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.

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, DECEMBER 19, 1900.

It takes a column and a half of solid agate type for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to certify in legal form in the Washington Star to the election of its presidential electors. Great is red tape.

Let the Band Play.

KNOWLEDGE of a plot by the desperate insurgent syndicate to effect wholesale arrests of well-known party leaders in certain counties on trumped-up charges for the purpose of effecting a flutter among members-elect of the legislature favorable to party regularity has been obtained. Details of a profuse expenditure of anti-Quay resources in the pursuit of fishy testimony designed to raise a cloud of confusion in the senatorial contest, under cover of which a stampede of impressionable members into the insurgent fold is to be attempted, are held in abeyance pending further developments. Should the consummation of this plot be attempted we are within bounds in saying that those aimed at will be found fully equipped for the fray and that the political duel, if invited, will not be lop-sided or uninteresting. In the meantime, it is worth bearing in mind that M. S. Quay has safely pledged a majority of the votes necessary to choose the next United States senator from Pennsylvania and that his election will come to pass at the appointed time, notwithstanding the twisting, squirming and scheming of his beaten opponents. Put a pin here.

The Nicaragua canal business is becoming as exciting as the struggle for a street railway franchise in a city of the third class.

A Masterly Argument.

NO APOLOGY is needed for the giving of large space this morning to an abstract of the masterly argument made before the United States Supreme court by Attorney General Griggs in support of the government's contention that the Constitution does not automatically extend all its provisions and limitations over newly acquired territory.

The belief that it does has many able supporters, among the latest and most distinguished to declare himself in that category being ex-President Harrison. The question is so lofty and of such immense practical significance that it supplies material for almost unlimited argument, but we think that Mr. Griggs' brief covers admirably every essential point in the government's case and makes very clear that an interpretation of the Constitution which should deny to the United States the right to hold territory as property subject to special legislation so long as special conditions require special treatment would rob our nation of a necessary function of sovereignty and force it to occupy an anomalous and a crippled position in the family of nations.

As a matter of fact, the whole course of our government from its earliest days in dealing with inferor races and communities has been paternalistic. It has adapted its laws to the peculiar necessities of each successive situation and has extended the Constitution not at all or gradually as circumstances permitted, contenting itself with the observance of the spirit rather than the letter of that great instrument. A judicial ruling which should require it suddenly to reverse this uniform practice of the past and which should have the practical effect of investing with complete citizenship the 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 Malays and halfbreeds recently brought under the protection of our flag could not be regarded otherwise than as calamitous.

Gen. Kitchener seems in a fair way to have a lively Christmas, if not a merry one.

Proving Too Much.

THE LUGUBRIOUS lament of the National Civil Service Reform league as set forth in another place raises the question whether a civil service law so full of loopholes to evasion and so weak in its enacting clause as the present law is, if the testimony of its friends may be accepted as well founded, is worth the paper on which it is printed. Something radically wrong is certanly to be inferred respecting a statute which the reputable men in responsible places in our federal government have continually had to violate or evade in order to effect administrative results calculated to enlist the practical approval of the public.

It seems to us that the special committee of the National Civil Service Reform league assigned to investigate the attitude of the present administration toward civil service reform has in its diligence proved too much. The great array of evidence which it has collected showing how often the existing civil service act has had to be dodged and how easy it has been to dodge it lends itself much more forcefully to an indictment of the act than to an indictment of the administration. The adminstration after four years of exceptionally successful custodianship of the public interests has just received from the people the most significant and thorough indorsement in the annals of modern politics, so that it will not do to conclude that it has been the administration which has been at fault. What fault there is traces, instead, to the law and gives pertinence to the inquiry whether a wholesale revision and amendment of that law is not in order.

Applying common sense principles to practical conditions, the attempt to elicit proof of administrative fitness by written examinations in abstract sciences stands condemned as laughably inadequate. We have lately had luminous examples in China of how that kind of civil service tests has worked out in long-continued practice. There no other door to public office is open than the one emphasized by American professional civil service reformers. Yet nowhere on earth is public administration more hopelessly inefficient and corrupt. Men possessing practical ability to deal effectively with every day problems, including the efficient handing of labor and marshaling of creative forces, are sometimes book-taught and sometimes not; but the distinctive qualities which make them successful are invariably impossible of identification by means of the written examination system. There is no other effective test than to give them a trial, retaining and promoting them if found worthy and "firing" them if found incompetent.

