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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, DECEMBER'5, 1900.

In a labored defense of Senator Drury's treachery the Philadelphia Press says "the pretense that Mr. Drury ever pledged himself to vote for Quay is ridiculously false." To Congressman Connell, when soliciting support in the Lackawanna portion of his secretorial district, and to many others whose names and evidence we have, be distinctly pledged himself to enter the regular Republican senatorial caucus and abide its result. It is because he has announced his intention to default on this pledge that Drury today is despised by every man familiar with the facts. Had he been frank and truthful from the start nobody could have said an adverse

Immigration.

N THE annual report of Commissioner-General of Immigration Powderly for the year ended June 30 last, which is summarized in the annual report of the secretary of the treasury, the following interesting figures appear:

Total arrivals of allen immigrants 448,572-425,372 through ports of the United States and 23,200 through Canada. Of these, 304,148 were males and 144,424 females, 54,624 were under 14 years of age, 370,382 were from 14 to 45 years old, and 23,566 were 45 and over.

As to the literacy of persons 14 years of age and over, there were 93,576 who could neither read nor write, and 2,097 who could read but were unable to write: 54,288 brought each \$30 or over, and 271,821 showed sums less than \$30, the total amounts displayed to inspectors aggregating \$6,657,530.

There were returned to their own countries within one year after landing 356, and hospital relief was rendered during the year to 2,417. The total debarred, or refused a landing at the ports, were 4.246 as compared with 3.798 last year. Of these, 1 was excluded for idiocy, 32 for insanity, 2.974 as paupers or persons likely to become public charges, 393 on account of disease 4 as convicts 2 as assisted immigrants, 823 as contract laborers, and 7 women upon the ground that they bad been imported for immoral purposes. In addition to the foregoing, there were excluded at the Mexican and Canadian borders a total of 1,616 aliens.

It appears that the Croatian and Slovenian races sent an increase of 99 per cent, over those of the same races who came last year; the Hebrew, an Italian (including Sicilian), 28 per or a newspaper with a brand cent; the Japanese, 271 per cent; the Finnish, 106 per cent; the Magyar, 181 per cent: the Polish, 64 per cent; the Scandinavian, 41 per cent: the Sloby immigration, furnished nearly as many immigrants as the total arrivals for the last year, or 310,444, and their aggregate increase represented 85 per cent of the total increase shown for

the year. The total immigration reported, 448, 572, is in excess of that for the preceding year, 311,715, by 136,857, or 43.9 per cent. As to countries of origin, 424,700 came from European, 17,946 from Asiatic, 30 from African, and 5,896 from all other sources.

The commissioner-general points out that in addition to the 448,572 immigrants there arrived 65,635 other alien. passengers, who, he contends, should be included in conformity to law with those classified as immigrants.

Tables showing the pursuits of the immigrants reported distribute them as follows: Professional, 2,392; skilled trades, 61,443; miscellaneous, 249,796; no occupation, including women and

:hildren, 134.941: total, 448,572. Attention is directed to the relatively large proportion of immigrants who remain in the large cities and to the dangers both to themselves and to American citizens from this practice. The commissioner-general presents reasons for construing the provisions of the alien contract labor laws strictly against the admission of aliens, and he urges that only circumstantial evidence can in the nature of things be secured to prove an agreement or contract to supply work as an inducement to migrate. The large increase in Japanese immigration is referred to, and the finion is expressed that, unless checkd, it will produce serious trouble in the Pacific states, where such aliens are used as cheap laborers to take the

places of American workingmen. The recommandation, made hereto fore, is repeated that United States officers be withdrawn from Canadian ports and exclusive ports of entry for allens be established at suitable points along our northern boundary. The opinion is expressed that no other plan short of the enactment of our immigration laws by Canada will accomplish the purpose of enforcing their provisions against aliens thus seeking to

