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 conditon precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, DECEMBER 13, 1900.

The Quay machine plot to blacken the character of Senator Drury will prove to be one of the most destructive boomerangs a lot of Luzerne federal office-holders and aspiring politicians have ever come in contact with.—Wilkes-Barre Record.

The only plot which has had for its purpose the blackening of Drury's character was the one to which Drury was privy when he covenanted with the Philadelphia insurgents to unload a gold brick on the regular Republicans of the Twenty-first district.

A Golden Opportunity.

SELDOM HAS an opportunity appeared more favorable for effective representation of the important interests of the city of Scranton and county of Lackawanna in the general assembly than is before the Republican members-elect who will qualify at Harrisburg on New Year's day.

The delegation is once more unanimously Republican; the governor of the commonwealth and his executive advisors, whose influence none can dispute, are friendly; and the organization of the legislature is to be in control of those favorable to party regularity, a doctrine to which every member from this county may properly subscribe as being at the foundation of party coherence and effectiveness.

Not alone in the highly important matter of legislation connected with Scranton's entry into the present limits of a second-class city, but also in respect to our hospitals, our schools, and other public institutions, which, in their allotments of state aid, ought to have consideration in proportion to the community's magnitude and varied contributions to the state revenues, is the time propitious for vigorous and successful work on the part of our representatives at Harrisburg.

This opportunity can be forfeited by dissension, and by perverse and futile obstruction to the regular customs of party management; but it should not be, and the interests of the community require that it shall not be.

The fire yesterday on the site of the new Young Men's Christian association building in a shed where blasting powder is reported to have been stored suggests the propriety of having fireproof storage for explosives. Scranton has troubles enough as it is, without including the possibility of a literal blowing up.

General Chaffee's Indiscretion.

THAT General Chaffee had technically no right to protest to Generalissimo the Count von Waldersee concerning the wanton vandalism practiced by some of the foreign troops in China, must be conceded in view of the fact that the American forces in Pekin have been reduced to the position of a legation guard, which removes them as completely—according to the letter of international law—from any responsibility in conjunction with the forces under Count von Waldersee's command as if they were doing guard duty in Washington.

This, we repeat, is the technical status of the American troops over which General Chaffee has command. Hence his letter of protest to the German field-marshal—currently reported to have been somewhat forceful in tone—was irregular and subject to the treatment which it received in being returned to the sender. On this point all the authorities are agreed, so that no issue arises out of it which was not met when General Chaffee wrote a note of apology to the German commander and was diplomatically forgiven by means of an invitation to breakfast.

But in the broader view of the transaction, taking into account the natural feelings of an honest old soldier disgusted and chagrined beyond patience at the spectacle of an exhibition of indecency on the part of the representatives of so-called civilized nations whose high-sounding commissions directed them to work together for the uplifting of moral principles and toward ends of universal reform, the Chaffee letter presents an example of what one high-minded exemplar of the military profession might excusably address to a distinguished comrade in arms honored by several of the great powers with a command of the highest significance.

There was no technical warrant for that blunt, straightforward, Anglo-Saxon "kick." It overstepped every limit of precedent, tradition and diplomatic red tape. On this score it is censurable to the very limit of stickling propriety. And yet, like the Sandago "round robin," it does the heart good and it will endear the candid and conscientious author to millions who will not care a sou markee whether the Count von Waldersee liked it or not.

None are probably more thoroughly convinced of the fleeting character of earthly glory than Mr. Bryan as he realizes that speculations upon base ball prospects for next season have almost entirely crowded his opinions out of print.

Captain J. M. Clark, chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Harrisburg, has just received official notice that a gold medal has been awarded to the collection of work sent from the bureau to the Paris exposition. Captain Clark is naturally much pleased, as it is a recognition of a work which is accomplishing excellent results in this state and which is fast being adopted in various sections of the country. The collection sent to Paris comprehended a complete statistical exhibit of Pennsylvania's industries and natural wealth.

The talk of indemnity from China at present appears to be sheer nonsense. By the time that the looters of the so-called "punitive expeditions" have finished their work China will be in a condition but little better than that of the famine sufferers of India.