This necessarily vests large discretionary power in the heads of executive departments; but inasmuch as that is the rule in private enterprises—a rule well grounded in unvaried experience—the idea is far less frightful than some of our professional civil service reformers would have the public believe.

In an issue of thirty-two well-edited pages, all of home manufacture, and resplendent with practical evidences of abounding local prosperity, the esteemed Truth last evening celebrated "expansion." The holidays annuals of this enterprising journal are always first-class and this one is the best of all.

National Out-door Relief.

AS AN ILLUSTRATION of the socialistic schemes which every up-to-date legislative body has nowadays to squelch, a bill before congress, sired by Representative Naphen, a Massachusetts Democrat, is interesting and entertaining if not important.

It directs the secretary of agriculture to select and withdraw from the market, the title to remain in the United States, 5,000,000 acres of the best situated public lands, grouping them together in as large tracts as may be possible, three-fourths to be of the best quality of arable lands, susceptible of irrigation, and one-fourth of the best quality of timber, coal and mineral lands. In addition he shall select all necessary water supplies, reservoir sites, roadways and other lands to provide roads, irrigation and water power to be used for the development and improvement of the 5,000,000 acres before mentioned.

The secretary shall next, selecting from the poor and homeless people of the United States managers and laborers, proceed to fit a suitable tract of these lands for homes by constructing irrigation systems, dwelling houses and other buildings, with industral plants. When thus prepared these lands are to be divided into small home tracts, each to employ and support one family, the balance to be worked collectively on equitable terms to the workers. The secretary is also to provide all necessary teams and also tools and machinery, except such as the people may be able to manufacture for themselves by hand. He is, moreover, to establish mining and manufacturing industries, free schools, and establish and manage all necessary money and property depositories, exchanges, purchases and sales, the latter to be as nearly as possible upon the basis of value for value, covering cost, but eliminating all profits.

The secretary is to call to his aid the poor and homeless people from all parts of the United States, "as far as possible throughout all time," employing no one except citizens who are without homes and independent means of support, furnishing them transportation to the lands and "placing the good-class poor in distinct sets of said National homes, on separate government plantations from the other poor." The general policy shall be, "first, to supply all necessities ◆anting to the employes until they have had time in said National homes to become self-supporting; second, to assist all employes to make themselves and their families self-sustaining; third, to aid and direct them in accumulating to their own individual credit, out of their own products, a sufficient amount to enable them to secure and equip themselves a home and independent employment free of all debt, and as fast as they have acquired such credit they shall withdraw it and relinquish their rights of employment under this law, and others shall be allowed to take their places."

To carry out the purposes of this measure, "the money necessary" is appropriated out of any surplus funds in the treasury, and if there be no surplus, money shall be procured by taxation, necessaries to be exempt. It is safe to say that this "necessary money" will remain in the treasury.

According to the chief correspondent of the Associated Press in the Philippines, the most effective single argument used by the insurrectionary leaders to foment continued resistance to American sovereignty is the treatment accorded by white Americans in the south to the negroes, who, after being freed and clothed with the right of franchise are now suppressed by trickery and fraud. This is held before the Filipinos as an illustration of what they must expect under American rule.

The effectiveness of the Boer resistance is a testimonial to the difficulty which an army of occupation has in stamping out native resistance of the guerilla order. This is the difficulty confronting the United States in the Philippines and it can only be overcome by intelligent conciliation.

The Times yesterday issued a holiday edition of 32 pages with a special four-page supplement devoted to Pittston. The number was most creditably prepared and in its generous display of holiday business announcements reflected very noticeably the prosperity of the Times and of the community.

The third negro has just been lynched at Rockport, Ind., within two days. The Sunny South is evidently going to have difficulty in keeping up with the procession in the way of dispensing mob justice now that the latter has become a fad in the northwest.

Mr. Cleveland's remarks concerning the course of the Democratic party in following strange gods may be taken as an insinuation that Grover regards Mr. Bryan as the main false joss.

It now looks as though there would be a base ball tie-up next season. This is to be regretted, but if the miners continue to work on full time most of us will try to exist without base ball.

And now it is alleged that the Gans-McGovern fight was a fake. There seems to be nothing real these days save the tax collector.

