The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

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

New York Office: 150 Nassau St.
S. S. VREELAND,
Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

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.

TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, DECEMBER 4, 1900.

In spite of claims that are already springing up, there will probably be no difficulty this year in determining the original good government man of Scranton.

That Basis of Settlement.

IN A CONFUSION of names arising from an identity of interests unintended injustice is liable to be wrought. The newspapers of our city and citizens generally have been crediting to the Men's Union, of Green Ridge, the work of inquiry, detection, prosecution and punishment which has just culminated in the signing of a paper whereby ten councilmen confess to dishonorable practices, promise to resign, agree not to seek office again within five years and contribute to four designated charities a sum of money equal or approximately equal to the known amount of their offending. The Men's Union initiated the movement by arousing public interest in the need of municipal house-cleaning, and it subsequently did what lay within its power to expedite the movement and to bring forth concrete results; but the substantial burdens of this enterprise and the executive direction of it have fallen upon the organization of public-spirited gentlemen known as the Municipal League. This explanation is made at the request of the Men's Union and as a matter of justice.

Under the heading, "Justice Sold Out," the North American of Philadelphia, organ of the Wanamaker influence, illustrates the adage that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. It says:

> The Municipal League of Scranton has won a notable victory in its campaign against corruption in the city government, but in granting terms to the scoundrels whom it has exposed it throws away the fruits of victory and basely deserts the cause of reform. It is difficult to believe that a court has become a party to a settlement or compounding of crime so vicious and degrading to the community, but the assertion is positively made that the judges have consented to direct a verdict of not guilty under the conditions stated. The escape of confessed bribe-takers from the legal penalty of their crimes will do more to demoralize society and encourage official corruption than all the work the league has done to restrain rascality. If a detected rogue can buy immunity from prosecution by giving up his official place and part of his plunder to the reformers, in what respect are the reformers superior to him in virtue? Such compromises with criminals double the crime, and put municipal government between the upper and nether millstones of corruption. The court which sanctions the bartering of justice for political advantage and cash in hand is an enemy to society more dangerous than a bribe-taking councilman.

The trouble with the North American is that it has so long cultivated the role of the Pharisee as to be non compos mentis on any topic involving the difference between merely professional and really honest reform. The Municipal league and their colleagues in the local effort to clean house are not at work, as is the North American, on the wolf-in-sheep's-clothing principle. They are not venting spleen or pursuing ulterior ends. Consequently they do not have to keep up a furious claim to superior righteousness as a cloak for factional deals, dickers and crimes. The North American fails to understand them because there is nobody in its environment who has any practical acquaintance with honesty of purpose carried forward without vindictiveness.

Mr. Sturges' statement of the motives and considerations which influenced the league to settle the ten cases on the published terms is clear, candid and wholly creditable. The basis of settlement is an excellent illustration of common sense and intelligent expediency as distinguished from fanaticism. The pushing of these cases relentlessly would inevitably have provoked a sympathetic reaction and a recoil into hostility among the very classes in the community whose cordial moral support, now secured and assured, is necessary to the future success of practical local reforms. It is a capital exemplification of the doctrine that where sometimes the letter of the law killeth, the spirit maketh free.

As for the concurrence of the judges, a year's clogging of the courts with endless vexation and confusion, has been averted, and it would be a fortunate development for a long-suffering community if more cases could be equally well settled out of court.

The twentieth century controversy again assumes a threatening aspect.

It is noticed that no protest comes from the Chinese regarding the looting of Pekin by foreign military authorities who would "preserve" the treasures of the Tartar city by appropriating them and sending them out of the country. The only demonstrations against this system of wholesale robbery has been made by powers that have evidently been too late for a share in the plunder. There is something almost pathetic in the silence of the unhappy native people as they stand helpless and crushed while their treasures are dragged away by their conquerors. And the fact becomes more vividly apparent that there is a dark side of the Chinese affair which cannot be laid at the door of the alleged barbarians.

An urgent demand for some men for the navy comes from the British government. Not less than 20,000 young men and boys are needed at once to go into training for the British service. In England, as in the United States, it seems easier to provide the implements of warfare than the men behind the guns.

Hon. Frederick Degetan, Porto Rico's first delegate to congress, evidently courts Democratic denunciation as a Republican carpet-bagger. He states that his people are anxious to "become root and branch American."

