomes only a crank preaching to cranks. The young man who wishes to survive in public life must build upon a broader and more rational foundation.

We like the senator's first proposition. It is true and its truth is becoming plainer every day. The man who tries to trim sails to every passing breeze is compelled to trim all the time and soon loses public confidence. The public will forgive an honest man an honest mistake; in a public servant who has shown ability and fidelity it will tolerate the holding of a conviction which differs from its own provided that it is held and defended manfully and not churlishly. But the political weather vane has nobody's respect, not even his own. And as the country approaches the wider and larger problems of its political maturity it will have greater need than ever before for genuine independence and courage on the part of its leaders.

As to the senator's third point, its forcefulness is self-evident.

A visit from President Kruger, now that it cannot be misapplied to domestic partisan uses, would be agreeable to the American people, who hold him and his cause in high esteem and who would be glad, within the limits of their own necessities, to help him, if possible, to softer terms of settlement with Great Britain.

The Same Everywhere.

BECAUSE municipal conditions, especially the condition of public sentiment, are pretty nearly alike the country over, the reminiscences presented by ex-Mayor Hewitt at the Chamber of Commerce meeting in New York Tuesday evening, illustrating how as mayor he handled the problem of regulating vice and what his reward was, have more than passing interest.

Mr. Hewitt, chosen mayor of New York on the Tammany ticket, assumed office determined to do his whole duty fearlessly. The first thing he found upon taking up the reins was that many disreputable places were doing business most offensively in flagrant violation of law. He did not wait to be told; he went about looking at the manner in which the law was being enforced. When he had seen enough to convince himself that something was wrong he called in the superintendent of police, a man named Murray. He asked Murray if the disreputable places could be closed up. Murray said they could. He then asked Murray why they were allowed to remain open. Murray said political influence was back of them, that the men who had been Hewitt's best supporters in the campaign were interward was, have more than passing interested in their protection; and that it would be political suicide to interfere with them. Murray, who had never been anything but a policeman, himself confessed to being worth $200,000, acquired, he explained, through tips in Wall street; many police captains, he admitted, were also well-to-do. Mr. Hewitt continued:

I said to Murray that I would take advantage of what he had told me, but I asked him to do his duty faithfully from that day on. He said that he would, and he did. I then sent for the president of the police commission. It was a bi-partisan board then as now. There were two Republicans and two Democrats, but the president of the board was a Republican. I told him frankly what Murray had told me and I asked him whether he was willing to cooperate in the suppression of the dives and the closing up of these disreputable and unlawful places of resort. He said if I wished it he would, but he thought I had better let things alone; that I was going to let loose a hornet's nest and that if I had any political ambition in the future, he wanted to tell me from his great knowledge of politics, and no man had more, that it would be my political ruin; that there was no place that I could ever be elected to in this community. He also told me the truth.

To make a long story short, Mr. Hewitt disregarded the warnings of Superintendent Murray and the president of the police commission and insisted that the disorderly places should be closed. Within 60 days the city outwardly at least was clean; vice was not flaunted in the faces of women and children walking along the streets and those looking for its enticements had to pass behind screens and curtained windows. All that was possible for one resolute man in the office of mayor to do, working with the moral power of the community behind him, was done. Behold the result:

The predictions of the chief of police and of the commissioner of police were realized. At the end of my term certain citizens of New York thought that I ought to be renominated and they renominated me. Tammany Hall, of course, had its own candidate. I was no longer any use to them although I had been elected on the Tammany ticket. The Republicans, led by the most respectable gentlemen in this city, many of them members of the Chamber of Commerce, promptly met in the Union League club and directed that a candidate should be nominated. And they nominated a first-rate candidate, a man better fitted for mayor than I was, Colonel Erhardt. He accepted the nomination, but that nomination meant the restoration of Tammany Hall's power. And there began all the evils under which you are now suffering. I do not refer to this because I have the slightest personal feeling about it. I have none. It was a great relief to me to get out of the mayor's office. But that is the difficulty in this community—the moment an effort for reform is made one or the other political party will seize upon it as an opportunity to gain power, and by combining together they will defeat the candidate of the reform element in this city. Now, who is to blame for all this? Not Tammany Hall, not the Republican organization headed by Platt, but the people of the city of New York who allow themselves to be led by the nose and to be used as an instrument for the punishment of the honest administration of public affairs and for the restoration of incompetent and dishonest men to office. I have nothing to suggest. I have no program. What I have said I have said off-hand, from such recollections as I have of the two years when I was in office, striving to make New York better and more decent, and, I may add, without much sympathy as far as I could see on the part of the general public.

