# The Scranton Tribune

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

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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 14, 1900.


Those whose sensitiveness to adverse comments upon the Christian religion incites them to instant and sometimes heated rejoinder, as in the controversy unwittingly precipitated by the Chinese minister, can perhaps appreciate the feelings of the Chinese when roughly told by foreigners that their religion is no good.

## Anthracite's New Epoch.

WITH THE disappearance of the Pennsylvania Coal company as an independent factor in the anthracite trade it becomes manifest that the anthracite industry must soon become wholly subsidiary to the railroads which transport its product to market. This necessarily involves the extinction of the individual operator and the transfer of power from the mines to the magnates in New York. The process of consolidation which has been the dominant characteristic of the economic movements of the past decade is now working itself out in relation to the one great industry upon which our community was founded; and the question of consequences may well claim local attention.

We do not hesitate to say that this prospect of the centralization of operative power in hands remote from the mines adds to the need of local effort to instal additional small industries. Profits in mining hitherto accumulated as local capital and to some measure available in the support of local enterprise will now be withdrawn and there will remain in local channels only the wages paid to labor. This must be supplemented by other home industrial investments if the growth of the past is to be continued.

The entry of the large carrier companies into control of the anthracite field will make possible the payment of steadier wages in the mines in seasons of business depression, for the reason that their ampler capital and profits in transportation will better stand the strain. The probable early disappearance of the company store, with its abolition of the credit system and substitution of free trading on a cash basis, will swell the volume of general business and thus constitute a compensatory feature.

In recent years the individual operators have complained of vanishing profits. With their capital returned to them in purchase money and thus liberated for new investments, will they seek home opportunities for reinvestment, or proceed to other fields? Upon this question largely depends the future of Scranton; and it is time that those of our public-spirited citizens who have home interests to protect, and the will to protect them, should give consideration to it and take counsel together as to measures fruitful in safeguarding their properties and ambitions.

The New York Sun weakens its campaign against the Hay-Pauncefote treaty by the virulence of its attacks upon Secretary Hay. There is room for honest difference of opinion as to the extent to which the United States should recognize European partnership in the Nicaragua canal; and over details of canal administration great minds naturally differ. But in the fact that Secretary Hay and the Sun do not look at these matters from an identical standpoint there is no warrant for the Sun's abusing the secretary of the state worse than it would berate a sneak thief or highwayman.

## The One Great Drawback.

THE ONE great practical drawback to peace of mind for Scranton as a second class city is in danger of being lost sight of in the current discussion of this problem. We refer to the city's inability to protect its legislative interests from continual embroilment in the incessant bickerings and cross plays of the Allegheny county factions. This is aside from any question of merit or demerit respecting the second-class charter; it is wholly a question of practical politics.

Lackawanna's representation at the state capital consists of one senator and four representatives. If we assume that for geographical reasons our city might secure help from the assemblymen representing the neighboring counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Luzerne, Wayne, Pike and Monroe in a battle of self-protection against charter amendments emanating from factional sources in Pittsburg or Allegheny—and this is an extreme assumption—here would be a total voting strength in senate and house of not to exceed 20 as against 20 votes in Allegheny county alone, at least 40 votes in the territory commercially and politically tributary to Pittsburg, and as many more from Philadelphia which as a rule have a well-defined treaty of reciprocity with the Allegheny county "bosses." Philadelphia and Allegheny members are continued year after year, with changes few and far between, until they become past masters of every art of legislative manipulation and intrigue, whereas we have followed the rule of retiring a member as soon as he reached the point of special usefulness and there is no assurance that this foolish custom will be departed from.

What is the probable consequence of these conditions? Simply that Scranton in second class garments will be led around by Pittsburg and Allegheny like a monkey at the end of a string, under compulsion to dance to the factional fiddling of the western bosses, although not in the least concerned with the subject matter of their discords.

That is a substantial Christmas present which the 123,000 depositors in the Bowery Savings bank of New York city are to receive in the bank's resumption of the 4 per cent. interest rate on deposits. Inasmuch as the bank is carrying $67,000,000 on deposit, this increase of one-half of one per cent. in the interest rate, wholly voluntary on the bank's part, is equivalent to a gift distribution of $335,000. The explanation given is that prosperity should be divided. To this proposition there will be general assent.