The President's Message.

THE MESSAGE opens with a brief survey of the growing strength and increasing power for good of republican institutions and American liberty at the outgoing of the old and the incoming of the new century. The Chinese problem is made the dominant question in our foreign intercourse and an elaborate review is given of the details of military operations and diplomatic steps taken in the progress of the settlement up to the present time, and which have been made known to the public by official announcements in the past. The circular note to the powers of July 3 is cited and reaffirmed, and the opinion is expressed that conditions give hope of a complete settlement of all questions involved. The securement of adequate guarantees for liberty of faith is put forward as one of the essential factors of a durable adjustment, "since insecurity of those natives who may embrace alien creeds is a scarcely less effectual assault upon the rights of foreign worship and teaching than would be the direct invasion thereof."

Touching upon the possible inability of China to pay a sufficient money indemnity, the president says: "I am disposed to think that due compensation may be made in part by increased guarantees of security for foreign rights and immunities, and, most important of all, by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all the world. These views have been and will be earnestly advocated by our representatives." In the event of protracted divergence of views in the negotiations the president favorably inclines to Russia's suggestion that the matter of indemnities be relegated to the court of arbitration at The Hague.

In touching upon the Paris exposition the message devotes a congratulatory paragraph to the United States exhibits, in being not only the largest foreign display, but among the earliest in place and best arranged and more completely covering the entire classifications than that of any other nation, ranking next in total number after those of France itself. The awarding of a larger number of prizes to American exhibitors than to those of any other nation is accepted as a striking recognition of the merits of the exhibits.

Uncertainty is expressed as to the prospect of our well-nigh extinguished German trade under the new burden of the meat inspection law and the confident hope is expressed that further regulations will be free from past discriminations.

The speedy and complete establishment of the frontier line to which we are entitled under the Russo-American treaty for the cession of Alaska is recommended in view of the possibility of friction in the working of the modus vivendi.

Taking the lynching of Italians at Tallulah as a text, the president renews recommendations that federal courts have jurisdiction in international cases where the ultimate responsibility of the federal government may be involved. The president advises that congress make gracious provisions for indemnity to these Italian sufferers in the same form and proportion as heretofore.

Satisfaction is expressed at the formal notification of the ratification of The Hague treaty by the United States, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Siam, Spain, Sweden and Norway, and the Netherlands. Japan is added to the list.

Regarding the Nicaraguan canal, the information is given that the Nicaraguan government shows a disposition to take measures to promote the water way, after having declared the so-styled Eyre-Cragin option void. The convention with Great Britain to remove any objections which might arise out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to the construction of the canal is commended to the early attention of the senate.

Turkish relations are dismissed with the assertion that "We wait the fulfillment of the promise of the sultan to make reparation for the injuries suffered by American citizens in Armenia and elsewhere in the Turkish empire."

The recommendation is made that the senate take action on the commercial conventions submitted at the last session looking to the operation of the policy of reciprocity.

A paragraph is also devoted to the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, and to a commendation of its purpose.

The financial operations by the government during the year are reviewed in detail. "It will be the duty, as I am sure it will be the disposition of the congress," says the president, "to provide whatever further legislation is needed to insure the continued parity under all conditions between our two forms of metallic money, silver and gold." Touching the disposition of the surplus the president recommends a reduction of internal revenue war taxes in the sum of $30,000,000. "This reduction should be secured by the remission of those taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people." The inclusion in the reduction is specially urged of the legacy tax on bequests for public uses of a literary, educational or charitable character.

Immediate action is urged on measures to promote American shipping and foreign trade and we are told: "The remarkable growth of our steel industries, the progress of shipbuilding for the domestic trade, and our steadily maintained expenditures for the navy have created an opportunity to place the United States in the first rank of commercial maritime powers."

The president calls attention to the passage in his last annual message for early action to remedy such evils as might be found to exist in connection with combinations of capital organized into trusts, and he repeats the language of the previous message, adding: "Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious, and which are within federal jurisdiction, should be promptly applied by the congress."

