

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 it is not necessary that they be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and no responsibility is assumed for the acceptance of all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON, DECEMBER 21, 1900.

The next question is: Will England accept the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as amended? In ordinary times the chances are she would not, but under present circumstances we guess that she will.

Hawaii.

IN THE ANNUAL report of the secretary of the interior appears an abridgement of a report from Governor Dole on the progress and development of Hawaii covering the period from July 7, 1898, to the date of the approval of the joint resolution to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, up to April 30, 1900, the date of the beginning of the present territorial government. Many facts in it are of general interest.

The last Hawaiian census, taken in the year 1896, gave a total population of 109,029, of which 31,019 were native Hawaiians. The number of Americans reported was 8,485. The results of the Federal census taken this year show the islands to have a total population of 154,091, an increase of that reported in 1896 of 44,891, or 41.2 per cent. The total land surface of the Hawaiian Islands is approximately 6,449 square miles; the average number of persons to the square mile at the last three censuses being as follows: For 1890, 16.9; for 1896, 16.9; for 1900, 23.8. The present aggregate area of the public lands is, approximately, 1,722,713 acres, valued at \$3,537,800. The valuation of taxable property subject to ad valorem assessment of one per cent, is \$27,491,584, divided into real estate, \$45,629,185 and personal estate, \$51,811,399.

There has been marked progress in the agricultural development of the island. The sugar industry has been greatly stimulated by annexation. In the year 1899 there were 58 plantations, 55 of which had their own reducing plants. There was also one mill which reduced the cane produced on neighboring plantations. Nine of these plantations may be credited to the stimulus to the sugar industry caused by annexation, and two are large developments of small plantations due to the same cause. The value of sugar exported for 1898, 1899, and the first six months of 1900, has been as follows: 1898, \$16,614,622.53; 1899, \$21,898,190.97; first half of 1900, \$14,770,546.76. Sugar estates have paid taxes for 1898 and 1899 as follows: 1898, \$297,527.89; 1899, \$396,887.73.

Rice is raised almost entirely by Chinese, and is cultivated in wet land with the ground covered by water until the grain begins to ripen; the water is then drawn off, and by the time the crop is ready to be harvested the ground is firm under foot and nearly dry. The crop is harvested with sickles and the paddy is thrashed out on thrashing floors, generally made of cement, by driving loose horses over it. Rice is raised almost entirely by Chinese, and is cultivated in wet land with the ground covered by water until the grain begins to ripen; the water is then drawn off, and by the time the crop is ready to be harvested the ground is firm under foot and nearly dry. The crop is harvested with sickles and the paddy is thrashed out on thrashing floors, generally made of cement, by driving loose horses over it.

During the past ten or twelve years the cultivation of coffee has developed to a considerable extent. The Hawaiian coffee is of a fine quality and brings good prices. The area of coffee cultivation in 1897 was approximately 6,154 acres. In 1898 the area under cultivation had increased, approximately, to 8,888 acres. Bananas have been profitably exported to the mainland for many years from Honolulu. The value of the fruit exported for 1898, 1899, and the first six months of 1900 has been as follows: 1898, \$95,580.91; 1899, \$84,268.82; first six months of 1900, \$9,317. The export for this last period was disastrously interrupted by the prevalence of the bubonic plague in Honolulu and the consequent quarantine regulations. Pineapples have been raised for export for a number of years. There is hardly a limit in the territory to the possible production of this fruit and bananas. The export of pineapples in 1898, 1899, and the first six months of 1900 was valued as follows: 1898, \$14,485.90; 1899, \$11,629.61; first six months of 1900, \$10,781.11.

The question of raising cattle is proving one of interest and profit. A number of large ranches are now being successfully operated. The exportation of wool in 1899 was 397,551 pounds, valued at \$26,478.08. The forests of Hawaii are worthy of consideration. A great variety of indigenous trees exists in these forests. A majority of the large trees belong to the class of hard woods. Several varieties of exotic trees have been introduced and have materially assisted in adding to the diminishing forests. There is great need for a trained forester who can advise the government in regard to the protection of forests and their extension; also upon questions of permitting certain lands to be deforested for settlement and agricultural purposes.

Industrial progress has been noteworthy; from January 1 to June 14, 1900, 21 corporations for mercantile, agricultural, manufacturing, or investment purposes, and 1 for church purposes, obtained charters. In the same period 9 corporations obtained amendments to their charters. Corporations in existence June 30, 1900, are as follows: Religious and benevolent, 36; mercantile, 168; agricultural, 175; telegraphic, telephonic, and cable, 13; railroads, 7; cemeteries, 3; clubs and lodges, 9, making a total of 411.