## One Century of American Development.

A MASS of well-digested information showing the developments of a century in the United States was presented in the address of Governor Shaw at the centennial celebration of the selection of Washington as the national capital. Among other things, he said:

One hundred years ago the United States was composed of sixteen states, Kentucky, Vermont and Tennessee having been admitted to the Union during the closing decade of the eighteenth century. Since then Virginia has been divided and a seventeenth state created without increasing the area included in the sixteen, and there have also been admitted twenty-eight other states.

To better appreciate the growth of the nation a few comparisons may not seem ill advised. Had there been no change in area, and without taking into account territories then or now owned by the nation, and supposing the same development and increase within the several states as has been witnessed, the United States would then be larger than Great Britain plus France and Denmark, Greece, Portugal and Belgium, and would have a population more numerous than Italy plus Norway and Denmark; it would out-number Austria plus Sweden, Switzerland and Greece. The population of these seventeen states is very nearly equal to that of Great Britain.

The twenty-nine states admitted during the century have brought an increase of territory exceeding the German empire plus Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Hungary, Italy, Greece, Denmark and Sweden. The United States today, exclusive of the organized territories and other possessions, is larger than European Russia and larger than all Europe except Russia, while our population is nearly equal to Great Britain and France combined, and once and a half as large as the German empire. The area of the United States, exclusive of organized territories and possessions, has increased sixfold and our population fifteen-fold is one hundred years.

While the population of the United States has increased fifteen-fold in one hundred years, church membership has increased four times fifteen-fold in the same period. We have sixteen million pupils receiving elementary instruction, six hundred and fifty thousand receiving secondary instruction in high schools and academies, one hundred thousand receiving normal school training and fifty thousand under professional tuition. Comparisons for the last thirty years show an ever-increasing per cent. in the enrollment of children of school age, as well as the number of days' attendance of pupils enrolled and in the average length of the school year. The annual expenditure for educational purposes, exclusive of donations to endowments and for college and university buildings, exceeds $300,000,000 per annum.

When the seat of government was moved to the District of Columbia over five million people were dependent almost entirely upon agriculture and fisheries. Their clothing was spun and woven in the home of the wearer; their grain, home-grown, was ground to order, and their meat, mostly "range-fed," was generally slaughtered at the door of the consumer. The table of the average American was not then deb or thrice a day to three continents for what we now call necessaries. Very little consumed by that frugal people, salt and rum excepted, had been transported twenty miles from the place of its production.

Time forbids even a hasty review of the more recent as well as more marvelous improvements in agricultural methods and appliances, which, in forty-five years, have reduced the time in human labor required to produce a bushel of corn eighty-five per cent., and the cost of this labor, notwithstanding ever-increasing wages, seventy per cent., and which have reduced the time in human labor required to raise a bushel of wheat from an average of more than three hours in 1830 to ten minutes at the present time, and the cost of human labor from seventeen cents to three and a half cents. Rates of transportation have also materially decreased. The average rate per ton per mile charged by one of the oldest and best known roads in the United States has been reduced more than ninety per cent. since 1870, and the average rate charged by all roads in this country has decreased sixty-one per cent. during the same period. Average passenger rates have declined forty-three per cent. in twenty years. Freight rates in England are nearly three times as high as in the United States, and on the continent of Europe the rates are higher than in England.

Our farms produce per annum in round numbers 3,700,000,000 bushels of cereals, worth $1,300,000,000. We grow 230,000,000 bushels of potatoes, worth $90,000,000; 55,000,000 tons of hay, worth $400,000,000; 11,000,000 bales of cotton, worth $300,000,000; 1,700,000,000 pounds of butter and cheese and market 2,000,000,000 gallons of milk, worth in the aggregate $450,000,000; clip 270,000,000 pounds of wool, worth $80,000,000, and sell eggs worth over $100,000,000 and hold upon our farms 170,000,000 farm animals, worth $2,250,000,000. And still I have not referred to tobacco, nor cane, beet and other sugars, honey, seeds, nuts, fruits, cut flowers, nor many other sources of agricultural and horticultural wealth, all of which have been developed surprisingly during the century. I shall not be surprised if the twelfth census shall show an annual yield from the land of the forty-five states worth, as it leaves the producer, $3,500,000,000.