The treatment of the Philippine question consists largely of a review of events and acts there during the past year, recalling the president's determination to await the decision of the will of congress as to the establishment of a form of government. He reports favorable progress towards pacification and the institution of local government. Instructions to the commission are embodied in full, and the preliminary report, which has already been published, are cited as to the improvements following the arrival of the commission in Manila. Later reports from the commission are said to show yet more encouraging advances towards good government in the interests of humanity and with the aim of building up an enduring self-supporting and self-administering community. Legislation should be along these generous lines, in the unselfish discharge of an unsought trust, which the fortune of war has thrown upon the nation. Reiterating his designation of the Filipinos as "the wards of the nation," the president says: "It is our duty so to treat them that our flag may be no less beloved in the mountains of Luzon and the fertile zones of Mindanao and Negros than it is at home, that there as here it shall be the revered symbol of liberty, enlightenment and progress in every avenue of development. The Filipinos are a race quick to learn and to profit by knowledge. He would be rash who, with the teachings of contemporaneous history in view, would fix a limit to the degree of culture and advancement yet within the reach of these people if our duty toward them be faithfully performed."

Legislation is recommended to confer upon the secretary of the interior supervision over public lands in Porto Rico, with the duty to ascertain the location and quantity of lands the title to which remined in the crown of Spain when Porto Rico was ceded.

After reviewing the circumstances of the constitutional convention in Cuba, the president announces that when the convention concludes its labors he will transmit to congress the constitution for such action as may be deemed advisable. The necessity for a Pacific cable between the United States and Hawaii, with extension to Manila, is urged anew.

Increased needs of the army by reason of the new possessions, the country's coast defenses, and the new army posts, are pointed out, and the necessity in the immediate future of from 45,000 to 60,000 men in the Philippines is stated. "It must be apparent," says the president, "that we will require an army of about 60,000 and that during present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines the president should have authority to increase the force to the present number of 100,000. Included in this number, authority should be given to raise native troops in the Philippines up to 15,000, which the Taft commission believe will be more effective in detecting and suppressing guerillas, assassins and ladrones than our own soldiers."

Recommendations of the secretary of the navy for new vessels and for increased force are approved, and the establishment of a national naval reserve and of the grade of vice admiral is recommended, and also provision for suitable rewards for special merit.

Earnest consideration is bespoken for the recommendation of the governor of Hawaii for the development of water supplies on the public lands in the islands, especially by irrigation, with a view of promoting land settlements.

Apportionment of representation among the states under the new census is recommended, as provided by the constitution.

Attention is called afresh to the necessity for amendment of the alien contract law and the important features of the rightful application of the eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and of the principle of arbitration are commended to congress.

Additional appropriations are urged for the use of the civil service commission; the necessity of a hall of public records in Washington is pointed out; congress is urged to participate in the celebration of John Marshall Day, on February 4 next, as well as in the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the seat of government in the district of Columbia. The message concludes:

"In our great prosperity we must guard against the danger it invites of extravagance in government expenditures and appropriations; and the chosen representatives of the people will, I doubt not, furnish an example in their legislation of that wise economy which in a season of plenty husbands for the future. In this era of great business activity and opportunity, caution is not untimely. It will not abate, but strengthen, confidence. It will not retard, but promote, legitimate industrial and commercial expansion. Our growing power brings with it temptations and perils requiring constant vigilance to avoid. It must not be used to invite conflicts, nor for oppression, but for the more effective maintenance of those principles of equality and justice upon which our institutions and happiness depend. Let us keep always in mind that the foundation of our government is liberty; its superstructure, peace."

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 4.08 a. m., for Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1900.

A child born on this day will notice that the man who creeps will leave no foot prints in the sands of time.

It is seldom that a woman is handsomer than her photograph.

Some orators are born; others float in during the campaign.

The man who hesitates is liable to miss a good opportunity—and sometimes avoids trouble.

It is often easier for a husband to praise his wife's cookery than to eat it.

Ajacchus' Advice.

Do not judge too much by appearances. A bass drummer frequently looks more dignified than the E flat cornet player in the band.

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.

Help Wanted—Female.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be good cook. Apply 1890 Monsey avenue, Green Ridge.

Salesmen Wanted.

SALESMEN 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.

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.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR widower, with small children only, by widow 28 years old; thoroughly competent; best references. 1208 rear Diamond avenue.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN STOPPING AT HOtels can have their laundry done at a reasonable price at 526 Pleasant street. Best of reference.