Nearing the Decisive Moment.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that caucuses of Republican senators and representatives to agree upon a programme for the organization of the two branches of the incoming general assembly will be held at Harrisburg on the evening of Dec. 31; and on the evening following, at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the house of representatives, a caucus of the Republican members of the general assembly will be held to agree upon a nominee to receive the Republican vote for United States senator on the joint ballot to take place at high noon on Jan. 15, 1901.

These caucuses will be held in strict accordance with party usage as observed practically since the formation of the Republican party, and in them any member will be privileged to vote for whom he pleases, with the understanding, which also has the sanction of long-established custom, that he will abide the will of the majority, the same as he would be expected to do if outvoted in a state convention. This means that if Colonel Quay shall receive the votes of a majority of the Republicans participating in the senatorial caucus, the number so participating constituting also a majority of the whole Republican membership of the general assembly, he will be entitled to the unanimous support of the attendants at the caucus, the same as would any other candidate thus endorsed. Those who enter the caucus will enter with this condition fully understood in advance; those Republicans who shall remain away from the caucus will do so because their hostility to Colonel Quay exceeds their regard for orderly and customary party procedure—they will cut lose from party regularity deliberately and with a full acceptance of the consequences.

The definite announcement of the day and hour of these caucuses long in advance makes a sufficient answer to the insurgent fiction that a senatorial caucus would not be held. It also summons every member-elect to a clear and honorable line-up. The whole contest, from the standpoint of those committed to party regularity, has been fought fairly in the open. Colonel Quay, put in the field by the last Republican state convention, whose validity as an authoritative expression of Republican sentiment the insurgents practically accepted when they participated in its deliberations and gave adherence to its nominees, carried his candidacy on the stump into every county where an issue was drawn against it, inviting the opposition to name a man to go to the people against him; his challenge was evaded; a large majority of the legislative nominees in the contested districts favorable to his candidacy were elected, and now due notice is given of the time, place and manner in which the majority will of the Republican membership of the legislature is to find orderly and customary expression. With the lines thus drawn, there can be no excuse for straddling or straggling.

Upon a diet of raw, lean beef seasoned with salt and red pepper, hashed together with bread and eaten without cooking, a pound a day allowed to each man, fifty soldiers, riding and working continuously when not asleep, in a recent test under the supervision of an army board, kept well and hearty for five days. This settles the composition of the emergency ration and proves that the average American eats twice as much as he needs.

The Life Saving Service.

DURING the last fiscal year $1,535,963.55 was expended by the national government upon the life saving service, which had 194 stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 58 on the coasts of the great lakes, 1 at the Falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky., and 16 on the Pacific coast. Let us see what Uncle Sam got in return for his money.

The number of disasters to documented vessels within the scope of the service was 364. There were on board these vessels 2,655 persons, of whom 48 were lost. The estimated value of the vessels was $6,127,566, and that of the cargoes $3,342,690, making the total value of imperiled property $9,470,190. Of this amount, $7,234,690 was saved and $2,235,500 lost. There were also 323 disasters to undocumented craft, comprising sailboats, rowboats, etc., involving 781 persons, 5 of whom perished. The total value of property involved in these disasters is estimated at $267,070, of which amount $256,770 was saved and $10,300 lost. The aggregate, therefore, is as follows:

Total number of disasters	687
Total value of property involved	$9,737,560
Total value of property saved	$7,491,460
Total value of property lost	$2,245,800
Total number of persons involved	3,436
Total number of persons lost	53
Total number of shipwrecked persons succored at stations	675

In addition to the foregoing, 595 persons were rescued from positions of peril. Five hundred and fourteen of the number, a large majority of whom were women and children, were those rescued from the perils of the flood occasioned by the overflow, from July 6 to 12, 1899, of the Brazos river in Texas. One hundred and ninety-four vessels that were discovered running into danger of stranding were warned off by patrolmen. The surfmen also saved and assisted in saving 371 vessels, aggregating in value, including their cargoes, $4,006,590. Of this number, 269, valued with their cargoes at $1,008,305, were saved without outside assistance, with a loss of only $6,835. In the remaining 102 instances, the life-saving crews co-operated with wrecking vessels, towboats, etc., in saving property estimated at a value of $2,998,285, of which the loss was $79,005. Minor assistance of various kinds was rendered to 685 other vessels, including small craft.

