#### THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1900.

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## LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYNBEE, Business Manager.

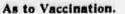
# -----New York Office: 150 Nassau St. S. S. VREELAND. Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

### Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., a Second-Class Mail Matter.

When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bear-ing 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 ac-ceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

TWELVE PAGES SCRANTON, DECEMBER 22, 1900.

The Philadelphia Record's discovery that Mr. Connell is a much younger and more vigorous man than Colonel Quay does credit to its appreciation of the fact that a man is no older than he feels.



EGARDING the opposition to compulsory vaccination of school children, of which there are occasional rumthat the board of control has bles now decided to close the school doors to children who shall not be vaccinated by Jan. 15 next, there is this to say: The liberty of the individual ends where the safety of the community The greatest good to the begins, greatest number is the fundamental rule of good government; and in as-

certaining what that is we have to respect very largely the discretion of the officials whom the majority elects to administer the affairs of government. Vaccination as a precaution against the frightful ravages of small pox has

some opposition among the scientists who make a study of disease and of methods to checkmate it; but upon the whole the preponderance of expert testimony in its favor is commanding, so much so that the courts have repeatedly upheld the power of boards of health to enforce vaccination upon reasonable belief as to its necessity. The disposition to oppose such an exercise of precautionary power is unfortunate. Though some may doubt vaccination's benefits, all must concede that it does little if any harm. Where the alternative is a risk of public danger the concession of willing obedience to an intended safeguard is an evidence of considerate citizenship.

In other words, Mr. Bryan softly intimates that Mr. Cleveland has been talking through his hat.

#### The Sensible Plan.

N THE SPEECH made a few days ago by Senator Frye upon the shipping bill to promote the com-

merce and increase the trade of the United States some arguments were presented which demand the serious consideration of the country. Not only did we carry last year under

before action can be commenced. In Arizona six months' desertion is suffilent. In Arkansas and other states one year is required. Alabama makes two years necessary, Connecticut three years and Virginia and some other states five years. Conviction and im-

The state of the sector

prisonment for crime is a cause for divorce in all states except Florida, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and South Carolina, but with conflicting limitations. In some states the only requisite is an indictment found, others requiring a conviction and imprisonment to follow. Even the duration of the imprisonment varies in different

states, some requiring two years and from that up to seven years, and some hold that if the confinement is in the house of correction it is enough, while a few hold to the necessity of imprison ment in state's prison. In some states

the conviction must be after marriage, while a directly contrary rule prevails in others.

"It is often the case that one law obtains in a state and just over the border an opposite doctrine is established. One jurisdiction holds any cruel treatment sufficient ground for divorce and an adjoining state requires extreme cruelty and inhuman treatment sufficlent to endanger life. The length of time that cruel treatment must continue is only six days in one state, up to six months in another, and still an-

other state holds that the commission of one act of cruelty is ample ground for a dissolution of the marriage contract. In Missouri drunkenness is good ground for a divorce, while Texas holds that even habitual drunkenness is not a sufficient ground. Aside from these specific causes there exist in some states vague and uncertain grounds for divorce, such as husband notoriously immoral before marriage unknown to wife, in West Virginia: fugitive from justice, in Virginia; gross misbehavior or wickedness, in Rhode Island; any gross neglect of duty, in

Kansas and Ohio; refusal of wife to remove into the state, in Tennessee mental incapacity at time of marriage in Georgia; three years' association with any religious society that believes the marriage relation unlawful, in Mas sachusetts; parties cannot live in peace and union, in Utah; vagrancy of the

husband, in Missouri and Wyoming; when conduct defeats the purpose of the marital relations, when the court thinks it is improper and indiscreet for the parties to continue to live together, when the partles declare they cannot live with each other, in other states. Divorces have been granted upon the ground that the defendant uses tobacco, which aggravated the plaintiff's headache; for cutting off plaintiff's bangs by force; because husband would never cut his toe nails: because husband, during his whole married life, never offered to take the plaintiff out riding, which was a source of great mental suffering and injury. "The legal remedies and proceedings