AN EXPERT LAUNDRESS WOULD LIKE TO go out by the day washing and ironing; best of city references. 526 Pleasant street, West Side.

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPER WANTS POSItion; has had considerable business experience. J. W. H., 530 Washington avenue.

SITUATION — WANTED BY MIDDLE-AGED widow, as housekeeper in gentleman's family; can give references. Call or address Housekeeper, 530 Brook street, city.

Wanted.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR PLEASANT permanent work. Those willing to qualify can earn salary from $12 to $20 weekly. Room 307, Mears Building, Scranton, Pa.

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.

Money to Loan.

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.

Boarding.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board; new, clean, homelike; table first class. Mrs. Kennedy, 544 Adams avenue.

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.

"THE WORLD ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY"

[Copyright, 1900, by R. E. Hughes, Louisville.]

TWO ATTEMPTS were made during the year on the life of King George III, of England. First during a review at Hyde Park, in London, a shot from an undiscovered hand was fired which wounded a young gentleman who stood near the king. In the evening of the same day when His Majesty was at Drury Lane theater a young man named Hatfield fired a pistol at him. Upon Hatfield's trial he was sentenced to be confined as a lunatic during life.

* * *

Lyman Beecher had charge, at $400 per annum, of a Presbyterian church at East Hampton, L. I., and Mrs. Beecher was teaching school to assist in the support of the family, their first daughter, Catharine Esther, having come to bless the household during the autumn of this year. Other children born later were Henry Ward Beecher, Harriet Beecher Stowe, James Chaplain, Charles and Edward Beecher.

* * *

Immanuel Kant, the greatest philosopher of the Eighteenth century, declined in strength and gave tokens of intellectual decay. It seemed that his life would go out with the century he brightened as no other star in the literary firmament, but he rallied and lived four years into the new century.

* * *

The royal race of Abyssinia became extinct and the inhabitants subject to Tigre. Prior to this—from the Tenth to the close of the Eighteenth century—they were subject to their own kings, who, they pretended, were descendants of David.

* * *

An improvement upon the lower loom for weaving cotton cloth of a superior quality, by means of the double crank, was invented by Peter Marsland, of Stockport, England, who at the time had a large factory at that place.

* * *

Joseph Cretin, Roman Catholic Bishop, was born in Lyons, France. After coming to America he was appointed to the new see at St. Paul, Minn., when his diocese had only one log church and three priests.

* * *

Madame de Stael was in her thirty-fifth year. It was during this period that she was of chief political importance. She was opposed to Napoleon, though believing in a moderate republic or a constitutional monarchy.

* * *

The steam dredge superseded all primitive appliances for river improvements, being first employed at Sunderland, England, in deepening the Wear.

* * *

Samuel Dexter, first president of the first temperance society of New York state, was now President Adams' secretary of state.

* * *

Wisconsin, which had been a part of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, become included in Indiana Territory.

* * *

William Martin Leake, antiquarian topographer, was employed surveying the valley of the Nile as far as the Cataracts.

* * *

The last year of the Eighteenth century gave to the world many men and women, who made their lives conspicuous in the Nineteenth century. Among them were:

John Maclean, American educator.
Samuel Aaron, American educator.
Francis Alexander, American artist.
Matthias Evans Manly, American jurist.
Carl Ludwig Euin Aarestrup, Danish poet.
Asa Mahan, American clergyman and author.
John Joseph Mechi, English rural economist.
David Allen, American missionary and author.
William Gibbs McNeill, American civil engineer.
Samuel McRoberts, American lawyer and statesman.
Thomas K. Arnold, English editor of school classics.
John Hooker Ashmun, American lawyer and educator.
John L. MacMahon, American lawyer and statesman.

For Rent.

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

For Sale.

FOR SALE—EIGHT-YEAR-OLD MARE, SOUND and gentle, with rubber tire road wagon; cheap. C. A. Dullmuth, 130 and 132 Franklin avenue, Hotel American.

FOR SALE—BRICK BUILDING, NO. 434 LACKawanna avenue, corner Washington avenue, being the property recently occupied and now being vacated by the Hunt & Connell Company. A. E. HUNT.