No less remarkable has been the development in mineral products. We produce fourteen million tons of pig iron per annum, forty-five per cent. more than Great Britain and nearly seventy per cent. more than Germany and over one-third the product of the world. At the same time we manufacture ten million tons of steel, as much as Great Britain and Germany, and thirty per cent. of the product of the world. While the world's production of coal has doubled in twenty years, that of the United States has trebled in the same period. We produced in 1899 more coal than Great Britain, practically twice as much as Germany and nearly double that of all countries except Great Britain and Germany. In the closing year of this century we shall doubtless mine 275,000,000 tons of coal, nearly one-third of the world's output, worth $250,000,000. Not only do we produce more coal, but we also consume more and then have more left than any other country on the map. We consume more even than Great Britain and all her possessions, and more than twice as much as Germany, the third great consumer. In 1845 we mined one hundred tons of copper. We now produce nearly three hundred thousand tons, worth more than $100,000,000. In ten years the world's product of copper has increased sixty-six per cent., while ours has increased twice sixty-six per cent. in the same period.

We produce, in round numbers, fifty-five million ounces of silver per annum, one-third the output of the world, worth $70,000,000, and three million four hundred thousand ounces of gold, one-quarter of the world's output, also worth $70,000,000. We produce, in round numbers, eighteen million barrels of salt per annum, practically one-fourth of the world's output. This is twice the amount produced ten years ago and three times the product of twenty years ago. Ten years ago Great Britain and Russia each produced more salt than we, and Germany quite as much. Now we produce more than Great Britain and fifty per cent. more than Germany or Russia.

The petroleum industry is forty-five years old. In 1859 we produced two thousand barrels. Since then our wells have yielded nine hundred million barrels. The yield in 1899 was fifty-seven million barrels, worth $64,000,000. Equally favorable showing can be made with respect to nearly all mineral products. Our mines and quarries and wells and banks and pits yielded last year $675,000,000 worth of metallic and non-metallic minerals, an increase of seventy-five per cent. in ten years, and of one hundred and fifty per cent. in twenty years.

I regret that the latest available statistics of manufactures are ten years old and therefore valueless. But so good an authority as Mr. Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, after careful consideration, recently predicted that the twelfth census will disclose manufactured products worth more than $12,000,000,000, exceeding in value the combined output of all the factories and shops of Great Britain and Germany by more than $2,000,000,000. The latest available statistics, giving actual values of the tangible property of the United States, are found in the reports of the eleventh census. Careful estimates indicate that the twelfth census will reveal nearly or quite $100,000,000,000 accumulated wealth.

When the act was passed making the city of Washington the capital of the nation no one had ever seen a steamboat, a railroad, an iron plow or a friction match, or thought of an electric telegraph or telephone or dreamed of an automobile. Established highways were few and poorly constructed. Generally, at least, "the road was built on Adam's plan and not McAdam's." the first railroad was constructed in 1830. Since then we have built, in round numbers, two hundred thousand miles. These lines of commerce have become the track of the empire, the pioneer of civilization. The unsurveyed frontier of one hundred years ago is now an eastern metropolis, while the unknown wilderness has become a veritable garden of flowers and a paradise of fruits. Happy millions, housed in what our fathers would have called palatial residences, now dwell where then no white man "was or had been from the making of the world."

The close of the most remarkable century in the flight of time finds Americans the best housed, the best fed, the best clothed, the best educated, the best churched, the most profitably employed and the happiest because the most hopeful of any people at any time or under any sky.

In the presence of such an array of evidences of great growth, how little warranted is the pessimism which questions the future of the republic.

A recent decision of the New York supreme court which decrees to the effect that women legally have no right to remain out beyond midnight, will no doubt furnish food for additional argument on the part of those who advocate suffrage for the so-called weaker sex. The courts in the instance afore mentioned decided that a lady boarder at a hotel which was closed at midnight had no right to demand a latch key that would admit her at a later hour. This is certainly an unfair discrimination, when one considers that the man who attends "lodge" is granted dispensations way beyond this in order that prolonged sessions may not be distributed by his departure. Those who desire equal rights for all have righteous cause to make a protest against such rulings.

The avowed purpose of the war department to conduct an investigation of the Boos hazing case in order to vindicate the war department may have had something to do with the second inquiry that will be made by congress.

Critics of President McKinley for declining to risk war in behalf of the Boers should now pitch into the Boer sympathizers in Europe who are also declining to back their words with deeds.

The friends of Oom Paul have had the satisfaction of making the German government at least offer an explanation.

## "THE WORLD ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY"

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

JAMES BOGARDUS, the American inventor, was born in the Catskills, New York. The dry gas meter is his invention, as is also the transfer machine to produce bank note plates from separate dies. The British government, in 1839, accepted his plan for manufacturing postage stamps. His other inventions were numerous and useful. In 1847 he erected a factory in New York five stories high, entirely of cast iron, the first of the kind ever built.