come into the United States. The commissioner-general recom mends that congress explicitly define the meaning of the words "alien immigrant." used in the act of March 3, 1893, to apply to all aliens coming into this country for whatever purpose. He also recommends that prostitutes be added to the list of excluded classes: that steamship companies be compelled to receive for deportation to the countries whence they came aliens who have become insane within one year after landing, from causes arising subsequent thereto, provided the return passage of such allens is prepaid; and that the head tax be increased to not

for the erection and maintenance of suitable buildings at the principal ports of entry for the accommodation of allens pending consideration of their

right to land. For the enforcement of the allen contract labor laws there was expended during the year the sum of \$99,598.51. leaving a balance of the annual appropriation of \$401.49. In the administration of the laws regulating immigration there was disbursed in the same period \$521,017.25, which amount, towether with \$290 850 paid on account of the new buildings on Ellis Island, New York Harbor, being deducted from the receipts for the year, \$576,688.50, and the balance on hand at the close of the last fiscal year, \$418,326.43, leaves on hand \$383,147.68.

The showing thus made is highly reditable to the distinguished Scrantonian who is at the head of the immigration bureau.

The New York Sun, in noticing the president's reference to reapportionment, says it is "significantly without any reference to the curtailment of southern representation." The president recommends reapportionment "as provided by the Constitution." The Constitution is mandatory in its direction that where disfranchisement is practiced representation shall be re duced correspondingly.

Plans of School Management.

ECENTLY before a Chicago audience Andrew S. Draper. now president of the University of Illinois, but for many years state superintendent of instruction in New York and one of the foremost American authorities on the common school problem, presented definitions of school evils and surgested remedles, both of which have local as well as general interest.

The pith of Dr. Draper's remarks was embodied in this excerpt: "The most subtle and deadly enemy of the schools is influence in the interests of persons, or parties, or sects, which does not consider the common welfare of the whole mass. The school organization must be required to resist such influences, and must be given the legal right and power to do it." The idea here embodied was elaborated in great detail and the doctor was as severe upon the meddlesome and officious teacher seeking by politics to run the board as he was upon the school director looking simply for personal spoils.

"Every parent in this city." he said is entitled to have his child taught just as well as the city can procure it to be done. The teaching in the schools of the city is to do something more than solve problems in mathematics and construct sentences so that they will parse. It is to give character to the people and trend to the life of the city." He connected the public schools closely with democracy, characterizing them as the agents for renewing and keeping strong the democracy, and in this connection he asks: "Is it not time to determine that we will attach greater value to the substantialities than to the novelties? Do we not owe more to the patient, steady teacher who trains minds in the bedrock principles of human learning, than to the vivacincrease of 62 per cent; the South lous one who breaks into a conference scheme?"

Much more of practical interest could be quoted from the body of Dr. Draper's excellent address but we must vak, \$4 per cent. These nine races, of hasten onward to its conclusion, wherethe total of forty-one races represented in he outlines his theory of the best organization for school control:

> Nothing should be done touching the elemen Nothing should be done touching the element-ary schools which is calculated to interfere with their being "common schools," that is, of equal interest and advantage to all of the peo-ple. The work of the schools should be made less, rather than more, complex; and less, rather than more, advanced work should be demanded in the grades. The standards of values should recognize the habit of work, and the love of it, ouite as much as the amount of work performed, Public secondary schools and advanced schools have abundant sanction in public policy. But the higher schools are bound to carefully refrain from changing the "common school" char-acter of the lower schools. A board of educaacter of the lower schools. A hoard of cluction should be small in numbers, and its members should stand for the whole city, and not represent districts of it. The board should be vested with legislative power alone. It should have no appointments beyond the imperative necessities of the case. The school system and And in the school system business matters and instructional matters should be completely sepa-rated. The instruction must be of first importance and saved barmless from everything else. Executive action upon all business mai-ters should be vested in a business manager, He should be given ample authority and be af-forded adequate help to care for all business concerns. If the board is cheated in its business, if buildings are unwholesome, he should be held accountable. The instructional work should center in a superintendent of instruction He should be charged with nothing but the courses of instruction and the quality of the teaching. His tenure should be long and fixed. His powers should be clearly defined in the law, and within the scope of his responsibility they should be complete. He should appoint, assign, nd for cause remove teachers. The law of the state should clearly define the machinery of the system and fix the powers of all connected with it. Statutory law might very well express in terms the aims and purposes of the people more than it does. The spirit is quite as important as the letter of the law. And the law should asure the fullest publicity about everything that in connection with the schools. Imagine those conditions applied to

The emperor of Germany seems disposed to treat President Kruger with book-agent courtesy.