It is always pleasanter to deal in optimism than in gloom; you feel better yourself and you cause others to feel better. But it is not always so truthful. The fact of the matter is that there is a great deal of substantial truth in Mayor Hewitt's remarks; truth just as applicable to Scranton as to New York. In many of our cities today reform movements are in progress. They are epidemic. They are also necessary. Without them our municipalities would fester. The men in charge of them, the most of them at all events, are honest, earnest, sincere and deserving of unqualified approval and popular support—all the more so from the fact that they are doing a necessary work of great difficulty and considerable peril absolutely without compensation or expectancy of personal profit. They will succeed to a certain point, get a few criminals in jail, scare the harpies into temporary hiding, exhaust the novelty of the thing, and fall by the wayside with hardly a sign of public interest or regret. Afterward history will repeat.

The problem of deciding whether or no Minister Conger is the man for the occasion in China can safely be left to his superiors at Washington. But should a change occur, it is reassuring to learn that Mr. Conger's successor would in all probability be ex-Minister Denby, a man in every way fully equipped.

It was a happy thought by the New England society to secure as the chief speaker at its forthcoming dinner China's accomplished minister to this country, His Excellency, Wu Tingfang. Mr. Wu, more than any other representative whom China has had in the United States, has won under most trying circumstances the esteem and confidence of the American people, together with a piquant interest which pursues him wherever he goes. We do not know upon what topic Mr. Wu will speak while a guest of the New England society; but if he should say anything about the unhappy condition of his own country the man or woman who shall previously have read Chester Holcombe's informing book on "The Real Chinese Problem," published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, will be in a state of preparation to listen with intelligence and sympathy.

A reorganized army on up-to-date lines is an admitted necessity, and congress will hardly dare to fail to provide for it. But of almost equal importance is the need of a national naval reserve, to suppy sailors for our warships in an emergency. A good sailor is a creature of training. He cannot be improvised. This is more than ever true now that naval warfare has become so largely a game of mechanical science, profoundly intricate and exacting. We are making ready the war ships. Let us also make ready their crews. In other words, let us profit by experience, which is the real test of intelligence.

Men who trade in false rumors of the death of eminent men like Pope Leo and the Czar of Russia ought to engage in better business.

Reading of these abounding hunting accidents, one wonders if the hunting is for game or trouble.

Outline Studies of Human Nature

A Voter's Tale of Woe.

"I'LL NEVER wager another cent on election as long as I live," groaned Smith. "Jones was calling at my home a short time ago, and as we differ in politics, it wasn't long before we were having it hot and strong. Well, he was so sure that his man was going to be elected that I asked him what he wanted to wager on the result.

"'Fifty dollars,' said he, promptly.

"Now, I wasn't going to be bluffed in the presence of my wife; besides it was just like picking up the money, as I thought; so I said I would go him, and suggested that Mrs. Smith should act as stakeholder. Jones is a first-rate fellow and all that, but he is liable to be forgetful when he makes a wager, and I thought it just as well to have the money up. He came to time and I shook hands with myself—because he was so easy. When he left, my wife, who had been all smiles before, turned upon me angrily and demanded what I meant by not only betting in her presence, but causing her to act as stakeholder as well.

"'My dear,' said I hastily, 'it is simply picking up money, and I might as well find it as some one else; besides,' I added diplomatically, 'I intend that you shall have it to do with is as you like.'