The life saving service is a paying investment worthy of enlargement.

The insurgents at Manila are falling back without much resistance upon the approach of United States troops and relinquishing their posts without a struggle. The chirp of the Hong Kong junta, however, is as lively as at the beginning of the campaign, but does not attract so much attention.

Inasmuch as the revenue from the stamp tax on bank checks just about equals the proposed total of ship subsidies, Senator Hanna would like to see the tax retained and specially set aside for building up an ocean marine. Most users of bank checks, we fancy, would be willing.

The first Hill for president boom has arrived in the form of a twenty-line despatch from Chicago. Democrats are as a rule too busy enjoying McKinley prosperity just now to become excited over the news from Chicago.

The Standard Oil company won in the recent case for contempt brought before the Ohio Supreme court, but it is a favorable indication that the bench was divided in opinion upon the case.

No matter what may be the outcome of the Nicaraguan canal affair, it is a pleasure to announce that the base ball magnates are "pleased with the situation."

Netherlands seems disposed to view the settlement of the Transvaal affair from a position well in the rear of the auditorium.

Wu Ting-fang seems in a fair way to precipitate the organization of a society of American Boxers.

"THE WORLD ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY"

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

THE EYES of the world were on Napoleon—this, the first anniversary of the overthrow of the Directory at Paris, by which Bonaparte had taken the government of France into his own hands. The sun of his fortunes, now rising rapidly, dazzled all of Europe and made even Great Britain blink at the glare. A year as "First Consul" had given him all the powers of a monarch, and he had used them with telling effect. Early in 1800 he had taken up his abode at the Tuilleries, and at once formed a ministry. Here he planned a campaign that would bring every nation to his feet and leave him sighing for more worlds to conquer—the map of Europe was to be the map of France.

England and Austria had refused to treat with Napoleon until the Bourbons should be restored to the throne of France, and the most energetic preparations for a vigorous prosecution of the war were begun. Napoleon's plan was to deal Austria, his worst continental enemy, a double blow. A French army of 130,000 men, under Moreau, advanced into Germany, gaining several victories and compelling the Austrians to a hasty retreat. Another, under Massena, had invaded Italy, but was compelled to surrender to the Austrians at Genoa. On hearing of Massena's failure, Bonapatte himself started to Italy at the head of 50,000 troops. He crossed the Alps at the difficult pass of Great St. Bernard. Difficulties almost insurmountable presented themselves. Precipices, ravines and eternal snows seemed to forbid a passage; but the army followed a narrow pass known to no living creature but the chamois and the hunter. The artillery was taken apart, and the pieces were placed in the hollow trunks of trees, which were drawn across the mountains by soldiers. The troops were encouraged by the music of the bands, and where the ascent was most difficult the drum beat a charge. The Austrians were completely surprised when Napoleon's army suddenly appeared on the Italian plains. On June 9 a part of the French army under General Lannes defeated the Austrians at Montebello; and five days later Napoleon, at the head of 20,000 men, encountered 30,000 Austrians, under General Melos, at the village of Marengo, and completely overthrew the Austrian army.

Moreau, during all this, had been idle. On May 3 he defeated the Austrians at Engen. Two days later he did likewise at Moeskirch; while on May 9 he won a signal victory at Biberach, Wurtemburg, where the Austrians were under Kray. On June 19 Moreau totally defeated the army at Hochstadt, a city on the Danube, in Bavaria. Napoleon's victory at Marengo had made him master of Italy, and Moreau was ready to strike the final blow with his army in Germany. The moment was not ripe, however, until Dec. 3, when at Hohenlinden Moreau won the day in one of the hardest-fought battles of the year. It brought the peace of Luneville.

In the meantime, during November, Marshal Macdonald, with 15,000 French troops, had crossed the Alps into Italy at the difficult pass of Splugen, thus increasing the French forces in Italy to 100,000 men.