for the obtaining of the divorce present the same conflicting and inharmonious spectacle. Delaware and Louisiana have no statutory provisions as to residence. One state does not require previous residence; Oklanoma requires but ninety days; Nebraska, Nevada and five other states require six months; twenty-seven states require one year; six states two years; Connecticut, New Jersey and Massachusetts (if when married both parties were residents, otherwise five years) three years, and one state simply requires that the applicant for divorce express a wish to become a resident, whether he ever sets foot in the state or not. "The property rights of the parties to divorce proceedings are differently affected in different states. In some only the personal property of the wife is restored to her; in others both real and personal, and still in others only enough for her support and maintenance. Owing to the present unjust system, or lack of system, in divorce legislation, a man obtaining a decree valid In one state and not recognized as valid by the laws of another, may marry again and his marriage be valid in the state where contracted, and perhaps in the contiguous state he will be considered a bigamist and his children illegitimate. "Space will not permit of a detailed showing of all the inconsistencies that exist on this subject, but enough has been said to indicate that the existing state of affairs is not right. These conflicting statutes and decisions cast a stain and reproach upon our system of jurisprudence. They constitute an extraordinary combination of deceit and fraud. According to the report of the commissioner of labor the total number of divorces in the United States from 1867 to 1886 was 328,716, and, worst

danger that anyone will steal the \$10 a week young man of the east.

Notwithstanding the squeeze in the egg market, Ohlo people can generally produce a supply of the proper quality whenever a Dowle elder makes his appearance in that state.

The Pennsylvania game authorities have evidently resolved that no one shall enjoy quail on coast in this state who does not go out and shoot his own birds.

Colonel Mills, of West Point, shows a disposition to deny everything, and the evidence is bearing him out.

### TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast. 4.18 a. m., for Saturday, Dec. 22, 1900.

J. 😯 82 A child born on this day will rejoice that he just escaped having the shortest birthday of the

#C340B. The non-property holder always takes more pride in a city of the second class than the man who has to dodge the tax collector. Honors usually fall the thickest 'upon

ellows who do not need them. It is only the true philosopher who smiles over his misfortunes; the average man is more liable to swear.

For the shop girl the holiday season is no

valve.

with.

on is

Scranton, perhaps, leads the world in furnish

Ajacchus' Advice. A pair of smoked spectacles should go with every lowered electric right in Scranton.

# Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs XXIX. - LIVERPOOL'S WATER

# SUPPLY.

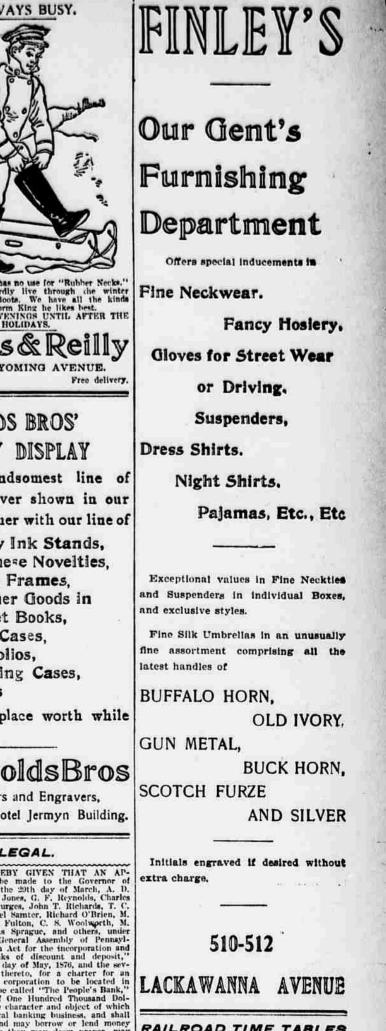
T SEEMS almost incredible that Liverpool, which has now one of the finest water for its water at the beginning of the pres ent century. The distributing system was of the most primeval nature. In the abs around the water barrels, and it is no wonder that the intermittent, imperfect and uncertain character of the supply led to much uncleanli-

The present supply, which is wholesome, purand adequate, is brought from one of the fa-mous lakes in picturesque North Wales, and the poor have been encouraged to make liberal use health. At present there are 171,692 patrons of the Liverpool water supply, either in the city or its suburbs, and the population supplied is estimated at over 300,000. Last year the city used over 10,000,000,000 gallons of water-an increase of 520,000,000 over the consumption durng the previous twelve months.