Teaching the Sultan a Lesson. HE INCIDENTS back of the government's determination to send a warship to the town of Mazagab, the port nearest to the capital city of Morocco, are interesting as illustrative of the

istration upholds the rights of Americans abroad. At Fez, on June 28 last, Marcus Ezagui, a naturalized citizen of the United States, while in Morocco on a legitimate business mission, was foully and brutally murdered. The crime was notorious; the criminals were known, yet the government of Morocco took no steps toward either punishment or reparation. After waiting a reasonable time for it to act, the United States,

energy with which the present admin-

indemnity, asking that Morocco pay

through its consul general at Tangler,

Mr. Gummere, presented a claim for

less than \$2, in order to furnish means | On July 3, 1880, a number of powers, including Morocco and the United States, through representatives at Madrid, had signed a convention, one of the articles of which relates to the return to Morocco of a naturalized citizen of that origin, and says that in case he shall remain for a length of time equal to that which shall have been regularly necessary for him to obtain such naturalization, he shall choose between entire submission to the laws of the empire and the obligation to quit Morocco, unless his naturalization shall have been acquired with the consent of the Moroccan government.

Upon this entirely reasonable proposition the sultan now tries to put the construction that, inasmuch as the murdered man had resided in Morocco for five years, the time within which it was necessary for him to live in the United States before naturalization could be legally procured here, he thereby came within the purview of the aforesaid article and his government was estopped from treating him as a citizen; in other words, that his temporary residence for business or other purposes in Morocco for such specified period vitiated his acquired allegiance and reinvested him with that which he had voluntarily and legally surrendered.

This is clearly subterfuge because the treaty expressly gives to the naturalized citizen the choice to go back to Moroccan citizenship or get out of Morocco if his presence there is objectionable to the Moroccan authorities. Ezagui had not chosen to relinquish his American citizenship nor had he been informed that his presence in Morocco was not wanted. He had obeyed the local laws, carried himself becomingly and the real reason why his murderers were not punished was because the Moroccan government is icalous of Moroccans who surrender natural to acquire foreign citizenship. and are anxious to discourage such exchange. The United States does not recognize that this feeling of jealousy is a sufficient warrant for violation of plain treaty rights and it is going to send Consul General Gummere from Tanglers to Morocco to impress its views upon the sultan, and in order to make the journey comfortable is going to allow him to make the ocean portion of the trip on board a United States

A rumbr is current that five of the nine justices of the United States Supreme court, three Democrats and two Republicans, are inclined to hold to the doctrine that the Constitution follows the flag; in other words, that no duties can be levied on imports from or American shipments into the new dependencies. It is a rumor which cannot be verified and therefore the best disposition of the matter is to wait until the bridge is reached before trying to cross it.

The Philadelphia Record appeals to the Democrate members of the legislature not to enter a caucus of their own but to cast their votes for an anti-Quay Republican for United States senator. The Record is in danger of incurring "insurgent" censure; for if the Democrats should not support a Democrat there are many of them who would rather support Quay than any Republican candidate of the faction arrayed

The United States Supreme court has held that a state law requiring rallroad companies in the state to provide separate coaches for colored passengers does not conflict with the interstate ommerce act.

It is said that the pacified Filipino will make the most doclle citizen upon earth when properly educated. The difficulty now seems to be in getting close enough to him to educate him.

The United States government seems to be in a fair way to make the sultan at least buy a ship of us.

