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CITY NOTES

REMEMBER THURSDAY.—The annual banquet of the Scranton Store will start on Thursday, Jan. 3.

MEETING TOMORROW.—A meeting of the Ladies' Chalmers society will be held at the residence of L. Deane, on Washington avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock.

NEW SPOON CURTAIN.—A very pretty second curtain was given the stage at the Lyceum theater, which was received from the Lee Ladd hands. It was placed in position by Stage Manager George W. Leaver.

YEAR'S EXCHANGES.—The Traders' National Bank reports changes for the year 1900, amounting to \$67,252.07, as compared to \$64,118.30 for 1900. The earnings for December, 1900, were \$5,772.70, as against \$5,333.10 for the corresponding month of 1900.

A TOUGH PUNISH.—Thomas Murphy, a well-known local character, was arrested at the corner of Penn avenue and Third street, just before midnight, by Patrolman Foster, for being drunk and disorderly. He related vividly, and when the loud building was reached pulled the officer down and held him rolling over and over on the street fighting it out to a finish when Patrolman Haggerty happened along and assisted his brother officer in escorting Murphy to the central police station.

DID NOT LIKE THE METHOD.

Thomas Smith objected to the way Celebrating Was Done.

A man giving his name as Thomas Smith, was walking along Penn avenue late Monday night when he was startled to see a big, spluttering cannon cracker at his feet. He kicked it into the street, and, while turning to discover whence it had come, received another lighter from full force on the back of his neck.

Smith seized up a party of eight young men as his tormentors and made for them. It was while vividly describing what awful results would follow from a repetition of the act that Patrolman Karlin appeared and put him under arrest for fighting.

TYPHOID AT OLD FORGE.

Several Cases Have Been Received at Local Hospital.
An epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out down the valley at Old Forge and Lackawanna. Yesterday two Polish boys, Stanley and Frank Kowitoni, aged twelve and fourteen, were taken to the Lackawanna hospital with typhoid. The mother died yesterday with typhoid-pneumonia.
Monday, William Belles, of Old Forge, was taken to the Moses Taylor hospital, and is quite seriously ill. Another member of the family, a child, has been stricken down with the fever. The exact agency by which the typhoid germs were distributed is not known. Impure drinking water is credited with having a great deal to do with the spread of the disease. It has also been suggested that milk cans, washed out home too thoroughly with germ-charged water, may have communicated the germs.

CRIMINAL LIBEL CHARGE.

Another Article Printed in Scrantonian Causes Trouble.
Adam Kiddiot was held under \$1,000 bail by Alderman Millar yesterday on the charge of criminal libel.
The prosecutor, Mrs. Annie Moran, accuses him of being the author of an article which appeared in last Sunday's Scrantonian, in which Mrs. Moran was accused of working the badge game.
Kiddiot waived a hearing and entered bail.

BURGESS JAY GOT EXCITED

PEOPLE THOUGHT NICHOLSON WAS OFF THE MAP, SURE.

Fire Near the Burgess' Store and the Remembrance of the Last Conflagration, Twelve Years Ago, Which Left a Store and a Wagon-Shed in Ruins, Led the Burgess to Send Out Alarming Telegrams—Train Load of Curious Scrantonians Hasten to View the Rack and Ruin.

Burgess Stephen Jay's general store is next door to the furniture store of C. C. Schiller, which is just in front and only thirty feet distant from Mrs. Stephen Jenkins' two-story single frame dwelling, occupied by Mrs. Caroline E. Wick, where a fire broke out yesterday afternoon that threatened to do dire damage to the little old town of Nicholson.

Only twelve years ago, come ploughing time, a devastating conflagration overtook the village and before the ruinous ravages of the fire could be checked a store building, with most of its contents, and a newly erected wagon shed, which cost \$67, lumber furnished, were laid in ashes.

The contemplation of this catastrophe and the location of the store building of the Burgess, resulted in Northwestern Pennsylvania being made widely excited. The sight of the flames burning through the roof of the Jenkins' house adjoining sent the Burgess flying excitedly to the railroad station with telegrams summoning the fire departments of Scranton, Hazleton, Great Bend and Berthoud.