Liverpool's water supply were shallow wells scooped out of the red sandstone, the principal supply being from a public well in the center of the town, near St. George's hall. Until 1840 the city was supplied with water by private com panies, up to which time the supply was more or less inadequate. In that year the municipal ity took hold of the water question and brought out a great improvement by buying out the private companies. The sum paid amounted to more than \$2,500,000. While under the managenent of the municipality the results were be



Exceptional values in Fine Neckties and Suspenders in individual Boxes, Leather Goods in and exclusive styles Fine Silk Umbrellas in an unusually fine assortment comprising all the latest handles of Dressing Cases, BUFFALO HORN. Make our place worth while OLD IVORY. GUN METAL, ReynoldsBros BUCK HORN. SCOTCH FURZE Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building. AND SILVER Initials engraved if desired without NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN AP-NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN AP-plication will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1901, by Cyrus D. Jones, G. F. Iteynolds, Charles Schlager, E. B. Sturges, John T. Richards T. C. Yon Storch, Samuel Samter, Richards O'Brien, M. J. Healey, W. G. Fulton, C. S. Woolworth, M. P. Carter, Thomas Sprague, and others, under the Act of the General Assembly of Pennayl-vania entitled "An Act for the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit," approved the 13th day of May, 1576, and the sev-eral supplements thereto, for a charter for an extra charge. 510-512 approved the 13th day of May, 1576, and the sev-eral supplements thereto, for a charter for an intended lianking corporation to be located in Scranton, Pa., to be called "The People's Bank," a capital stock of One Hundred Thousand Dol-lars (\$100,000), the character and object of which are to do a general banking business, and shall have the power and may borrow or lend money for such period as they may deem proper, may discount bills of exchange, foreign or domestic promissory notes or other negotiable papers, and the interest may be received in advance, and LACKAWANNA AVENUE straight loans or Building and Loan. At from 4 to 6 per cent. Call on N. V. Walker, 314-315 Connell building. RAILROAD TIME TABLES PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAJ the interest may be received in advance, and shall have the right to hold in trust as collat-eral security for loans advances or discounts, es-tates, real, personal and mixed, including the notes, bonds, obligations or accounts of the United States, individuals or corporations, and to purchase, collect and adjust the same and to dispose thereof for the benefit of the corporation, or for the payments of the debts as security for which the same may be held, and for these pur-poses, to have, mossess and enjoy all the rights. interest may be received in advance, Schedule in Effect May 27, 1900. Trains leave Scranton, D. &. H. Station: 6.45 a. m., week days, for Sunbury Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Balti-more, Washington and for Pitts-burg and the West. 9.38 a. m., week days, for Hazleton, Pottsville, Reading Norristown, and Philadelphia; and for Sunposes, to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto. ARTHUR DUNN, Solicitor. bury Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pitts-OFFICE OF THE SCRANTON BOLT AND NUT Co., Scranton, Pa., Nov. 20th, 1000. A meeting of the stockholders of this company, will be held at its general office, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D., 1001, to take action on a proposed increase of the capital stock of the company from \$150,000 to \$250,000, L. M. HORTON, Secretary. burg and the West. 2.18 p. m., week days, (Sundays 1.58 p. m.) for Sunbury, Harris-burg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and washington and ritiburg and the West. For Hazleton, Potts-ville, Reading, &c. week days. 1.27 p. m., week days, for Sunbury, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg, RAILROAD TIME TABLES. Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Delaware and Hudson.



People who give Christmas presents in "ex-change" are now worrying for fear they will get the small end of the bargain.

ing examples of the manner in which street cleaning should not be conducted.