"THE WORLD ***** ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY" *****

[Copyright, 1500, by R. E. Hughes, Louis-

THE FRANKLIN hand printing press brought out. It was a modified form of the "Blaew" press of 1620, and was capable of giving 250 impressions an hour. was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin. The press that this great philosopher and printer worked was later treasured in the Patent Office at Washington as one of the choicest relies of the nation. At the same time the Stanhope cress, wholly of iron, was built, and receive the printing world as a remarkable advance in the art of printing construction. The Stan-hope succeeded the old "Blaew," after which the "Franklin" was slightly modeled. The 'Black'' had been a radical improvement over the old Wine press of Gutenburg, with its penderous screw and capacity of fifty impressions an hour. For more than one hundred and fifty years the "Blaew" had stood alone, no attempt advancement being made. It turned out two and a half sheets a minute, printed on one side. In fact, it was not until eighteen years after the "Franklin's" advent that a machine—the "Bensley" -was constructed to "perfect" a fourpage paper. It had a capacity of one thousand impressions per hour. Nicholson patented a press similar to this in 1790, but it was never built. The first power press, in 1811, the "Koe-nig," turned out eight hundred copies an hour,

Philippe Henri de Gerard, the celebrated French mechanician, who earned but never re-ceived the reward offered by Napoleon of 1,000,000 francs for the invention of a flax spinning ma-Paris. Among Gerard's other patents were a fountain lamp, a one-cylindered direct-acting steam engine, a machine for combing flax, several improvements in guns, a piano of double octaves

"Babbitt metal," the much-used soft siloy pre-pared from copper, tin and zinc, and used in bearings to diminish friction, was only a year Congress awarded him \$20,000 for the Babbitt metal invention. It was patented both in England and Russia. Babbitt produced the first Britannia ware made in America

Henry Lee, "Light Horse Harry." American soldier and father of General Robert E. Lee, retired from public life. His last act of any note was the culogy pronounced in congress on Washington, who died the December before, and the set of resolutions he drafted on the subject, in which he designated Washington as "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his

The reply of the sultan of Morocco began business in 1064, was renewed for thirty-three years, under conditions that the government of the sultan of Morocco was a characteristic Oriental squirm. The properties of the subscriber and properties and properties of the subscriber and properties and properties of the subscriber and properties and properties of the subscriber and properties of the subscriber and properties and properties and properties of the subscriber and properties and properties and properties of the subscriber and properties and properties

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The People's Exchange.

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

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WANTED-A FIRST CLASS MAN IN ORDER VANTED-RESPONSIBLE FIRM WANTS OF fice manager at Scranton; \$1,500 salary and ommission; \$700 cash and reference required; position permanent. Address, Manufacturers, 1132 Cherry, Philadelphia, Pa.

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WANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be good cook. Apply 1800 Mon

Situations Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A POSITION OF ANY

SITUATION WANTED-AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR widower, with small children only, by widow 28 years old; thoroughly competent; best ref-crences, 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., 586 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.

WRITING OR COPYING TO DO AT HOME evenings, by a young lady; good penman and thoroughly reliable; best references. Address "Writing," Tribune. and wife, of correct habits, thoroughly reli-able, as janitor or care of gentleman's residence, or any position of trust. Address, R. Reliable, Tribune, SITUATION WANTED-BY MIDDLE-AGED MAN

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.

years without interest. Its notes in circulation amounted to £15,450,000 sterling.

Opium smoking in China was punished with severe penalties, which were ultimately increased to transportation and death. The Chinese emperor, Kea-King, forbade the importation of the drug, but it continued and increased rapidly. . . .

Caricature only assumed its modern guise, the art of applying the grotesque to the purposes of satire, at the end of the Eighteenth century, when its use and comprehension became general

Sir Humphrey Davy, experimenting on nitro xide acid, discovered its anaesthetic properties, and described the effect it had on himself who nhaled with the view of relieving local pain.

Among the hirths of the year of persons wh Jerzy Czuczor, liungarian writer, Jenn Pierre Dantan, French sculptor arlo Maria Curci, Italian ecclesias Arnold Damien, Dutch Jesuit in America Isade Moseley Danforth, American engraver. Caleb Cushing, LL. D., American statesman

MULTUM IN PARVO.