Verbal Portrait of the Ideal Girl

From a Recent Sermon by Rev. Abel M. White, of Chicago.

IF I WERE a girl I would seek to be beautiful and winsome. There is an attraction in beauty, and I should want to be attractive. You ask me, what do I mean by beauty? A pretty face? Yes. A pretty form? Yes. A pretty dress? Yes. I would strive for all of these things. But more than these, I would strive earnestly for the fundamental principles. Like a boy, a girl has a tripartite nature. There is the physical side, the intellectual side and the spiritual—the body, the mind and the soul. And if I were a girl I should seek to get hold of the principles which make for beauty.

—o—

If I were a girl I would be temperate. I would be temperate in the use of many things. I would be temperate in dress. And if I were a girl I think I would be inclined to that kind of dress which would cover the entire body. I would avoid any form of compression of the body. In my opinion, it is more wicked for a Christian to compress her body and to hinder the development of any organ than it is for the heathen Chinese to dwarf the feet. If I were a girl I would strive for the fullest and healthiest development of my body. I would make use of the Indian clubs, of the dumb-bells, of the golf stick and the tennis racquet. I would be temperate in the use of caramels and fudges, and anything that would arrest digestion and tend to make the face anything but lovely. I would be temperate in regard to late hours, so that my nerves would be steady and strong and true, that I might not be irritable, but rather companionable. I would be temperate in the reading of novels—the soda fountain novel is "fizz" and nothing else—and I would feed upon Shakespeare and Scott, Irving and Longfellow; that would give me pure thoughts and make me conversant with the things that are past as well as those present.

—o—

And, if I were a girl, I would be temperate in the use of slang. Oh, girls, if you knew how disgusting to men and women is the girl who uses slang you would not have reason to look back years hence with regret that you had spoiled your English by slangy words. Then, I would seek earnestly to learn how to do housework, to make bread, to bake cookies that are eatable, to cook potatoes in four or five different ways, to set the table and to wait on it cheerfully and properly. I would learn how to sweep, to make the bed, to mend my clothes from the sole of the stockings on my feet to the top of the highest ribbon on my hat. If I were a girl I would seek to put the smile on mother's face, to keep the wrinkles out of her cheeks and to make her happy every day. I would seek to drive the burdens from father's shoulders and to lighten the cares that trouble his heart and life. I would strive to keep both mother and father young all the days of their life upon earth.

—o—

And, if I were a girl, I firmly believe that I would be a Christian. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God" and then the beauty will be yours, as beauty is that beauty does. The handsome face will come if the conduct is right and the fundamental principles are observed.

Outline Studies of Human Nature

McKinley and the Little Jap.

A JAPANESE troupe of acrobats visited the white house the other day, under charge of R. Yoshmate, who introduced them to the president. One of Mr. Yoshmate's charges, Master K. Yarkietri, is less than 7 years old, says the Boston Journal. This little fellow hid himself behind the manager until the members of the troupe were retiring, when the president noticed him and asked his name.

Master Yarkietri, not knowing it was the president, answered promptly. He then proceeded to interview his excellency thus:

"I want to see George Washington, the father of this country."

The president escorted the little chap to the picture of Washington, and explained that the original was dead.

"Well, what is your name?" persisted Master Yarkietri.

"My name is William McKinley," was the smiling answer.

"What do you do here?"

"I am the successor of George Washington and president of the United States," replied the president, looking kindly at the little chap, who collapsed.

Why She Wanted the Gate Open.

THE BISHOP OF NORWICH has perhaps more stories told of him than most bishops, says London M. A. P. On one occasion he was to hold a confirmation at a small town, and, arriving some time before the hour for service, took a stroll. His steps led him to the outskirts of the town, and, passing a picturesque cottage, he stopped to admire it. A pretty little garden separated the cottage from the road, finished off with a neat hedge and green gate.

"Oh, please, sir," said a voice from the other side of the hedge, "would you open the gate for me?"

This the bishop at once did. Then, to his surprise, instead of the tiny child he had expected, there stepped forth a girl quite big enough to have opened the gate for herself.

"And why, my dear," said Dr. Sheepshanks, "could you not open the gate for yourself?"

"Please, sir, because the paint's wet," said the child. A glance at his hand testified to the bishop but too plainly the truth of her statement.