The future development of the railroad is promising to be in keeping with other material interests of the island.

The Kohala and Hilo Railroad company was incorporated on the 26th day of June, 1899, and entered into contract with the minister of the interior under the statute relating to the construction of railroads in the Hawaiian Islands. The contract provides that a modern standard broad-gauge railway shall be constructed from the port of Hilo to and through the districts of Hamakua and Kohala to the port of Kawaihewa, or some other port in said district of Kohala. The entire length of the road will be about 130 miles. The work of laying out the line of the road has been prosecuted, and notwithstanding interruptions the completed surveys of the road have been made to Laupahoehoe, 26 miles, and detailed maps and plans have been completed to Hakaluu, 15 miles. The capital stock of the company is \$3,000,000, and the company is anxious that the road and its branches will all be completed and in working order within two years.

The Hawaiian Tramways company, limited, operates a street railway in the principal streets of Honolulu, the aggregate length of the lines being over 12 miles. The company was organized in 1887, the legislature having granted a franchise to use for its purpose certain of the principal streets of the city. Its capital is \$1,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$50 each, making \$500,000, with an authorized date of issue of \$500,000. Of this capital there has been issued and fully paid up 13,000 shares, making \$325,000, together with a debenture issue of \$150,000 bringing its working capital up to \$475,000. The balance of the shares have already been subscribed for with a view of developing new lines, doubling those already in existence, and converting and altering its present mode of traction from animal to electricity. This development has already been commenced by the laying of 85-pound girder rails for its new double track. The company has 31 horses and electric cars. The fare is 5 cents, except on its long Waikiki line, where a 10-cent fare is charged. During the year 1899 a dividend of 5 per cent. was paid, absorbing \$16,450. The income for that year amounted to \$141,396. The working expenses were \$87,946.30.

Education in Hawaii is making favorable progress. In Honolulu two large schoolhouses have recently been erected at a cost of \$24,778 and \$20,349, respectively. The department of education is under the management of a superintendent of public instruction, assisted by six commissioners of public instruction, two of whom are ladies. The tenure of office of the commissioners is six years, the term of two of them expiring each year. They serve without pay. The system is the same as that existing under the republic of Hawaii. In the biennial period ending December 31 there were 141 public and 48 private schools in the Hawaiian Islands; 314 teachers in the public schools, of whom 113 were men and 231 were women, and 200 teachers in the private schools, of whom 79 were men and 121 were women. In the same period there were 14,436 pupils in the public schools, of whom 6,295 were boys and 5,641 were girls, and 4,654 pupils in the private schools, of whom 2,256 were boys and 1,759 were girls. This gives a total of 15,490 pupils, of whom 8,611 were boys and 6,879 were girls.

All that is needed to make a success of the second-class city is a greater civic activity among first-class men.

Congressional Reapportionment.

BY A VOTE of 7 to 6 the house committee on census has agreed to report favorably the Hopkins reapportionment bill, which, if successful, will establish the total membership of the house for the next ten years at 337, the present membership. This means a ratio of 298,388 population for every member. It would cause Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Ohio, South Carolina and Virginia each to lose one member, and Illinois, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia each to gain one, Texas gaining two. The representation of the other states, Pennsylvania included, would not be changed. The duty of reducing the representation of states practicing disfranchisement, as demanded by the Constitution, is evaded altogether.

Some of the practical difficulties which passage of the Hopkins bill would create in the redistributing of the various states to conform to the new ratio, may be illustrated by a few citations concerning our own state and neighborhood. Lackawanna, constituting the Eleventh congressional district, has by the new census 192,831, or 15,037 less than the proposed ratio. This shortage, being comparatively small, might not interfere with the district's remaining as it is. But in Luzerne there is an excess of 48,253, while in the present Fifteenth district, consisting of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming, the shortage is 62,098. Philadelphia, after gaining a congressman, would still have a surplus of 49,497, and Montgomery, after getting three, would still have an excess of 148,414 to contribute to the constituency of a fourth. The other districts as at present plotted would fare as follows, the Twenty-fourth being reckoned exclusively of its Allegheny fraction:

Table with 2 columns: District Name and Population Change. Rows include Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth.

RESPIRE.

Written for The Tribune— A little while, let God! a few brief days, I pray thee, let me keep this love of mine Just in my inmost heart, safe from the world, Too dear, too deep, too fast for earthly gaze. A few brief days!

A little while, O grant the boon I ask, For none can ever know how heart divine How life's environments have bound my soul, Dear God! O give I need not wear my mask A few brief days!