# New York, Dec. 21.

plants in the world, had literally to fight proper mains, water carts were employed, each delivering about a dozen loads a day. In the poorer districts there were constant brawls ess and disease.

water in the interest of cleanliness and

A hundred years ago the only sources o returns.

our own flag only 2% per cent, of our exports and imports to and from Europe, paying in ocean freights to foreigners \$500,000 in gold a day, but we also by reason of this dependence on foreign shipping took an unbusinesslike risk. As the senator pointed out: "Our short and decisive war with Spain compelled us to hunt the seas over for transports and colliers; to purchase or charter forty ships from foreign nations. Suppose the war had lasted a year, or had been with a more powerful nation, and neutrality had been enforced, as it should be, we would have been in most serious straits. As it was, our producers paid heavy penalties in increased freight rates. Great Britain in her war with the Boers had transports enough; but even then rates were seriously advanced in the East. Suppose there should be a European war or a conflict between Great Britain and Germany, what would become of our enormous export trade? Who would be

our carriers? Who would pay the war insurance premiums on our cargoes, even if carriers could be found? We should suffer almost as seriously as either of the combatants. Our farmers, manufacturers and wage earners would pay almost as much of the cost of the war as they."

This is not a groundless fantasy but a sober presentment of truth. The peri is real. Statesmanship is bound to take cognizance of it and meet it if possible. The ship subsidy bill is offered as a practical solution. It is vigorously criticized and abused but those who oppose it offer no substitute. Let a trial be made of the one remedy in view; experience will tell better than forecast what its value is in effecting the results so necessary.

The English press announces that Great Britain will not accept the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty. There is a suspicion that the thumb of the English press may have slipped off the official pulse.

Marriage and Divorce. THILE it is practically unlikely that the proposed constitutional a mend-

ment giving congress power to decree uniformity in marriage and divorce will pass there is strong argument in its behalf. A contributor to the Washington Star well

covers the ground as follows: "A brief survey of some of the statu

tory provisions of the different states will convince any person of the necessity of some radical and sweeping reformation; In all of the states an absolute divorce is granted for adultery with the single exception of South Carolina, which has no divorce laws, but there is a diversity in the states as to the number of times this act must be committed, some states holding that the commission of one offense is sufficient and others requiring that

the parties must be actually living in adultery, Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Ohio and some other states grant an absolute divorce for abandonment or wilful desertion, but there is no uni-

of all, the showing is that they increase each year steadily and regularly in the most alarming manner, the divorces of the last named year, 1886, being three times as many as the divorces of the first year, 1866, Figures as to the number of divorces granted from 1886 to the present time are not accessible, but it is safe to say that

more were granted than between 1866 and 1886. Probably over 700,000 divorces have been granted in the United States since 1866."

The only alternative to a constitutional amendment conferring upon congress the right and power to rectify these variations and inconsistencies which has been suggested is an attempt to secure uniformity by concurrent action of the 45 states. This is impossible. Whether the constitutional

amendment plan is less difficult remains for the future to disclose, but certainly the need of uniformity is great.

Testimony taken at West Point by the Booz court of inquiry continues to develop the fact that there is nothing brutal about the ordeals to which young students are subjected upon entering the military academy. Of course they are obliged to stand upon their heads in tubs of water; indulge in fisticuff encounters with owners of the prize school belt, and occasionally have their limbs unjointed by "exercises," but it is all in a vein of pleasantry.

The action of Mr. Cudahy in paying \$25,000 for the return of his kidnapped son will doubtless make the life of wealthy young men one of peril in the west: but if he can escape the girl who formity as to the period of desertion wants a Christmas present, there is no

ter than under the private corporation, they were not wholly satisfactory. The civic authoriter than under the ties were constantly studying the problem, and finally, in 1876, struck upon its solution.

Towards the end of that year the attention o the water committee was called to the ad-vantage of the river Vyrnwy, in North Wales, as a source of supply for Liverpool, and in 1880 the necessary powers were obtained from parlia-

ment. No time was lost in proceeding with the work, which was completed in 1892. The ma-sonry of the dam and other work necessary to form the small lake which the undertaking real-ly involved was constructed under the direction of the city, while the Portland cement used was purchased from a single firm, whereby a uniformity was maintained. The first water was sent through the new aqueduct in 1891, and in the following year the works were completed, when the old well supply was aban-doned. The total area of the watershed from which the city can impound water is 22,742

The area of the lake formed by damming the river Vyrnwy is 1,121 acres; its length, four and three-fourths miles, and available contents, 12,131,000,000 gallons. The stone used for uilding was similar in character to the rock foundation, and was obtained from a quarry opened for the purpose at a distance of about a mile and a quarter from the dam. Btween the quarry and the wall rails were laid, and the

railway cars were utilized for conveying the stone to the wall or to a convenient position at the side of it for lifting by cranes. The progress of building operations was necessarily slow, be-cause of the mass of materials to be prepared, transported and manipulated, and the frequent interruptions through frost and storm in the winter seasons.