The population of Finland includes 2,527,800 Chile can put 375,000 men in the field and has mple modern arms.

Massachusetts' prison population is larger by 25 than it was a year ago. More than half the population of the earth as direct access to the Pacific.

On every shilling turned out the English mint makes a profit of nearly threepence,

If all the money in the world were divided

equally each person would get about \$70.

Over 2,000 cars of freight to and from the Orient pass annually through St. Paul, Minn. China's Grand canal is the most worderful ar-tificial waterway in the world. It is over two hundred miles long.

Sheffield is the smokiest city in England. In

proportion to its size it consumes eight times as much coal as London.

The wool on the back of a sheep is a shepthe wood on the back of a sacep is a surp-herd's barometer. The more curly it becomes the finer the weather.

The Chinese discovered gunpowder at least 800 years ago, and made stone mortars that threw

heavy stone projectiles.

The longest continuous run on a railway train in Europe is that from Paris to Constantinople, 1,921 miles, in 64¼ hours. In the United States last year one was killed for every 2,189,023 carried, and one

injured for every 151,998 carried.
The coral roads of Bermuda are the finest in the world for cycling. They are as smooth as dancing floor and are never dirty. Last year the graduates of professional schools numbered 16,448, of whom 5,597 were doctors 3,065 lawyers and 1.673 elergymen.

THE DEATH OF MIROSCY. From "The Legend of the Mines."

On a rocky steep,

With chasm deep.
The Seer and the maiden stood. The maid amazed. And watched the sounding flood.

To the sunlit skies. And scanned their dome of blue; From her garment fold A blade of gold The griefworn maiden drew.

One fond, fond look Around she took. Her sorrow in anguish broke; In soulful moans And broken tenes Her sad farewell she spoke:

'Nepo! My Nepo! Miroscy is coming; Coming to thee, my beautiful fair: 'ar from Parlossa, alone I am soaming, Shrouded with sorrow, and shadowed with care Waft o'er the gold-gilded hills of dear Permah My sorrows, my anguish, my love and my team Tell my beloved, my beautiful Turma To bury his love in the grave of the years."

> She stood, like a queen, Proud, regal, screne.
> A vision of beauty forever; One stroke so brave, One shrick she gave
> And fell from the cliff to the river.

> Over the lovely bride:
>
> Death claimed the tintless blossom.
>
> Death claimed the intless blossom. Where Yiolabe weeps Sweet Miroscy alceps On the river's placed bosom.

N. B .- My appeal has brought me on an aver

FOR RENT-DESK ROOM OBTAINED AT REA-FOR RENT-AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSI-

FOR SALE—BRICK BUILDING, NO. 404 LACK-awanna avenue, corner Washington avenue, being the property recently occupied and now being vacated by the Hunt & Connell Company,

FOR SALE—CONTENTS OF HOUSE FURNI-ture, carpets, ledding, etc. 632 Washington avenue.

WANTED-MEN AND WOMEN FOR PLEASANT permanent work. Those willing to qualify of earn salary from \$12 to \$00 weekly. Room 30 Mears Building, Scranton, Pa.

Wanted-To Buy. WANTED-SECOND-HAND SLOT MACHINES;

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

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

Board Wanted. V BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE ADULTS AND one small child, in respectable Jewish fam-ily, living in first-class neighborhood. State price. W. A., Tribune office.

Recruits Wanted. MARINE CORFS, U. S. NAVY, RECRUITS
wasted—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.

LEGAL. IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS C.
Lackawanna County. Phoceb E. Darling v.
Thomas Darling. No. 1076. September Ter.
1900. Divorce. To Thomas Darling, responden
You are hereby notified that the Sheriff
Lackawanna county has returned the subpoel
and alias subpoena in above case, "non e
inventus," and the court has ordered servi
upon you by publication. You are herel
notified to be and appear at the next term
court, to be held at Seranton, on Monday, Ja
15, 1801, and answer the complaint of said l
bellant.
C. E. PRYOR,
R. H. HOLGATE.
Sheriff. R. H. HOLGATE, Attorney for Libellant.