Napoleon had returned to Paris. His triumph was complete.

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Among the births of the year of persons who won fame in life were the following:

Lyman Cobb, American author.
Cinque, chief of the Mendi Africans.
Jakob Leonard Chodzko, Polish historian.
John S. Chauncey, American naval officer.
Stephen Caldwell, American lawyer and benefactor.
George W. F. V. Clarendon, fourth Earl of England.
Mark Antony Cooper, Americal lawyer and statesman.
William Clancy, Irish Roman Catholic bishop in America.
Parsons Cook, American Congregational clergyman and journalist.
Thomas Count de Conway, Irish General in American Revolution.
George G. Cookman, English Methodist Episcopal preacher in America.

PENNSYLVANIA'S CITIES.

Philadelphia	1,293,697	Pottsville	15,710
Pittsburg	321,516	Braddock	15,651
Allegheny C.	129,896	Bradford	15,029
Scranton	102,026	Pottstown	13,696
Reading	78,961	Plymouth	13,649
Erie	52,733	Carbondale	13,536
Wilkes-Barre	51,721	Mahanoy C.	13,504
Lancaster	41,457	Oil City	13,364
Altoona	38,973	S. Bethlehem	13,241
Johnstown	35,936	Mt. Carmel	13,171
Allentown	35,416	Dunmore	12,583
McKeesport	34,227	Pittston	12,556
Chester	33,988	Homestead	12,554
York	33,708	Columbia	12,336
Williamsport	28,757	Nanticoke	12,110
Newcastle	28,339	Steelton	12,080
Norristown	22,265	Wilkinsburg	11,886
Shenandoah	20,321	Butler	10,853
Shamokin	18,202	Meadville	10,291
Lebanon	17,628	Beaver Falls	10,054

THE SENATORIAL FIGHT.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The truth about the situation is just this: Mr. Snyder will be chosen president of the senate. He has the votes, and nothing but death can change the result, not even the vast amount of money that the insurgent agents are placing in the market for the purchase of strength. Mr. Marshall will be elected speaker of the house, and there is not enough money among the lobbyers to purchase his defeat. The organization of both the senate and the house is definitely settled, for the votes are pledged. Senator Quay has in his pocket the written promise of a majority of the membership of the legislature, promises made and signed since the election.

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

In the five years from 1894 to 1898 India produced nearly 5,000,000 tons of salt, or about 1,000,000 tons every year. This is obtained by evaporating the brines of lakes, wells and the sea, as well as from rock salt mines.

The hard working laborers and coolies seen everywhere in Japan wear only a narrow loin scarf and straw sandals. In cold and rainy weather they wear a mackintosh of loose straw over their shoulders and a mammoth rude hat.

In Turkey amber is supposed to be a specific against the evil effects of nicotine and as the people are great lovers of tobacco they freely indulge in the use of it, but take care to safeguard themselves by having amber mouthpieces to their pipes.

MA AN' AL.

For The Tribune.

When the war with Spain fust bruk out
Jest arter the feends hed sunk the Maine,
An' Kongress sed we'll giv um a bout
Cos our pleedin's all bin in vain.
When the president called ter sojers trew
To carry the ol red, white an' blew,
Our Al he sed ter Ma one day:
"I'm bound ter go an' jine the fray."
Ma only sed: "Be still an' look out."

Al allers wus a dare devil boy,
Redy ter jump an' go a hed;
He'd giv' his playmates fun an' joy,
With his exploits an' the words he sed.
He wus lazy tue fer any work,
The most he'd dew wus jest ter shurk;
But fer any harum skarum fun
Wud say ter Ma: "I'm jest the one"—
Ma only say: "Be still an' look out."

An' fust we knod he'd listed tue
An' went ter camp long with the men,
An' togged him up in a sute of blew,
He'd drill es hard es any of um ken.
They were off fer Cuby in a week,
Ma only hed time ter go an' speak
Ter Al es he wus marchin' away
From camp, at erly dawn of day:
An' she jest sed: "Be still an' look out."