The erection of a masonry wall instead of an earth embankment, which had been usual in that country, permitted of an important departure in the method of dealing with overflows and floodwater. Instead of a separate by wash built at the side of the valley, according to the ordin at the side of the valey, according to the oran ary practice in reservoir construction, the wall itself has been utilized as an overflow, and it has been so shaped that whenever the water rises above the overflow level it falls in a grace-ful curve over the back of the wall, and passes away down the old river course. To discharge water from the lake to the river below the dam water from the lake to the river below the dam two circular discharge culverts pass through the wall, and during the building were used as tem-porary passages for the river. These tunnels are fifteen feet in diameter and seventy feet in length, and the passage of water through them is prevented and controlled by a stopping of brickwork nineteen feet thick, in which pipes were imedded with valves attached, which can be onened or closed at will. There are

can be opened or closed at will. There are three discharge pipes; one of thirty-nine inches in diameter, another of thirty, and a third of eighteen inches, through which water is sup-plied to the daily and monthly compensation gauges. When the city applied to parliament dor pow-

ers to carry out the scheme there was the usual opposition by persons interested in the rivers. In addition to the owners of corn mills, and other riparian proprietors on the Vrynwy itself, there were the Severn navigation commissioners, the Severn fishery board, several canal and dock railway companies, local authorities and other opponents. Some of these were satisfied with money compensation, but the principal consideration agreed upon or imposed was that the city should forever cause to flow and be discharged from the Yrynwy reservoir into the river Vdynwy not less than 10,000,000

atto the river vulney but less than 10,000,000 gallons of water per day of twenty-four hours in a regular, equal, constant and continuous supply, and shall also, in the eight months be-tween the last day of February and the first day of November every year, discharge for flushing purposes, not exceeding in the whole, in any year, 1.280,000,000 gallons, at the rate of 40,000.000 gallons per day for thirty-two days. The aggregate volume of compensation water is, therefore equal to an average flow throughout the year of 13,500,000 gallons per day. This is equal to more than five times the dry method flow of the theory

eather flow of the rivers. weather flow of the rivers. The building of this reservoir affords an ex-cellent example of one of the advantages re-sulting from the construction of the reservoirs for water works purposes, viz.: that by the im-pounding of floods the flow down the river is equalized and regulated. Thus there is now al-ways flowing from Lake Vrynwy towards the Brietol channel a large stream of water which Bristol channel a large stream of water

for every publisher to determine upon flat, definite rate a single flat rate is

So it seems to me the logical concl

sion is for every publisher to determine upon a fixed, flat, definite rate-a single flat rate is easier maintained than a sliding scale; end then concentrate all his energy in studying how the advertising space at that rate will pay the advertiser. I have never seen a publisher who did this fall of achieving success. He will be able to get a rate as high as the business will stand, and the advertiser will nore willingly pay it than one where he has to go against a rate card that looks like a Chinese puzzle "The fearful loss of energy experienced by buyers of advertising space, in figuring a com-plicated rate card and finding ways to get around its provisions, and also in proving be-yond a doubt that the publisher has put out his lowest rate, and will stand by it, is today an awful tax on the advertising business. Both ad-vertisers and agents could afford to pay higher rates if publishers themselves would simply maintain rates; because this difference would be saved in the expense and brain power that are the summer of the careful and put in proving be-sure careful to the advertiser busines. Both adsaved in the expense and brain power that are

saved in the expense and brain power that are now consumed in securing rates. "A publisher who maintains his rates has to establish that fact by going through every test that a careful buyer of space will impose, just the same as he would establish his credit at the bank. No publisher can do this when he car-ries unmistakable evidence in his paper that he is dealine with noticinus rate-cutters.

ries unmistatable evidence in his paper that he is dealing with notorious rate-cutters. "On the other hand, the make-up of the pa-per, the volume of news it carries, the character of local news it publishes, the quantity of new matter put in type, the frequency with which advertisements are changed, all go to determine in the buyer's mind the value of space in a newspaper."