PROFESSIONAL. Certified Public Accountant.

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EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, CONNELL

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

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DR. W. E. ALLEN, 512 NORTH WASHINGTON DR. S. W. L'AMOREAUX, OFFICE 539 WASH-ington avenue. Residence, 1318 Mulberry. Chronic diseases, lungs, heart, kidneys and genito-urinary organs a specialty. Hours, 1 to

Lawyers. J. W. BROWNING, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-lor-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

JESSUP & JESSUP, ATTORNEYS AND COUN-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 C. COMEGYS, 9-13 REPUBLICAN BUILDING. A. W. BERTHOLF, ATTORNEY, MEARS BLDG

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Seeds.

G. R. CLARK & CO., SEEDSMEN AND NURS erymen, store 501 Washington avenue; green houses, 1050 North Main avenue; store tele-phone, 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 VALLES AND cess pools; no odor. Improved pdness used A. B. Briggs, preprietor. Leave orders 1100 North Main avenue, or Eicke's drug store, corne Adams and Mulberry. Telephone 251. MRS. L. T. KELLER. SCALP TREATMENT, 50s. shampooling, 50s.; factal massage; manicing ing, 25c.; chiropody. 701 quincy.

THE WILKES BARRE RECORD CAN PE in Scranton at the news stands of Reisman Bross. 495 Spruce and 503 Linden: M. Norton, 892 Lackawanna avenue; I. S. Schutzer, 211 Spruce affect.

BAUER'S ORCHESTRA—MUSIC FOR BALLS, picnics, parties, receptions, weddings and concert work turnished. 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.

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year, such as are and designs. As the to the stock in this particular line is always limited, we would advise that now is the time to get what you want.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLES Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

In Effect Dec. 2, 1900.

South—Leave Scranton for New York at 1.40, 3.00, 5.50, 8.00 and 10.05 a. m., 12.55, 3.33 p. m.

For Philadelphia at 8.00 and 10.05 a. m.; 12.55 and and 3.33 p. m. For Strondsburg at 6.10 p. m. Milk accommodation at 3.40 p. m.

Arrive at Hoboken at 6.30, 7.18, 10.28, 12.08, 3.15, 4.48, 7.19 p. m. Arrive at Philadelphia at 1.06, 3.23, 6.00 and 8.22 p. m. Arrive from New York at 1.10, 4.06 and 10.23 a. m.; 1.09, 1.52, 5.43, 8.45 and 11.30 p. m. From Strondsburg at 8.03 a. m.

North—Leave Scranton for Buffalo and intermediate stations at 1.15, 4.10, and 9.00 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 Wicholson at 4.00 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. For Wicholson at 4.00 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. For Wicholson at 4.00 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. For Sicholson at 4.00 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 8.00 p. m. From Utica at 2.55 a. m.; 12.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Citica at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m.

m. From Montrose at 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, 8.50 p. m. For Kingston at 8.10 a, m. Arrive at Northumberland at 9.35 a, m.; 1.10, 5.00 and 8.45 p. m. Arrive at Kingston at 8.52 a, m. Arrive at Plymouth at 2.00, 4.32, 9.45 p. m. Arrive in Scranton from Northumberland at 9.42 a, m. 12.35, 4.50 and 8.45 p. m. From Kingston at 11.00 a, m. From Plymouth at 7.55 a, m., 3.20, 5.35 p. m. .35 p. m. SUNDAY TRAINS.
South—Leave Scranton 1.40, 3.00, 5.50, 10.05 a. i.; 3.33, 3.40 p. m.
North—Leave Scranton at 3.15, 4.10 a. m.; 1.55, 48 and 41 25.

i,48 and 11,35 p. m. Bloomsburg Division—Leave Scranton at 10. i, m. and 5,50 p. m. Delaware and Hudson.

In effect Nov. 25, 1900.