"That seemed to satisfy her, and I awaited the election with all the confidence in the world. I couldn't believe my senses on the morning after when I saw that my man was defeated.

"'Give Jones his money,' said I to Mrs. Smith with a groan when I saw that there was no hope.

"'What?' she screamed.

"'I lost,' said I with a sickly smile.

"'You told me you couldn't lose!' she almost shouted.

"'And so I thought,' I answered. 'I suppose Jones will be around for his money some time today.'

"'I haven't got it!' she sobbed.

"'What!' It was my turn to shout now.

"'I—I s—s—spent it! Y—y—you s—s—said t—that y—y—you c—c—couldn't l—lose and I t—t—took y—you at y—your w—w—word!'"

"There was nothing for me to do but see that Jones got his money. I've got through now. I wouldn't bet 10 cents that the sun rises tomorrow morning."—Detroit Free Press.

Had to Ask for Tobacco.

"YES, I have been down to Brattleboro again this summer," said one the other day who has made it a practice to visit that charming Vermont city each summer for the past ten years. "I knew Kipling, as, of course, everyone in town did before he went back to England. I visited at the Balestiers, the daughter of which family the author married.

"Kipling has no more regard or knowledge of the value of money than a baby. His wife, who was Carrie Balestier, is the business head of the Kipling Fiction Foundry. It is she to whom he goes with publishers' offers and his half-formed plans, and her decision in all matters of business is carried out to the letter by her husband, who knows her judgment to be infallible and, therefore, has the greatest confidence in her. Kipling keeps no track of himself at all, frequently having to turn to his wife for answers to the slightest personal questions. I remember distinctly one little incident which occurred while I was at the Balestiers a few years ago. Kipling had been out tramping in the morning. After dinner—he used to eat noon dinners in Vermont—he went to his writing room. Coming back down stairs where his wife sat, a few minutes later, he said to her in a pitiful little way: 'Carrie, all my tobacco seems to be gone.'

"Mrs. Kipling felt for her pocket. Drawing out a little purse, she said: 'How much do you want, Rudyard?'

"'I guess a quarter will be enough, Carrie,' Kipling replied.

"She gave him the quarter and he went away, radiantly happy, to buy another package of tobacco. I never knew him to have a penny about him. Carrie's his cashier."—Detroit Journal.

Knapp Drew the Line.

"SPEAKING of press agents," said David Henderson the other day to a New York Telegraph man, "I never knew a man who hated them more than old John Knapp, of the St. Louis Republican. He was always afraid he would would give somebody a free puff or print something for nothing. He never would publish a lawyer's or doctor's name if he could possibly avoid it, for fear he would advertise them gratis. One morning a mention was made in the Republican—they call it the Republic now—of a man having died of Bright's disease. Old man Knapp hunted up the proof-reader and called him into the private office.

"'Why did you let that get into the paper?' asked the old man, indicating with his forefinger the objectionable paragraph.

"'I don't see but that's all right,' said the reader.

"'You don't, eh?' snapped old man Knapp. 'You don't, eh? Do you think we want to advertise that man Bright for nothing? He never had an 'ad' in this paper in his life.'"—Harper's Weekly.

Left Out Main Defense.

AN EX-JUSTICE of the peace tells the following story: During the time he was in office a young man was brought up before him on the charge of gambling. The evidence was conclusive, and the judge imposed a fine, which was paid on the spot. When the case adjourned the defendant remained behind and asked the judge for a few minutes' conversation. "The case is over," he began, "and the fine has been paid and it's settled as far as that goes, but I want to tell you how it happened. You see, the cop told us if we didn't stop he'd run us in. Well, we were playing a jackpot. I had an ace, three queens and a king before the draw. I discarded the ace and king and drew another queen. There were good hands out against me, and they tried to bluff me out, and I stayed with them. Now, what I want to know is what you would have done in a case like that?"

"Stayed with them if the gallows had been in sight," cried the excited judge. "Why in the name of common sense was not that evidence brought out at the trial."—Salt Lake Tribune.