Was Deaf and Dumb.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON, Mr. Bryan's running mate during the recent presidential campaign, is a capital story teller and a good yarn loses none of its virtue when he happens to be placed in an embarrassing predicament by its telling, relates the Chicago Chronicle. On one occasion he was making a trip down the Ohio river on a steamboat and was having difficulty in whiling away the time. He met several passengers, but was not interested in any one until he was introduced to a well dressed man of about 20 he had noticed sitting alone near the bow of the boat.

"How are you, my young friend?" said Stevenson warmly.

The young man returned the handshake with a great show of appreciation, but said nothing. Stevenson decided to tell him a real good story. He related one of his best, throwing his whole soul into the words, and the young man smiled pleasantly throughout.

When the story was finished Mr. Stevenson asked one or two questions, but the young man seemed embarrassed again and another anecdote was told. Tale after tale followed until the boat drew into Owensboro, Ky. Then the young man got up, shook hands politely and without a word walked on shore.

A few minutes later Stevenson said to another one of the passengers he had met:

"That boy I was talking to is one of the most intelligent young fellows I have ever seen. There is a great future before him."

"Can you talk in that language?" the other man asked in surprise.

"What language?"

"The mute language, of course. That boy is deaf and dumb."

"Well, he is the most eloquent listener I've ever known," said Stevenson, but he talked to no other strangers on that trip.

Had Not Met "Insufficiency."

ONE OF the men employed at Kauffman's brewery, named Schmid, was discharged last week, the reason assigned being "inefficiency." He accepted his dismissal quietly and went away, only to return a few days later with a troubled air.

"What's the matter, Schmid?" the foreman asked him.

"Vill you please tell me vy I vas made loose, anyhow?" he queried.

"Why, for inefficiency," was the reply.

"Cha-as, das vos him. Explanation to me, vonce, vas is it this 'insufficiency' is. I haf asked every one in the Eleventh ward and they know him nit."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Took the Next Best Thing.

A GOOD story is told of a Scottish soldier at Bloemfontein who was just recovering from an attack of enteric, says the Scottish American. One day he suggested to the doctor who called to see him that he would be grateful for a wee drappie. "No, no," said the doctor. "Do you know that your stomach is in such an ulcerated condition that a spoonful of whisky would kill you?"

"Aweel, sir," replied the patient, "I must just do without it; but, doctor, just come up close to me." The doctor obliged.

"Ah, doctor," said the soldier, sighing contentedly, "yer breath's verra refreshin'!"

"THE WORLD ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY"

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THE CLOSING year of the century witnessed not only the decline, but the fall of Ireland. Pitt, prime minister of England under George III., taking advantage of the situation in Ireland immediately following the revolution, when the land was torn by hostile factions, planned a great scheme of union between the two nations, one parliament for Great Britain and Ireland, as there was one parliament for England and Scotland. Pitt bought the votes that he could not command, the Irish parliament consented to extinguish itself and Ireland lost all semblance of national independence. Pitt had pledged himself to diminish the alleged evils of Protestant supremacy and prepared a measure for admitting Catholics to political power, but the king stood in the way and Pitt resigned his office rather than forfeit his word.

* * *

A great movement in hospital building resulted in the founding of many big American and English institutions of the kind. The corner stone of the first pavilion hospital of a permanent character was laid in New York. At this time the earliest American hospital of any size, the Pennsylvanian, of Philadelphia, which was begun in 1775, under the auspices of Dr. Thomas Bond and Benjamin Franklin, was being rapidly completed.

* * *

Benjamin Silliman, American chemist and geologist, the first to observe the vaporization and transference of the carbon in the voltaic arc from the positive to the negative pole, was now in Philadelphia, at the age of twenty-one, preparing for his great work and experiments.

* * *

The western half of Victoria, the southeastern corner of Australia, was first explored by Lieutenant Grant, when he discovered Fort Philip.