Trains for Carbondale leave Scranfon at 6.2 7.53, 8.53, 10.13 a. m.; 12.00, 1.29, 2.44, 3.52, 5.55, 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 9 p. 10. For Wilkes-Barre—6, 65, 7, 48, 8, 40, 9, 38, 10, 43, 55 a. m.; 1, 28, 2, 18, 3, 38, 4, 27, 6, 10, 7, 48, 10, 41, 30 p. m. For L. V. R. R. points = 0.45, 11.55 a. m.; 2.18, 27 and 11.30 p. m. For Pennsylvania R. R. points—6.15, 9.38 h. 2.18 and 4.27 p. m. For Albany and all points north—6.29 a.

For Albany and all points north—6.29 a, and 3.52 p. m. SUNDAY TRAINS,
For Carbondale—9.00, 11.33 a. m.; 2.44, 3.52 47, 10.52 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—9.38, 11.55 a. m.; 1.58, 3.28, 27, S.27 p. m. For Albany and points north—3.52 p. m. For Honesdale—9.60 g. m. and 3.52 p. m. Lowest rates to all points in United State-

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

Central Lailroad of New Jersey.

Stations in New York—Foot of Liberty street, R., and South Ferry. Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring tearliness and comfort.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1900.

Trains leave Scranton for New York, Newark, dizalecth, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehein, Aientown, Mauch Chunk and White Haven, at 8,30 m.; express, 1.10; express, 3.50 p avs, 2.15 p. m. For Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, 8.50 a. m.; 1.10 1 3.50 p. m. Sandays, 2.15 p. m. For Baltimore and Washington, and points th and West via Bethlehem, 8.30 a. m., 1.10 South and West via Bethrenein, 839 2, m., 1,10 3,50 p. m. Sanday, 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 Al-lentown, 8,30 a. m. and 1,10 p. m. Sundays, 9,15 p. m.

For Pottsville, 8.30 a. m., 1.10 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.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.

In Effect Nov. 25, 1800.

Trains leave Scranton.

For Philadelphia and New York via D. & H.

R. R., at 6.45 and H.55 a. m., and 2.18, 4.27
(Black Diamond Express), and H.30 p. m. Sun.
days, 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. H. 1.58, 8.27 p. m.

For Tunkhannock, Towanda, Elmira, Ithaca,
Genova and principal intermediate stations, via Geneva and principal intermediate stations, via D., L. & W. R. H., 8.08 a. m.; 1.05 and 2.40

D. L. & W. R. R., 8.08 a. m.; 1.05 and 2.40 p. m.
For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago, and all points west, via D. & H. R. R., 11.55 a. m., 5.33 (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 Lackawauma avenue, Scranton, Pa. hickem, Pa.
tickets and Pullman reservations apply to

FINLEY'S

Infants' Department

If you are interested in pretty things for the Baby-this stor is where you will fit them, and in a larg and finer variety th at any time in history.

The mild weath of the past few week has postponed ou Just Received opening later than was our intention. A large assortment Still, our lines are of Miniature Calen- NOW more complete; dars for the coming everything being to hand that could be used for fancy work considered essential

"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

Schedule in Effect May 27, 1900.

Trains leave Scranton, D. &. H. Station: 6.45 a. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Balti-more, Washington and for Pitts-

burg 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. 18 p. m., week days, (Sundays 1.58 p. m.,) for Sunbury, Harris-burg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and the West. For Hazleton, Potts-

ville, Reading, &c. week days. 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. North Bound Trains.

Leave Arrive
Carbendale, Cadosia,
11.20 a. m. 1.05 p. m.
Arrive Carbondale 6.40 p. m. South Bound. Leave Carbondale. Arrive 2.05 p. m Arrive Cadoma, 10.45 a. m. 8.30 a. m. 9.10 a. n. 10.45 a. m.
7.00 p. m. Arrive Carbondale 7.40 p. m.
Leave Cadesia. Carbondale, Scranton,
7.00 a. m. 7.40 a. m.
4.30 p. in. 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 Hawley and local points, connecting at Hawley with Eric 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 19,30 a. m. and 9,10 p. m.