It will be noticed that Mr. Mahin states that no publisher can maintain rates when he carrics unmistakable evidence in his paper that he is dealing with rotorious rate-cutters. The Tribune has been obliged to refuse considerable business which could have been secured had it been willing to cut rates. A case worthy of notice is that of the large advertisements of Castoria. This business was offered to The Tribune at about one-third its rates, but was promptly declined. One of The Tribune's gents in soliciting business of a large Buffald

dvertiser was asked: "Do you carry Certoria ?" "No," was the prompt reply. "That is a good sign," said the agent, and

the business was secured. A prominent New York advertising agency, whose list The Tribune had not previous! een placed, was recently approached position of the paper regarding the flat rate explained. The president of the company ex-pressed appreciation of the fact that he was dealing with a paper which had one rate, and promised to send The Tribune such business as came within his power. This promise has been ithfully kept.



HE RHONE, the largest European river flow-ing directly into the Mediterranean, in an attempt to make it a navigable channel from the sea, perplexed this generation as it had hundreds prior to the dawn of the Nine-teenth century, when even passenger boats were sauled up the river by towing ropes. The laying a continuous chain all the way from Lyons to ries was discussed, but found impracticable Aries was discussed, but found impracticable through the shifting character of the bed. Sev-eral methods were adopted, however, to overcome the difficulties of ascent. Some boats advance by means of long-jointed levers which caught

into the ground. After steam was introduced the vessels had to be specially constructed to make head against the current. In one system the boat was made to grip the river bottom by means of two con-tinuous chains perpetually sunk in front and energing behind. . . .

The thoroughbred horse, Messenger, the fountain head of American trotting, completed his twelfth year in the stud in the vicinity of Philadelphia and New York, to which place he had been imported in 1788 from England, then in his eighth year. He was serving a number of thoroughbred mares, but a far greater number of cold-blooded mares, and in the progray of the latter the trotting instinct was all

Lost. LOST-ON LACKAWANNA AVENUE, HAND-kerchief box containing Christmas articles. Reward for return 401 Mears Building. Lost or Strayed. A SCOTCH TERRIER DOG-WHITE black spot. Return to Horn's Motel. LEGAL ELECTION NOTICE-THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of The Scranton Stove Works will be held at the office of the company in Scranton, Pa., Saturday, Jan. 12, 1901, at 2,30 p. m. B. E. WATSON, Secretary.

p. m. B. E. WATSON, Secretary. NOTICE--IN RE: ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGES and benefits to experites on Jackson street. In the Court of Common Pleas of Iacksownna County, No. 948, March term, 1897. The under-signed viewers appointed by the Court of Com-mon Pleas of Lackswanna county, to assess the damages and benefits to properties on Jackson street alleged to be damaged on account of the grading and improvements authorized by ordi-nances of the city of Seranton, hereby give notice that they will have their first meeting on said Jackson street in the city of Seranton, county and state aforesid along the line of said im-provements on Monday, the seventh day of Jan-uary, A. D., 1901, at 10 o'clock a m., and view the premises affected by said grading, at which time and place all persons interested in said damages and benefits and their witnesses will have an opportunity to be heard, should they so desire an opportunity to be heard, should they o desire.

A. J. COLBORN, JR., EVAN J. DAVIS, M. J. RUDDY.

bly developed, while his thoroughbred sons, who became scattered over the country, were also noted for transmitting the trotting instinct. Mes-senger continued in the stud for eight years into the Nineteenth century, but it was years after his death before the fact that he had paved the way for the great trotting horse industry of the United States became apparent, the first ublic trotting race meeting not being held until 1818, when the gray gelding, Boston Blue, startled the country by trotting a mile in three

minutes. . . .