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

LEGAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLIcation will be ade to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, on Friday, the 28th day of December, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., by M. J. Kelly, E. A. Bartl, David M. Reilly, Michael Grimes and M. F. Sando, under the act of assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the "Reliance Coal Company," the character and object of which is mining coal and preparing the same for market and the buying and selling, shipping and transporting the same, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said act of assembly and its supplements.

M. F. SANDO, Solicitor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLIcation will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Lackawanna county or a law judge thereof, on Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1900, at 9 o'clock a. m., under the act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, approved April 29th, 1874, and its supplements, by The Order of St. Otcez Nikolaja Cudotworecz, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called The Order of St. Otcez Nikolaja Cudotworecz, the character and object of which is to provide funds for the relief of its members in case of accident or sickness and for their families in case of death, from funds collected therein, and for these purposes to have, enjoy and possess all the rights and privileges conferred by the said act of assembly and its supplements. The application for the said charter is now on file in the office of the Prothonotary of Lackawanna county, to No. 249 January term, 1901.

CLARENCE BALENTINE,
Solicitor.

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, 1906; 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. 28, 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 339 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.

G. R. CLARK & CO., SEEDSMEN AND NURSerymen, store 501 Washington avenue; green houses, 1950 North Main avenue; store telephone, 782.

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 1109 North Main avenue, or Ricke'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., 408 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, 139 Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa.

114-116 WYOMING AVE.

SELLING RUBBERS THAT FIT ALL KINDS OF SHOES IS A BIG PART OF OUR BUSINESS. It is a fact we buy them in car load lots. It is a fact we give you the benefit of our large buying. The best made are the kind we sell you.

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

Reynolds Bros

Stationers 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 9.22 p. m. Arrive from New York at 1.05, 4.06 and 10.20 a. m.; 1.00, 1.52, 5.43, 8.45 and 11.30 p. m. From Stroudsburg at 8.05 a. m.

North—Leave Scranton for Buffalo and intermediate stations at 1.10, 4.10 and 8.30 a. m.; 1.55, 5.48 and 11.55 p. m. For Oswego and Syracuse at 4.10 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. For Utica at 1.10 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. For Montrose at 8.30 a. m.; 1.05 p. m. and 5.48 p. m. For Nicholson at 4.00 and 6.15 p. m. For Binghamton, 10.25 and 8.50 p. m. Arrive in Scranton from Buffalo at 1.30, 2.55, 5.35 and 10.00 a. m.; 3.30 and 8.00 p. m. From Oswego and Syracuse at 2.55 a. m.; 12.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Utica at 2.55 a. m.; 12.38 and 3.30 p. m. From Nicholson at 6.50 a. m. and 6.00 p. m. From Montrose at 7.55 and 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m.

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

SUNDAY TRAINS.

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

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

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

Delaware and Hudson.

In effect Nov. 25, 1900.

Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6.20, 7.53, 8.53, 10.13 a. m.; 12.00, 1.29, 2.44, 3.52, 5.29, 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 5.29 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.; 1.58, 3.28, 6.27, 8.27 p. m.

For Albany and points north—3.52 p. m.

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

Lowest rates to all points in United States and Canada.

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

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 3.50 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. OLDHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

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), 7.48, 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 309 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, Pa.

FINLEY'S

Infants' Department

If you are interested in pretty things for the Baby--this store is where you will find them, and in a larger and finer variety than at any time in its history.

The mild weather of the past few weeks has postponed our opening later than was our intention. Still, our lines are NOW more complete; everything being to hand that could be considered essential to the

"Winter Comfort"

of the little ones. See our

Magnificent Display

of Long and Short Coats, Eiderdown and "Embroidered Cashmere," "Flannel" and Knit Infants' Jackets and Kimonas Embroidered "Baby Blankets," Shetland and Silk Veils, Caps, Hoods, Bonnets, Gloves, Mitts, Bootees, and Kid Shoes, etc., etc.

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

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.

New York, Ontario and Western R.R.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT SUNDAY, NOV. 4, 1900.

North Bound Trains.

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

South Bound.

Leave Cadosia.	Leave Carbondale.	Arrive Scranton.
	7.00 a. m.	7.40 a. m.
2.05 p. m	3.34 p. m.	4.20 p. m.

Sundays only, North Bound.

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

Sundays only, South Bound.

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

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

For further information consult ticket agents.

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

Erie and Wyoming Valley.

Times Table in Effect Sept. 17, 1900.

Trains for