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Whereas, It is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor; and;

Whereas, Both houses of congress have, by their joint committee, requested me "to recommend to the people of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many and signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness.";

Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these states to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, and that will be; that we may then all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation; for the signal and manifold mercies and the favorable interpositions of His providence in the course and conclusions of the late war; for the great degree of tranquility, union and plenty which we have since enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and, particularly, the national one now lately instituted; for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and, in general, for all the great and various favors which He has been pleased to confer upon us;

And also that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beseech Him to pardon our national and other transgressions; to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually; to render our national government a blessing to all the people by constantly being a government of wise, just, and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed; to protect and guide all sovereigns and nations (especially such as have shown kindness to us), and to bless them with good governments, peace and concord; to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue and the increase of science among them and us; and generally, to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as He alone knows to be best.

Given under my hand, at the city of New York, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1789.

Go. Washington.

FATALITY FIGURES.

W. E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record.

It is an interesting fact that among 600,000,000 passengers carried, only 206 persons lost their lives on steamboat vessels within the jurisdiction of the United States during the last fiscal year, of whom forty-four were passengers and 162 members of the crews. During the same period there were 383 boiler explosions on land, which killed 268 persons and wounded 456 others. This shows that it is safer to go on sea than to stay on shore, and demonstrates the vigilance of the steamboat inspection service, which has 9,253 steamers and 15,000 boilers under its charge.

Of the 500,000,000 passengers carried upon the railways of the country 221 were killed and 2,915 were injured. Of the employes 2,237 were killed and 38,749 injured, and of others—tramps, trespassers and people who were not in trains—4,680 were killed and 6,176 injured, making a total of 7,138 persons killed and 47,870 injured.

The danger of railway labor is greater than that of the military service, and more railway employes were killed and injured in proportion to their numbers last year than soldiers in the Philippines. In coupling and uncoupling cars alone 279 men were killed and 6,988 were injured. One out of every 447 railroad employes in this country was killed during the year and one out of every twenty-eight was injured.

LIFE'S COLORS.

There's many a hue and some I knew,
In the skeins of a weaver old;
Ah! there are the white of the lily land,
The glow of the silky gold,
And the crimson missed in the lips I kissed
And the blue of the maiden's eye,
Just look at the strands in the web of life
And see—the weaver's dye!

—Irving Bacheller, in the December Bookman.

The People's Exchange.

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

For Rent.

FOR RENT—AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS place, good location, suitable for a drug store; terms reasonable to reliable party; possession given immediately. Address Michael Gibbons, Main street, Minooka.

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE MODERN HOME, ON hill, 711 Quincy avenue.

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—CONTENTS OF HOUSE FURNIture, carpets, bedding, etc. 632 Washington avenue.

Wanted.

WANTED—TO LOAN, $650.00 FIRST MORTgage; village property, twice the amount. Address, with terms, Box 66, Clark's Green.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN CENtral part of city, containing ten rooms or more. Apply to W. H. Jessup, Jr., Commonwealth 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.

Money to Loan.

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

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

Help Wanted—Female.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be good cook. Apply 1800 Monsey avenue, Green Ridge.

Recruits Wanted.

MARINE CORPS, U. S. NAVY, RECRUITS wanted—Able-bodied men, service on our war ships in all parts of the world and on land in the Philippines when required. Recruiting officer, 103 Wyoming avenue, Scranton.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN COMING FROM NEW YORK city to locate in Scranton, would like position with wholesale fruit or produce house as invoice clerk or similar position. Six years' experience with large shipping house in New York. Leaves position to come to Scranton. Best references. Address J., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED stenographer, work by the hour or piece.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT LAUNdress; will take washing home or go out by the day. 526 Pleasant street. Best of reference. West Side.

WORK WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS BY THE day for Monday and Thursday, and offices to clean; can give best city references. Address M. M., 709 Elm street, city.

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.

LEGAL.