* * *

Parker, of England, made a lens or burning mirror, the largest in history, costing £760, which could fuse twenty grains of pure gold or silver in four seconds; cast iron, ten grains in three seconds; steel, ten grains in twelve seconds; a topaz, three grains in forty-five seconds, and a 10-grain flint in one-half minute. By it green wood would take fire instantaneously and water boil immediately.

* * *

Corsica, famous as the birth place of Pascal Paoli and of Napoleon Bonaparte, was under the protection of Great Britain—another example of the irony of fate—at this time, when the first consul was figuring out a way of digging a hole in the earth big enough for every other nation and corking it up with England.

* * *

Observations of sun spot periods and their effect on the waters in the rivers Elbe, Rhine, Oder, Danube and Vistula began. They showed that the recorded depth of these streams was greater at times of maximum than at times of minimum sun spot frequency.

* * *

Honore de Balzac, the great name in the past revolutionary literature of France, was a baby in arms at his birth place, Tours.

* * *

The mysterious cuneiform inscriptions of Persia, which had for some time attracted the attention of Europe, were finally deciphered by George Friederich Grotefend. He communicated the brilliant discovery made only after much patience and ingenuity, to the Royal society of Gottingen, in the province of Hanover, Prussia.

* * *

The first anniversary of the death of Washington.

* * *

Louis Viardot, French author.
Nat Turner, American insurgent.
Charles J. Wells, English author.
Mihaly Vorosmarty, Hungarian poet.
Darius Wells, inventor of wood type.
Matthias Ward, American statesman.
Franz Urger, Austrian palaeontologist.
William Turnbull, American engineer.
Carlos Adolphus Waite, American soldier.
August Friedrich C. Vilmar, German author.
Benjamin Franklin Wade, American senator.
Peter Whelon, Irish missionary in America.
Comte Louis de Viel Castel, French statesman.
George Washington Whistler, American engineer.
George W. Walker, of Hobarttown, Quaker minister.
Nicholas Philip Trist, American lawyer and statesman.
Edward R. Tyler, American clergyman, and journalist.
Juset Jose de Urquiza, Argentine general and statesman.
Rev. Chauncey H. Townsend, English scholar and author.
Emory Washburn, American jurist statesman and author.
John Thomas Wheat, American Protestant Episcopal clergyman.
Stephen H. Tyng, American Protestant Episcopal clergyman and author.

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

## CONCERNING MINISTER WU.

Editor of The Tribune—

Sir: I was surprised and pained at reading your editorial Wednesday morning anent Minister Wu's recent address. The question between Mr. Wu and his critics rises far above any theological discussion between those who receive and those who reject Christianity. The question is whether it is proper for the minister from China to become a public and a special pleader for his religion in the country to which he is accredited. Would it be considered the proper thing in our minister to publicly and jealously advocate the claims of Christianity in the Flowery Kingdom? Criticism of the accomplished minister's course is especially pertinent because China sustains very strained relations to this country, in view of the cruel and most barbarous massacre of American citizens in that land and especially of Christian missionaries, because they were Christians.

You ask: "Why should not Wu have the same freedom for discussion in this country that we claim for American missionaries in China?" Because he is the minister from China and not a private missionary, and because he is discussing questions that relate to the main issue between his country and ours, and in the settlement of which he may be called to assist. It would seem, therefore, that both good taste and propriety should lead him to maintain an official reserve regarding a religion that appears in such a questionable light, at least until a more opportune time.

S. H. Moon.

Peckville, Pa., Dec. 13.

## THE ARMY CANTEEN.

Editor of The Tribune—

Sir: One year ago my wife and I held a ten days' meeting in the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va. I wish to give the readers of The Tribune what I know of the canteen as I saw it during my stay. There were about 4,000 men in the home; the average age was 63, and they were dying off at the rate of three each day. If there is a place on earth where you can see the fruits of the whiskey business it is in the ruined lives of these men in this home.

Every trap and inducement is laid just outside the home to get the few dollars pension money. Not only on the outside, but on the inside, the government canteen assists in feeding the appetite, taking the profits of the remnant of the lives of the men who defended the flag; taking pension money back in exchange for drink, that should go to many wives and children who stand in sore need of this money.

This money is used to provide entertainment and supply the reading room with the best reading matter. Out of this canteen fund they gave me $100 for my ten days' work. There are some things that could be said in favor of the canteen as I saw it, if men should have drink at all. We don't think they need it at all.