Al carried the flag up El Cana hill
An' never paused ner shurked a bit,
But ever waved it with a will
An' the lucky dog, he never got hit.
But when the fite wus over an' done
He hid the flag an' vow'd twus gone,
Jest ter have sum fun with Cap, he sed,
An' it nearly cost the boy his hed;
But Cap jest sed: "Be still an' look out."

When others complained of mud an' heat,
Al'd only laf an' splash an' kick,
An' spatter the water with both feet
Upon the boys all jest fer a trick.
But when he'd hear a bullet zip
He'd duck his hed an' klosly slip
Down in the trench, in mud an' all,
An' lay until the cap ud call
An say ter him: "Be still an' look out."

When Santyoga fell, he tuck
The fever an' wus ollie bad;
He 'loud to Cap twus jest his luck,
The only kind he ever had.
He beg'd ter be sent home; he sed:
"If you keep me here I'll soon be ded."
An' Ma she met him on the way,
But all that I hurd her try ter say
Wus only jest: "Be still an' look out."

Pittston, Dec. 7. —John H. Mulkey.

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 — AN EXPERIENCED COOK AND laundress; one that is well recommended. Mrs. C. Seybolt, 417 Jefferson avenue.

Situations Wanted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY OF good executive ability, permanent position as correspondent; possesses knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Wishes position in lawyer's, insurance or real estate office; first class references as to character and ability. Address Experienced, care of Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO OUT WASHING, or any kind of work, and take washing home. Mrs. Burke, 518 Gordon street.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED WIDow as housekeeper in widower's family. Address M. J., General Delivery, city.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES STOPPING AT hotels can have their laundry done by hand by an expert laundress. Prices reasonable; best of city references. 526 Pleasant street, West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD MAN, TO drive grocery wagon or any kind of business; sober and industrious; 30 years old. Address Louis Osterhout, Tribune.

WANTED—WASHING BY THE DAY, OR TO take home washing, or will do office cleaning or sweeping on Friday. Call or address E. M. H., 518 Gordon street.

POSITION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO learn the electrical business; at present studying electrical engineering. W., 706 Scranton street, city.

HONEST MAN, GOOD HABITS, WANTS ANY position of trust. Write Trust, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD GIRL WANTED for general housework, at once. 620 West Lackawanna avenue.

WASHING AND IRONING NEATLY DONE; Call at 404 New street, Pine Brook.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED lady stenographer, work by the hour or piece. Address Stenographer, Tribune office.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY FOR MONDAY and Tuesday as laundress on every kind of work; can give best city references. Address M. M., 702 Elm street.

MARRIED MAN, CORRECT HABITS, COMPEtent, honest, trustworthy, no children, desires situation as barn man in private family or fireman or any position of trust; good references. Reliable, Tribune office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A POSITION OF ANY kind; has had six years' experience in grocery store and can speak English and German; city references. Address A. J., 615 Lee court, city.

Board Wanted.

BOARD WANTED—THREE YOUNG MEN REquire first class accommodations; private family preferred, in choice central city locality; three separate rooms on those connecting; no objection to price if accommodations are thoroughly desirable. P. O. Box 215, Scranton.

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

Boarders Wanted.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; STEAM heated; board optional. 514 Adams avenue.

Lost.

LOST—ON DECEMBER 11, A DARK GRAY ANgora cat. Reward for return to 825 Olive St.

Strayed.

ESTRAYED—CAME TO THE PREMISES OF THE undersigned, a yearling heifer, red and white; owner may have same by proving property and paying necessary costs. George McCloskey, Jermyn.

For Sale.

FOR SALE — RESTAURANT AND OYSTER house, cheap; close by all theaters; low rent; reason for selling, sickness. Apply by letter, Restaurant, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A DELIVERY COVERED WAGON, has been in use about two months. Suitable for a grocery store, dry goods store or other mercantile purposes. Apply to William Craig.

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.

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.

Real Estate.

$1,750 — WOODHOUSE'S DESIRABLE RESIdence at Clark's Summit. Barn, chickery, fruit. Hamilton, 134 Wyoming.

SINGLE HOUSE—NINE ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, 1016 Myrtle. Hamilton, 134 Wyoming.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, any amount. M. H. Holgate, Commonwealth 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.