EXCITING MESSAGE.

"Town threatened with total destruction. Rush engines and hose. Borough will stand all expenses. Stephen Jay, Burgess?" is the tenor of the telegrams that were flashed over the Lackawanna road's wires.

"Nicholson burned down. Town completely wiped out. Was the burden of the story after it had been repeated verbally a few times and passed from one to another all over the parts. A special train was hurriedly gotten ready at the Lackawanna freight house and Chief Ziehlmann with the N. Y. and P. company and all its apparatus hastened to board it to fly to the rescue.

Dr. W. A. Paine declared that Reynolds had personally pledged himself to him after his nomination to go into the caucus as a Republican and abide by the decision of the majority.

"I believe the First legislative district is decidedly for Quay, and that Reynolds has gone counter to the wishes of the majority of his constituents," said the ex-chairman of the district.

"He will not get anything at the hands of his party, and will only be appointed on such insignificant committees as will be of little service to anybody. He will not have any patronage whatever and will be practically a non-entity in the house."

Assistant District Attorney W. Gaylord Thomas expressed the opinion that "if Reynolds promised to go into the caucus he ought to have stood by the party that elected him."

Joseph Oliver, George Wallace, Philip Rinsland, Gwynn Jones, John H. Edwards, Milton Lowry, Thurston Parker and others returned home last night from Harrisburg.

They report that the Lackawanna county delegates were assigned to good seats together except Reynolds who was placed in the rear of the hall.

A BOLD HIGHWAYMAN.

He Held Up Miss Roos on Jefferson Avenue.

Miss Carrie Roos, daughter of Joseph Roos, of Quincy avenue and Pine street, was held up on Jefferson avenue, near Pine street, Monday evening at 9 o'clock. The highwayman secured a purse containing a small sum of money. Miss Roos is unable to give a good description of the man, she being so badly frightened, and all that is known is that he was a young man of medium build, was without an overcoat, and had his hat pulled down over his eyes.

Miss Roos and two young lady friends were walking out Jefferson avenue, towards home, when the man was first discovered lurking behind the trees and in the shadows. They hastened their footsteps, but when near Pine street the unknown caught up with them.

He grasped Miss Roos and snatched the purse from her hand. The girls broke loose and ran up Pine street, leisurely followed by the young man. The street was unusually deserted at the time, decidedly favorable for hold-ups. The man, however, was tried to slip a bracelet from Miss Roos' arm. By this time the girls' home was reached and they ran upon the porch. The unknown continued on up Pine street, and has not been seen since. The police are investigating.

COURT HOUSE FOR LUZERNE.

The county commissioners, being of the opinion that Judge Woodward's denial of the motion for an injunction made by the attorney of Dr. Gumpert and others, has made the path clear for the erection of the new court house, yesterday inspected the river common site for the proposed building. Commissioners Hay, Jones and Finn were accompanied by Architect Osterling, who arrived in town yesterday morning.

Commissioners Hay stated to a Record reporter that all obstacles in the way of the erection of the building have been removed, and steps will be immediately taken to begin its erection. Mr. Osterling stated that the plans will be somewhat modified to suit the requirements of the new site, after which they will be presented to the court for approval. As soon as this approval has been secured, building operations will commence.—Wilkes-Barre Record.

MORE CHILDREN VACCINATED.

Fifty-one more children took advantage yesterday of the generous offer of the medical staff of Hahnemann hospital to vaccinate the poor of the city for the mere cost of the virus, ten cents.

Most of the children came from the suburbs and some from Dunmore and other adjacent towns. The offer will remain open for a few days more.

THE TRADERS NATIONAL BANK
Savings Department
COR. WYOMING AND SPRUCE

back of the water tank, and began "to take water" as fast as the big swinging faucet of the tank would supply it. The steamer was allowed to remain aboard the flat car, and its suction pipe was carried to the tank of the locomotive. In this manner the water from the railroad tank was conveyed to the hose and forced to the burning buildings, a hundred yards away.

CAUSE OF FIRE.