Pisciculture was a fruitful subject of discussion in England, France and Germany. The discovery of the art of artificially feeundating the ova of fish was made by Stephen Ludwig Jacobi, of Hohenhausen, in Westphalia, many years before, and was now carried on upon his estate as a branch of agriculture. It was fifty years from this period, however, before public opinion was ripe for a general acceptancy of its ascfulness, though its practice was not abandoned meanwhile in Germany.

The study of Sanskrit was begun by Henry

Portoval, S.50 a. m., 1.10 p. m. For Pottaville, 8.50 a. m., 1.10 p. m. Through tickets to all points east, south a west at lowest rates at the station. H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass Agt. J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt. Thomas Goldbrooke, an eminent Oriental scholar, after eleven years' residence in India, and to him was confided the translation of the great

uthor.

ionary.

sist in America.

Why do the bells of Christmas ring? Why do little children sing?

Gently moved until its light Made a manger's cradle bright

There a darling baby lay, Pillowed soft upon the hay; And its mother sung and smiled: "This is Christ, the Holy Child."

Therefore bells for Christmas ring, Therefore little children sing.

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

#### Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, In Effect Dec. 2, 1900.

In effert Nov. 25, 1000. Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6.20, 7.53, 8.53, 10.13 a. m.; 12.00, 1.20, 2.44, 3.52, 5.29, 6.25, 7.57, 9.15, 11.15 p. m.; 1.16 a. m. For Honesdale—6.20, 10.13 a. m.; 2.44 and 5.29 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—6.45, 7.48, 8.43, 9.38, 10.43, 11.55 a. m.; 1.25, 2.18, 3.33, 4.27, 6.10, 7.48, 10.41, 11.30 p. m. 11.30 a. m. 13.00 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. For Arbany and an points norm-2.57 a. m. and 3.52 p. m. For Carbondale-9.00, 11.33 a. m.; 2.44, 3.52, 5.47, 10.52 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre-9.33, 11.55 a. m.; 1.55, 3.28,

In Effect Dec. 2, 1900. South-Leave Scranton for New York at 1.40, 8.00, 5.50, 8.60 and 10.05 a. m., 12.55, 3.33 p. m. For Philadelphia at 8.00 and 10.05 a. m.; 12.55 and and 3.33 p. m. For Stroudsburg at 6.10 p. m. Milk accommodation at 3.40 p. m. Arrive at Hoboken at 6.30, 7.18, 10.25, 12.08, 3.15, 4.48, 7.10 p. m. Arrive at Phil-adelphia at 1.00, 3.23, 6.00 and 8.22 p. m. Ar-rive from New York at 1.10, 4.00 and 10.25 a. m.; 1.00, 1.62, 3.43, 4.45 and 11.30 p. m. From Stroudsburg at 8.03 a. m. North-Leave Scranton for Buffalo and inter-mediate stations at 1.15, 4.10, and 9.00 a. m.; 1.55, 5.48 and 11.35 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.45 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.45 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.45 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.45 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.45 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.45 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.45 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.45 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.45 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.45 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.45 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.45 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.45 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.45 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.45 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.45 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.45 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 b. m. From One-wego and Syracus at 2.55 a. m.; 12.38 and 3.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. Bloomsburg Division-Leave Scranton for For Wilkes-Barre-2.38, 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.

Stations in New York-Foot of Liberty street, R., and South Ferry. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1900.

m. From Montross at 10.00 a.m., oran for 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 North-umberland at 0.33 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 at Plymouth at 2.00, 4.32, 9.45 p. m. Arrive at Plymouth at 2.00, 4.32, 9.45 p. m. Arrive at 12.35, 4.50 and 5.45 p. m. From Kingston at 11.00 a. m. From Plymouth at 7.55 a. m., 3.20, 5.35 p. m. SUNDAY TRAINS. Trains leave Scranton for New York, Newark, Elizabeth, Philadelphia, Easton, Bothlehem, Al-lentown, Mauch Chunk and White Haven, at S.30 more stores, 1.101 express, 3.50 n.m. Suplentown, Mauch Chunk and White Haven, at S.30 a. m.; express, 1.10; express, 3.50 p. m. Sun-days, 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 5.50 p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m. For Long Branch, Occan Grove, etc., at 8.30 a. m. and 1.10 p. m. For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Al-lentown, 8.30 a. m. and 1.10 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.