Business Opportunity.

WALL STREET—IF YOU WANT TO MAKE money in the present markets, write us. Stocks, Bonds, Provisions, carried on 5 per cent. margin. P. J. Peters & Co., 55 Broadway, New York.

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.

LEGAL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Third National Bank of Scranton for the election of directors will be held in the directors' room of the bank building on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1901, from 3 to 4 o'clock p. m. WM. H. PECK, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the secretary of the Scranton Board of Control until 7.30 o'clock, Monday evening, Dec. 24, 1900, for the erection of a two-room addition to No. 35 school, and for the construction of sewer line for said building, in accordance with plans and specifications in the hands of John A. Duckworth, architect. The sum of two hundre and fifty dollars ($250) in cash or certified check shall be enclosed with each bid which sum shall be forfeited to the school district in case of refusal or omission on the part of the successful bidder to execute contract within ten days after the awarding of the same. No bid will be read or considered which fails to comply with this requirement.
By order of the Scranton Board of Control.
EUGENE D. FELLOWS Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLIcation will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, on Saturday, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., by F. Warnke, J. W. Warnke, Charles Warnke, George Warnke and Mary Warnke, 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 "Warnke Coal Company," the character and object of which is mining and preparing coal 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.

IN RE: ASSIGNMENT OF CITIZENS' AND Miners' Savings Bank and Trust Company. In the Court of Common Pleas of Lackawanna county, No. 779, 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 aforesaid, 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.

PROFESSIONAL.

Certified Public Accountant.

E. C. SPAULDING, 220 BROADWAY, NEW York.

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 5532. Joseph Kelley, 124 Linden.

Dentists.

DR. C. E. EHLENBERGER, PAUL BUILDING, Spruce street, Scranton.

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

DR. C. C. LAUBACH, 415 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.

Seeds.

G. R. CLARK & CO., SEEDSMEN AND NURSerymen, store 201 Washington avenue; green houses, 1950 North Main avenue; store telephone, 782.

ALWAYS BUSY.

The young man has no use for "Rubber Necks," but he could hardly live through the winter without Rubber Boots. We have all the kinds he needs. Our Storm King he likes best.
STORES OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

Lewis & Reilly
114-116 WYOMING AVENUE.
'Phone 2452. Free delivery.

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THE WILKES-BARRE RECORD CAN BE HAD in Scranton at the news stands of Relsman Bros., 405 Spruce and 503 Linden; M. Norton, 822 Lackawanna avenue; I. S. Schutzer, 211 Spruce street.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Delaware and Hudson.

In effect Nov. 25, 1900.

Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6.20, 7.53, 8.34, 10.13 a. m.; 12.09, 1.29, 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—6.15, 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—6.15, 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.; 1.53, 3.28, 6.37, 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. OLHAUSEN, 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.

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FOR
Holiday Gifts

We are just in receipt of One Thousand Umbrellas which have been specially manufactured for our holiday trade, in 26 inch and 28 inch, comprising a variety of designs and artistic ideas in handles eclipsing anything ever shown here before.

We make special mention of two numbers, in both sizes, handles to suit either lady or gentleman, at

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of which there will be no duplicates at the price.

Finer goods up to $15.00.

Initials engraved when desired free of charge.

510-512
LACKAWANNA AVENUE

RAILROAD TIME TABLES

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Schedule in Effect May 27, 1900.

Trains leave Scranton, D. & H. Station:

6.45 a. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and for Pittsburg and the West.

9.38 a. m., week days, for Hazleton, Pottsville, Reading Norristown, and Philadelphia; and for Sunbury Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and the West.

2.18 p. m., week days, (Sundays 1.58 p. m.,) for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and the West. For Hazleton, Pottsville, Reading, &c. week days.

4.27 p. m., week days, for Sunbury, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen. Mgr.

Delaware, 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 3.33 p. m. For Stroudsburg 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 1.00, 3.23, 6.00 and 8.22 p. m. Arrive from New York at 1.10, 4.00 and 10.28 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 1.15, 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 Utica at 1.10 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.48 p. m