IN RE: ASSIGNMENT OF CITIZENS' AND Miners' Savings Bank and Trust Company. In the Court of Common Pleas of Lackawanna county, No. 770, May Term, 1879.

The undersigned, an auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of said county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the assignee as shown by the final account of the assignee, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 301 Mears Building, in the City of Scranton, county afoessaid, on Monday, the 31st day of December, A. D., 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place all persons interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

CHAS. E. DANIELS, Auditor.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the City Clerk, Scranton, Pa., until 7.30 o'clock p. m. Thursday, December 6, 1900, to purchase one hundred and thirty-five City of Scranton Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollar each. Nos. 1 to 45, inclusive, of said bonds redeemable June 1, 1900; Nos. 46 to 90, inclusive, June 1, 1910; Nos. 91 to 135, inclusive, June 1, 1915. Bonds to be dated June 1, 1900, and to be free of all taxes, the city assuming the payment thereof. Bids will be received upon a three, three and a half and a four per cent. bond. Each proposal shall be accompanied by a check in the sum of three thousand dollars to be forfeited in case the bid is accepted and not complied with and to apply upon the purchase price of said bonds if awarded to such bidder. All bids to be unconditional. The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

M. T. LAVELLE, City Clerk.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 29, 1900.

PROFESSIONAL.

Certified Public Accountant.

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

Architects.

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

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

Cabs and Carriages.

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

Dentists.

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

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

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

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

Hotels and Restaurants.

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

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

Physicians and Surgeons.

JAMES P. PURSELL, M. D., SPECIALIST, Mental and Nervous Diseases. Linden street (opp. P. O.)

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

DR. S. W. L'AMOREAUX, OFFICE 539 WASHington avenue. Residence, 1318 Mulberry. Chronic diseases, lungs, heart, kidneys and genito-urinary organs a specialty. Hours, 1 to 4 p. m.

Lawyers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PATTERSON & WILCOX, TRADERS' NATIONAL Bank building.

C. COMEGYS, 9-13 REPUBLICAN BUILDING.

A. W. BERTHOLF, ATTORNEY, MEARS BLDG.

Schools.

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

Seeds.

C. R. CLARK & CO., SEEDSMEN AND NURSerymen, store 501 Washington avenue; green house, 1050 North Main avenue; store telephone, 782.

Wire Screens.

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

Miscellaneous.

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

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

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

THE WILKES-BARRE RECORD CAN BE HAD in Scranton at the news stands of Reisman Bros., 406 Spruce and 503 Linden; M. Norton, 822 Lackawanna avenue; I. S. Schutzer, 211 Spruce street.

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

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

ALWAYS BUSY.

Our Shoe Stores Will Be Closed All Day Today on Account of Thanksgiving.

Lewis & Reilly

We Have Just Received

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

ReynoldsBros

Stioners and Engravers,
Hotel Jermyn Building.

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 2.35 a. m.; 12.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Utica at 2.55 a. m.; 12.38 and 3.30 p. m. From Nicholson at 6.50 a. m. and 6.00 p. m. From Montrose at 7.55 and 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m.

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

SUNDAY TRAINS.

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

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

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

Lehigh Valley Railroad.

In Effect Nov. 25, 1900.

Trains leave Scranton.

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.

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., 1.58, 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., 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 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 509 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. Sundays, 2.15 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. OLDHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

Delaware and Hudson.

In effect Nov. 25, 1900.

Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6.20, 7.53, 8.58, 10.13 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, 10.13 a. m.; 2.44 and 5.20 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—6.45, 7.48, 8.43, 9.38, 10.43, 11.55 a. m.; 1.28, 2.18, 3.33, 4.27, 6.10, 7.48, 10.41, 11.30 p. m.

For L. V. R. R. points—6.45, 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, 11.35 a. m.; 2.44, 3.52, 5.47, 10.52 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—9.38, 11.55 a. m.; 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.

FINLEY'S

Table Linens for Thanksgiving.....

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 prices.

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

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.

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