A little while, O just a little while, To have and hold the love I've prayed so long; To dark and white and dream my heart may smile For evermore my life will hold love's shrine, Tho' love but linger here, A few brief days!

A little while, O grant the boon I ask, For none can ever know how heart divine How life's environments have bound my soul, Dear God! O give I need not wear my mask A few brief days!

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up, and to add to its membership would necessitate costly enlargement of space, as well as increase the already noticeable clumsiness of congress due to its numerically great membership. But the alternative of cutting the representation of eight states means a fight from the start and he would be a wise man who should undertake to predict the outcome.

As amended by the senate military committee, the army bill is pretty much like the original document drafted by Secretary Root. It provides for native troops in Porto Rico and the Philippines, for the sale of beer at army post canteens and for a flexible and rotary staff system, officers being interchangeable between staff and line. This looks more like business.

The Wilkes-Barre Times issued a twenty-page holiday number last evening, which speaks well for the thrift of the city. In addition to interesting reading matter for the pages of the Times were embellished with artistic advertisements, indicative of the enterprise of Wilkes-Barre's leading merchants.

The framers of Cuba's constitution are inclined to ape France instead of the United States. This shows how much they know about genuine republicanism.

Every Saturday offers as its holiday edition ten pages of well-selected reading matter enclosed in one of the prettiest illustrated covers ever printed.

Now for a tussle with the Philistines over the ship-subsidy bill.

Outline Studies of Human Nature

Taught a Valuable Lesson.

WHILE THE late Frederic Carroll Brewster, an eminent Philadelphia lawyer, was studying law in his father's office he was requested, says the Green Bay, to present a petition for signature to various notables of the Philadelphia bar. A list of the signatures wanted was given to him, and he started to fulfill his mission. The first name was that of a great lawyer, Horace Binney, and he called on him, and told a genial-looking gentleman that he wanted to see Mr. Binney.

"That is my name," came in cheerful tones from the gentleman. "What can I do for you?" The pleasant surprise at finding a great man so affable to a stranger young lawyer passed away, young Brewster said the object of his visit was to see Mr. Binney, and he handed him the petition. "It is a very nice petition, and one which every member of the bar should sign, but my dear young man, before I sign the same I must ascertain whether or not the act is correctly set forth in the petition, and whether or not the title, as the petition states it, is verbatim with the statute books."

"But," exclaimed the petitioner, somewhat emboldened by his kind reception, "my father drew up the petition and there is his signature appended to it! Is not that sufficient?" "No doubt my dear sir, but such matters I do not like to accept even possible responsibilities of inadvertent mistakes, and therefore depend entirely upon myself."

The content of his office library, Mr. Binney verified the citation, appended his signature, and bade Brewster good-bye to his young acquaintance. Brewster's next call was upon Mr. Sergeant, who received him with great kindness, and after obtaining the signature of the elder Brewster and Horace Binney, he, too, looked up the citation before signing his name, saying that he never recalled such a thing, and along in the morning of election day they met at the polls. "I voted for you, Jim," said Johnson, and I expect you to vote for me," "I am sorry," replied Johnson, "but I am about to resign, and you are my friend, and I would like to gratify you, but my duty as a citizen compels me to vote for the fittest man."

"I respect him! I admire him, but I do not want him elected senator from Illinois, and furthermore, I know a better man. He now occupies my seat in congress and would be equally ornamental in the upper branch of the national legislature."

"Down in Macoupin county a good many years ago Sam Johnson and Jim Tobias were running against each other for justice, and along in the morning of election day they met at the polls. 'I voted for you, Jim,' said Johnson, and I expect you to vote for me," "I am sorry," replied Tobias, "but I am about to resign, and you are my friend, and I would like to gratify you, but my duty as a citizen compels me to vote for the fittest man."

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"THE WORLD ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY" (Copyright, 1900, by H. E. Hughes, Louisville.)

MEASURES against the practice of infanticide in India, which ended years later in its suppression, were begun by Jonathan Duncan and Major Walker, Englishmen. This article in fact in India was due not only to some poetical tradition of its origin, but to economic facts. Among the aristocratic Hindus was a thought of honorable death, a girl should remain unmarried, and that she should marry a man not her superior. The custom making it obligatory on the bride's father to tender rich gifts to a groom's relatives, and the fact that a certain proportion of his daughters—sometimes in a very singular way. A pill of salt and sugar might be given to the bride-born child or it was drowned in milk; or the mother's breast was smeared with oil or the juice of the poisonous Datara.