* * *

Among those who died at the close of the century, who had done much toward making themselves noted in art, science and literature were the following:

Charles Johnston, Irish writer.
David Ogden, American jurist.
Robert Rogers, American soldier.
James McKnight, Scottish divine.
Chevalier de Johnstone, Jacobite.
John Kendrick, American navigator.
Elizabeth Montague, English author.
John Ross, Scottish merchant in America.
William Newcome, archbishop of Armagh.
John Lamb, American soldier and statesman.
Theophile Latour d'Auvergne, French soldier.
Thomas Mifflin, American patriot and general.
Baron William von Knophausen, German general.
Rawlings Lawndes, American lawyer and statesman.
Jesse Ramaden, English optician and mechanician.
Charles Michelde de Langlade, French soldier in America.
Marquis de la Neuville, French soldier in America.
Friederich A. von Riedesel, German general in America.
Abraham G. Kastner, German mathematician and poet.
John Cosens Ogden, American Protestant Episcopal clergyman.
Marquis Marc R. de Montalembert, French military engineer.

The People's Exchange.

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Board Wanted.

BOARD WANTED IN CATHOLIC FAMILY, FOR man and two boys, 4 and 6 years; will pay $10 per week. Z., Tribune office.

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

Lost.

LOST—ARTIFICIAL HAND; REWARD FOR return to owner. M. Hoffmeister, 324 Cedar avenue.

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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.

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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.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN, AS housekeeper; good ironer and washer; can give reference. A. B., Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 18 YEARS of age, to work at anything; store preferred; experience in store. Address 1615 Penn avenue, Green Ridge.

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.

LEGAL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Suburban Electric Light company will be held at the office of the company, room 503 Connell building, Scranton, Pa., Saturday, Jan. 12, 1901, at 4 p. m., for the election of directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may come before them. E. M. STACK, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Dunmore Electric Light, Heat and Power company will be held at the office of the company, room 503, Connell building, Scranton, Pa., Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1901, at 2 p. m., for the election of directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may come before them. E. M. STACK, Secretary.

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.

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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.

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THE WILKES-BARRE RECORD CAN BE HAD in Scranton at the news stands of Reisman Bros., 409 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.; 12.09, 1.29, 2.44, 3.52, 5.20, 6.25, 7.57, 9.15, 11.15 p. m.; 1.14 a. m.

For Honesdale—6.20, 10.13 a. m.; 2.44 and 5.20 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—6.45, 7.48, 8.43, 9.38, 10.43, 11.55 a. m.; 1.22, 2.18, 3.33, 4.27, 6.10, 7.48, 10.41, 11.30 p. m.

For L. V. R. R. points—6.45, 11.55 a. m.; 2.18, 4.27 and 11.30 p. m.

For Pennsylvania R. R. points—6.45, 9.38 a. m.; 2.18 and 4.27 p. m.

For Albany and all points north—6.20 a. m. and 3.52 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Carbondale—9.00, 11.33 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, 6.27, 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.

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 ticket office.

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. CONNEMACHER, Div. Pass. Agt., South Bethlehem, Pa.

For tickets and Pullman reservations apply to 309 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, Pa.

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Christmas Week Specials

Ladies' Fine Neckwear in exclusive designs.

French hand made and hand embroidered Lingerie.

Extraordinary line of plain and embroidered Handkerchiefs.

Duchess and Point Lace Handkerchiefs.

Kid Gloves of every description for street or evening wear.

Renaissance Scarf, Squares, Doylies, etc.

Very fine assortment of hand embroidered Linen Goods.

All of which make very appropriate Christmas gifts.

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 1.06, 3.23, 6.00 and 8.22 p. m. Arrive from New York at 1.10, 4.00 and 10.25 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. For Nicholson at 4.00 and 6.15 p. m. For Binghamton 10.20 a. m. Arrive in Scranton from Buffalo at 1.25, 2.55, 5.45 and 10.00 a. m.; 3.30 and 8.00 p. m. From Oswego and Syracuse at 2.55 a. m.; 12.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Utica at 2.55 a. m.; 12.38 and 3.30 p. m. From Nicholson at 7.50 a. m. and 6.00 p. 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.; 12.25, 4.50 and 8.15 p. m. From Kingston at 11.00 a. m. From Plymouth at 7.55 a. m., 3.20, 5.35 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

South—Leave Scranton 1.40, 3.00, 5.50, 10.05 a. m.; 3.33, 3.40 p. m.

North—Leave Scranton at 1.15, 4.10 a. m.; 1.55, 5.48 and 11.35 p. m.

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

New York, Ontario and Western R.R.

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

North Bound Trains.

| Leave Scran