The fire started at 1:30 o'clock, and was not extinguished until 3:30. How it started is a mystery. Mrs. Wicks, in whose apartments it originated, had gone out on an errand, leaving the place vacant. She is at a complete loss to explain its origin. The Jenkinses, who owned both houses, lived in the saved one. They saved most of their household goods, but Mrs. Wicks' loss was a total one. The paint shop of J. M. Carpenter, adjoining the Jenkins residence, was slightly scorched.

Only \$400 worth of goods were carried, all told. Of this Mrs. Wicks carried \$100 on her furniture. The rate in Nicholson is \$9 per year on each \$100 of insurance. But for the fact that Hallstead, only twenty-six miles away, has a fire company, the rate would not be so low.

The citizens of Nicholson are congratulating themselves that it was not worse, and are hoping that they will not again have such a holocaust for another twelve years.

HAVE DISTANCED GREAT BRITAIN

Coal Tonnage of the United States Has Grown Gradually Year by Year—Interesting Figures.

In yesterday's New York Journal, Frederick E. Seward, honorary special agent of the department of mining and metallurgy for the commissioner-general of the United States, in Paris exposition of last year, contributes the following article on the way we have distanced Great Britain in coal:

The progress of the world is no doubt largely due to the use of mineral fuel, or coal, and the rate at which it is used with its many changes, the bulk of which are due to this energy, and its power has been felt in all quarters of the globe, for even the most distant regions have felt the benefit of mineral fuel as a motive power. Quicker would have been the progress on land and water if it had not been for coal. The gigantic railway engines which carry the traffic from one end of the globe to the other, the opening of this century, against the same odds of a hundred years ago, is an instance, and the magnificent ocean steamships which plough the Atlantic and Pacific would be an impossibility.

There is a production of coal in the world equal to about 200,000,000 tons, and of this the United States contributes about 32 per cent. Great Britain produces about 140,000,000 tons, the rest of the world produces about 68,000,000 tons. The United States has produced 65,000,000 tons in 1899, and it is estimated that in 1900 it will produce 75,000,000 tons. The production of coal in the United States is increasing at the rate of 10 per cent per year.

It is not until about 1840 that coal became very much of importance in the United States, for prior thereto the main source of supply was the Richmond basin in Virginia for soft coal, something as in the case of the Ohio and West Virginia basins, in the case of the Pennsylvania, taking the coal system of that state and New York, with some little coal mined from the rivers in West Virginia, in Illinois and in Ohio. There were some anthracite coal mines in Pennsylvania, but the tonnage was a small amount. Practically it was not until 1850 that the coal trade assumed importance, and then the business trade was put down at 2,500,000 net tons, while the anthracite was 4,000,000 tons.

In 1870 the tonnage of the United States had grown to 28,000,000 tons, in 1880 it was 37,000,000 tons, in 1890 it had increased to 55,000,000 tons, while for 1900, the estimate of 75,000,000 tons is not at all out of the way. Of this latter grand total probably 60,000,000 tons is anthracite coal, and deducting what is shipped to the mines, the bulk of it is delivered for use in the United Kingdom and Central Middle States. Of the bituminous coal there is perhaps 20,000,000 tons used for making gas, yielding probably 18,000,000 tons of that commodity, while of the coal, 600,000 tons of that quantity, 50,000,000 tons is used for locomotive purposes.

The number of people employed in mining coal is about 400,000, and the government figures are able to find employment for fully two-thirds time. Pennsylvania is first in point of production, Illinois second, West Virginia third, Ohio fourth and Alabama fifth. One of the features of the trade during the past year has been the growth of what is known as the export coal trade, which is destined to largely increase in future years. The coal trade is increasing with any mind in the world, and with anything like a reasonable rate of freight across the Atlantic we should capture still more of the trade supplied by Great Britain.

While the amount shipped during the past year has not been very much, as compared with the 45,000,000 tons exported by Great Britain, it has been sufficient to make the price of coal in the United States to drop to a point where a reduction in value of the price charged by the British coal producer for his product.

During the past year we have sent to such places as Mexico, Constantinople, Havana, Hong Kong, Manila, Port Said, Rio Janeiro, Singapore, to say nothing of points in the West Indies, Mexico and South America. A cargo of coal was sent to London, and the coal trade of mines in this country west of the Alleghenies, and it was found to be of such quality that further shipments can be made, and it had the effect of reducing the price charged by the coal companies to the extent of the competition of the British metropolitan.