The idea of building the Suez canal connecting the Mediterranean and the Red sea, or rather restoring this ancient communication, an engineering feat which was later accomplished, was the brain-child of the Englishman, Ferdinand de Lesseps, who was born in the town of Ardeux, France, in 1805. He was a French engineer. This was followed, however, by no result, and M. Lesseps therefore sought his fortune in the Egyptian deserts. It is known that a water communication for small vessels between the two seas was formed as early as 600 years before the Christian era and existed for periods of 1,400 years after which it was allowed to fall into disuse.

Nicola Pissini, the noted Naples musical composer, who was one of the principles in perhaps the only planet war ever conducted, died during this year. While in Paris the directors of the Grand Opera house conceived the idea of delimiting his name to Gluck, then the Parisian favorite, by persuading the two composers to take the same subject—"Iphigenie en Taurede"—simultaneously. The plot divided itself into two parts, under the names of Gluckists and Pissinists, carried on an unworthy and disgraceful war, equally ruinous to both artists, who would gladly have withdrawn from its violent excesses. The final victory should be obtained by the Gluckists was inevitable, for Pissini, though a brilliant ornament of the Italian school, was not much of a composer. The latter was not long in being contented to oblivion. The fury of the rival parties continued unabated and went even beyond the death of Gluck, which occurred several years before that of Pissini. The latter's suggestion that a public monument be erected to Gluck's memory antagonized Pissini's masterly "Iphigenie" was the first produced, soon followed by that of Pissini. The latter was not long in being contented to oblivion. The fury of the rival parties continued unabated and went even beyond the death of Gluck, which occurred several years before that of Pissini. The latter's suggestion that a public monument be erected to Gluck's memory antagonized Pissini's masterly "Iphigenie" was the first produced, soon followed by that of Pissini.

Victor Hugo was appointed governor of Guiana, South America, and managed to put the colony in better shape. This territory had been the destination during the terrible times of the French revolution of land after land of political refugees from Paris. The suffering was very severe. The fate of the 600 Royalists, sent as exiles to Guiana, was especially sad. Landed without food or shelter, they died of their privations miserably. A few years prior to this 12,000 volunteer colonists from Alsace and Lorraine had dwelled in twenty-four months to less than 1,000, and they were a famished, fever-stricken band when relief came.

The bill for the Washington monument first passed the house of representatives in the United States congress during this session, but the senate amended it and the postponement followed.

In England there were now fourteen metropolitan newspapers and forty-nine provincial; in Scotland eight and in Ireland eleven. Two of the English papers, the Standard and the Scotsman had passed the century mark in age.

The Eskimos of Alaska make waterproof boots and shirts of the skin of the salmon.

Railways use up over 2,000,000 tons of steel a year, and that is the world's production.

New York city owes more by \$60,000,000 than all the 45 states in the Union together.

There are 4,000 tons of built in the pyramids of Cheops. It could be enough for 320,000,000 today.

In 1890 the mineral production of the United States amounted to \$40,000,000 and in 1899 to \$70,000,000.

Nearly two-thirds of the letters carried by the world's postal services are written, sent to and received in London.

The area of the United States is 3,500,000 square miles; that of China is 4,218,011, and of "China proper" has an area of 1,336,811 square miles.

A hymn book which belonged to one of Cromwell's officers, and which had been perforated by a bullet, brought \$7 at a recent sale in London.

The Benedictines have a new monastery in Rome, each cell having a room of its own, and a fine view. One department contains room for 80 students. There is also a meteorological and astronomical observatory.

The actual increase of population in this country in the last twenty years about exceeds one million two hundred and twenty-five thousand. The rate of increase in the period from 1880 to 1890 averaged about two and one-half per cent each year.

The average price of a good railway dry box in England is about three hundred dollars and each annual cost about two dollars and twenty-five cents for fodder alone. Under fair conditions the railway companies work their horses about ten hours a day.

The council of St. Joseph, Mo., is considering the advisability of increasing the cost of bill-posters' licenses from \$50 to \$500. It is thought by the council that the increase of the number of bill-posters of that city are covered with unsightly posters may be discouraged.

The People's Exchange.

A POPULAR CLEARING HOUSE for the benefit of all who have Houses to Rent, Best 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—Males. WANTED AT ONCE—ON A GOOD BRIDGE MEN. Apply to McClinton, Marshall Construction Co., care Dunmore Iron and Steel Co., Dunmore, Pa.

Recruits Wanted. MARINE CORPS, U. S. NAVY, RECRUITS wanted—Allied-bodied men, services on our war ships in all parts of the world and land in the Philippines when required. Recruiting officer, 103 Wyoming avenue, Scranton.

Board Wanted. BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE ADULTS AND ONE CHILD, in respectable Jewish family, living in first-class neighborhood. State price. W. A. Tribune office.