5.35 p. m. SUNDAY TRAINS. South-Leave Scranton 1.40, 3.00, 5.50, 10.08

South 1.3.5.40 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

. m. and 5.50 p. m.

New York, Ontario and Western R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT SUNDAY, NOV. 4. 1960. North Bound Trains.

	North Bound Trains.	
Leave	Leave	Arrive
Scranton.	Carbondale.	Cadosia,
10.40 a. m.	11.20 a. m.	1.05 p. m.
6.00 p. m.	Arrive Carbonda	le 6.40 p. m.
non he was	South Bound.	Sectores and the sector
Leave	Leave	Arrive
Cadosia.	Carbondale.	Scranton.
Cartomar	7.00 a. m.	7.40 a. m.
0.05 m m	3.34 p. m.	4.20 p. m.
2.05 p. m	lays only, North Be	und.
Leave	Leave	Arrive
	Carbondale.	Cadesia.
Scranton.	9.10 a. m.	10.45 a. m.
8.30 a. m.	a second s	le 7.40 p. m
7.00 p. m.	Leave	Arrive
Leave	Carbondale.	Scranton.
Cudosia.	7.00 a. m.	7.40 a. m.
1.000 001 000	5.54 p. m.	6.35 p. m.
4,30 p. m.	ng Scranton at 10.4	0.00 p. m.
Trains leave	Sundays, make Ne	a. m. dally,
and 8.30 a. m.	own, Walton, Side	w Turk, Corne
wall, suddlet	Oneida and Osweg	ity, Norwu
Rome, Unca.	Onerca and there	o connections.
For further	information consult	ticket agente.
J. C. ANDERS	ON, Gen. Pass. Agt	, new tors,
	Traveling Passenger	Agent, Scran-
ton.		

#### Erie and Wyoming Valley.

D., L. & U. R. B. Schester, Buffalo, Ningara Falls, Par Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Ningara Falls, Chicago, and all points west, via D. & H. R. R., 11.55 a. m., 2.33 (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 betweeen Wilkes-Barre and New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Sus-pension Bridge. ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt., 26 Cortland street, New York. Trains table in Effect Sept. 17, 1990. Trains for liawley and local points, cos-ing at Hawley with Effe railroad for New Newburgh ad intermediate points, leave S ton at 7.05 a. m. and 2.25 p. m. Trains arrive at Scranton at 10.20 a. m. street, New York. CHARLES S. LEE, Gen Pass Agt., 26 Cortland street, New York. W. NONNEMACHER, Div. Pass. Agt., South . Bethlehem, Pa. For tickets and Pullman reservations apply to

Digest of Hindu law, Coldbrooke published a Sanskrit grammar and dictionary, . . . The following persons who had won fame dur, ing life died during the year: Frdeerick C. Harnemann, African traveler,

Matthew Irwin, Irish soldier and philanthro

#### A CHRISTMAS SONG.

Once a lovely shining star, Seen by shepherds from afar,

Lehigh Valley Bailroad. In Effect Nov. 25, 1200. Trains leave Scranton. For Philadeljdia and New York via D. & II. R. R., at 6.45 and 11.35 a. u., and 2.18, 4.27 (Black Diamond Express), and 11.30 p. 10. Sun-days, D. & H. R. H., 1.58, 8.27 p. m. For White Haven. Hazleton and principal points in the coal regions, via D. & H. R. R., 6.45, 2.15 and 4.27 p. m. For Pottsville, 6.45, 2.18 and 4.27 p. m. Sundays, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations via D. & H. R. R. 6.45, 11.35 a. m.; 2.18, 4.27 (Black Dia-mond Express), 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 1.58, 8.27 p. m. For Tunkhannock, Towanda, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva and principal intermediato stations, via D., L. & W. R. K., 8.08 a. m.; 1.05 and 3.40 p., m. Henry Isambert, French soldier and author, Samuel Ireland, English writer and publisher. Aaron Hutchinson, American clergyman and Francisco Jenieriturri, South American Jesuit