The beer served is a special brew with a light per cent. of alcohol. Then men would line up until the line would extend away out into the grounds, a guard standing as they passed in and one as they passed out. If one glass of beer would show itself in the man he would not get any more. The canteen was not opened day and night as many of the saloons are, but for about two hours in the morning and as much in the afternoon.

Chaplain C. H. Bradley and his good wife are doing what they can to save this poor, debauched manhood, but while they now and then pull one out the government pushes hundreds in.

Why don't the government here and in the army join hands with its chaplains and take away from the soldiers on the inside of the home and the boys on the outside these open doors to perdition? When will the United States government take its hands off this home and life-destroying business and throw this blood money down? Not until we Christian men teach it that we want no part in the damnable curse by withholding our ballots from any party that will continue a canteen in any soldiers' home, camp or post.

W. H. Williams,
District Superintendent Anti-Saloon League.


# 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—Male.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—WHO HAS HAD EXperience preferred; state reference and age. Address P., Tribune.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper; state reference and age. Address J., Tribune.

### 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 A BOY 15 YEARS of age, to work at anything; store preferred; experience in store. Address 1615 Penn avenue, Green Ridge.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, as housekeeper in widower's family; can give reference. Address Housekeeper, 420 Third street, Scranton, Pa.

YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE TO GET A POSItion to work around house; can take care of a horse. Address E. A., Tribune.

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.

### 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.

### Boarders Wanted.

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

### Lost.

LOST—LAST NIGHT, ON LINDEN STREET BEtween Elm Park church and Washington avenue, fur collar. Reward if returned to Tribune office.

LOST—SETTER DOG, BLACK HEAD, WHITE body, with black patch at root of tail. Suitable reward for return to C. M. Price, 1214 Myrtle street.

### 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.

### 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.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000, TO TAKE an active interest in an established wholesale grocery. Address, Joseph O'Brien, attorney.

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.

BANKRUPT SALE—IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN order of the United States District Court, for the Western district of Pennsylvania, the undersigned receiver will expose to public sale the entire stock of merchandise of S. L. Gallen, at 225-227 Lackawanna avenue, in the city of Scranton, Pa., on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock a. m. The stock consists of clothing, shoes, hats and caps, and gents' furnishings. Terms of sale will be cash.
AARON V. BOWER, Receiver.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLIcation will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1901, by Joseph B. Dickson, Jesse L. Eddy, John R. Bryden, George A. Watts and Frank L. Northrup, under the Act of Assembly, 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 Price-Pancoast Coal Company, the character and object of which is the mining, preparing, loading, shipping and selling of anthracite coal in all the various branches thereof, with such business as may be necessarily appurtenant thereto, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of such Act of Assembly and supplements thereto.
WILLARD, WARREN & KNAPP, Solicitors.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 7, 1900.
ELECTION PROCLAMATION.
NOTICE—IN PURSUANCE OF RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Select and Common Councils, there will be special elections held in the following wards on Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1900.
First ward—One person to serve as Common Councilman to fill the unexpired term of David H. Reese, resigned.
Second ward—One person to serve as Common Councilman to fill the unexpired term of M. V. Morris, resigned.
Third ward—One person to serve as Common Councilman to fill the unexpired term of James J. Grier, resigned.
Fourth ward—One person to serve as Select Councilman to fill the unexpired term of Simon Thomas, resigned, and one person to serve as Common Councilman to fill the unexpired term of W. V. Griffiths, resigned.
Fifth ward—One person to serve as Common Councilman to fill the unexpired term of C. E. Godshall, resigned.
Fourteenth ward—One person to serve as Common Councilman to fill the unexpired term of C. E. Wenzel, resigned.
Fifteenth ward—One person to serve as Common Councilman to fill the unexpired term of T. M. Watkins, resigned.
Eighteenth ward—One person to serve as Common Councilman to fill the unexpired term of Thomas F. Morris, resigned.
Twentieth ward—One person to serve as Select Councilman to fill the unexpired term of T. J. Coyne, resigned.
JAMES MOIR, Mayor.

### 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, 120 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.

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

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

THE WILKES-BARRE RECORD CAN BE HAD in Scranton at the news stands of Reisman Bros., 403 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, 8.53, 10.13 a. m.; 12.00, 1.29, 2.44, 3.52, 5.29, 6.25, 7.57, 9.15, 11.15 p. m.; 1.10 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, 7.18, 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.; 2.41, 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. 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 300 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.