Situations Wanted. SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, AS bartender. F. Francis, 700 Scranton street.

For Sale. FOR SALE—20 SHARES PREFERRED STOCK OF the Dr. Hunt and Condensed Milk Co. at par, 7 per cent. guaranteed; owner must have cash immediately. Address H. D., Tribune office.

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. 431 LACKAWANNA avenue, corner Washington avenue, being the property recently occupied and now being vacated by the Hunt & Condensed Milk Co. A. E. HUNT.

For Sale—CONTENTS OF HOUSE FURNITURE, carpets, bedding, etc. 622 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 loan or Building and Loan. At 4 to 6 per cent. Call on N. Y. Walker, 311-815 Conell building.

Lost. LOST—A YELLOW LEATHER POCKETBOOK, containing nineteen dollars, on Adams avenue between 11th and 12th streets. Finder will receive a reward if returned to Master Leon Fish, 612 Adams avenue or 217 Penn.

Found. FOUND—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING SMALL amount of money. Call B. L. Fuller, Council building.

Found—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING SUM of money; owner can have same by calling at 316 Washington avenue, fourth floor, at 12 o'clock noon. B. D. Stone.

Professional. Certified Public Accountant. E. C. SPAULDING, 220 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Architects. EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, CONNELL BUILDING, Scranton.

Cabs and Carriages. RUBBER TIERED CABS AND CARRIAGES; BEST of service. Prompt attention given orders, by phone. Phones 2672 and 5322. Joseph Kelly, 124 Linden street.

Dentists. DR. C. E. ELLENBERGER, 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. R. ZEIGLER, Proprietor.

SCRANTON HOUSE, NEAR D. & W. PASSENGER DEPOT. Conducted by the European plan. VICTOR KOCH, Proprietor.

Lawyers. J. W. BROWNING, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, ROOMS 312-313 Mears building.

D. B. REPOGLIO, ATTORNEY—LOANS NEGOTIATED on real estate security. Mears building, corner Washington avenue and Spruce street.

WILLARD, WARREN & KNAPP, ATTORNEYS and counselors-at-law. Republican building, Washington avenue.

JESSUP & JESSUP, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW. Commonwealth building, Rooms 20 and 21.

EDWARD W. THAYER, ATTORNEY, ROOMS 90-91, 9th floor, Mears building.

L. A. WATRES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOARD of Trade building, Scranton, Pa.

C. R. FITCHER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOARD of Trade building, Scranton, Pa.

PATTERSON & WILCOX, TRADERS' NATIONAL Bank building.

C. COMEY'S, 615 REPUBLICAN BUILDING.

M. W. BERTHOFF, ATTORNEY, MEARS BLDG.

Seeds. G. B. CLARK & CO., SEEDSMEN AND NURSERYMEN, store 501 Washington avenue; green houses, 1959 North Main avenue; store telephone, 782.

Schools. SCHOOL OF THE LACKAWANNA, SCRANTON, Pa. Course preparatory to college, law, medicine or business. Open Sept. 21. Send for catalogue. Rev. Thomas M. Conn, LL. D., principal and proprietor; W. E. Flinnery, A. M., headmaster.

ALWAYS BUSY.



The young man has no use for "Rubber Neck," but he could hardly live through the winter without Rubber Boots. We have all the kinds he needs. Come in for a look. STORES OPEN EVERYWHERE UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

Lewis & Reilly. 114-116 WYOMING AVENUE. Phone 2425. Free delivery.

REYNOLDS BROS' HOLIDAY DISPLAY. The handsomest line of calendars ever shown in our store, together with our line of

Fancy Ink Stands, Japanese Novelties, Bras, Frames, Leather Goods in Pocket Books, Card Cases, Portfolios, Dressing Cases, Bibles

Make our place worth while visiting. Reynolds Bros Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building.

Physicians and Surgeons. JAMES P. PURSELL, M. D., SPECIALIST. Mental and Nervous Diseases. Linden street (opp. P. O.).

DR. W. E. ALLEN, 613 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE.

DR. S. W. LAMORLAUX, OFFICE 539 WASHINGTON AVENUE. Residence, 1318 Mulberry. Chronic diseases, lung, kidney, bladder and genito-urinary organs a specialty. Hours, 1 to 5 p. m.

JOSEPH KUTTEL, REAR 51 LACKAWANNA AVENUE, Scranton, Pa., manufacturer of Wire Screens.

Miscellaneous. DRESSMAKING FOR CHILDREN TO ORDER; also ladies' waists. Louis Shoenker, 212 Adams avenue.