PORTO RICO JUSTICE.

W. E. Curtis in the Chicago Record.
Judge Sulzbacher, chief justice of Porto Rico, has made a peculiar and unusual request of the president. He wants a letter written to his associates on the Supreme bench and to the other members of the judiciary on that island, advising them to decide all cases that come before them according to the facts and the law, without regard to the supposed preferences of the president of the United States, the queen of Spain, the governor of its island, or any other dignitary.

This request is suggested by an amiable habit which these judges have acquired in times past of asking how their rulers want them to decide certain cases that come before them, and when they have discovered that they have taken the trouble to find the law and evidence to justify such a decision.

When Porto Rico was a part of Spain, they always consulted the wishes of the queen and the governor general. Since the flag has not the constitution of the United States has reached there, the judges are equally anxious to please President McKinley and Governor-General Allen, and the assurances of Judge Sulzbacher that neither of them cares a rap how any particular case is decided, provided the decision is according to law and the facts, is not accepted because his conscience compelled him to confess that he had never consulted them on any subject. So, instead of accepting the evidence and applying the law, they endeavor to find out in some way or another how the president and Governor Allen feel, and act accordingly, which exposes them to the risk of being imposed upon by interested persons.

Judge Sulzbacher thinks if he could show authorized evidence of indifference on the president's part, he might promote the interests of justice.

A SPLENDID NEW CHURCH

LITHUANIAN'S NEW HOUSE OF WORSHIP DEDICATED.

Ceremony Was Performed Yesterday Morning by Rt. Rev. Bishop M. J. Hoban—New Church Is Located on the Corner of Theodore Street and North Main Avenue and Is One of the Handsomest Sacred Edifices in North Scranton—Built by the Peck Lumber Co. at a Cost of \$25,000.

The new Lithuanian Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph, situated at the corner of Theodore street and North Main avenue, and which is one of the largest and finest sacred edifices in North Scranton, was dedicated yesterday morning with elaborate ceremony by Rt. Rev. Bishop M. J. Hoban.

The dedication ceremonies began promptly at 10:30 o'clock, at which time the spacious new church was literally jammed with a mass of humanity. They were present at the ceremonies over twenty-five Lithuanian, Polish and Slavish societies from various parts of Northeastern Pennsylvania.

There were the four Lithuanian societies from this city, St. Joseph's, St. Stanislaus', St. Peter and Paul's and St. Catherine's; five societies from Pottsville; five from Forest City; three from Wilkes-Barre; two from Dunmore, and a number of societies from South Scranton. There were over 2,000 of the members of these organizations present in uniform, and so numerous were they that only about half were able to secure admittance to the church.

Bishop Hoban was assisted in the dedication ceremonies by Rev. J. J. Griffin, of the cathedral, and Rev. N. J. McManus, pastor of the Church of the Holy Rosary. Present inside the sanctuary rail were also the following clergymen: Rev. Andrew Pauc, of Scranton; Rev. Joseph Dutkiewicz and Rev. John Balcewicz, of Pottsville; Rev. M. Szedwilski, of Pittston; Rev. John Kurus, of Forest City; and Rev. Anthony B. Kaupas, the pastor.

At the conclusion of the dedicatory services a high mass was solemnized by the pastor and a sermon in Lithuanian was preached by Rev. John Kurus.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

The present church was organized in 1892 by the late Rev. A. Burba, of Plymouth, and services were conducted for about a year and a half in the basement of St. Thomas' college by Rev. Joseph Zlotorski, of Pittston, who came to this city once a week for the purpose. In July, 1894, Rev. Michael Peza took charge, and in the fall of that year the congregation bought the present site of the church, paying \$3,500 for it.

It was decided to build a church, but on account of the lack of finances at the time, what is now the basement of the new church was erected and fitted up as a place of worship. This was dedicated in August, 1895, by the late Bishop O'Hara. In the fall of 1895, Rev. Father Peza left, and for eight months services were conducted by various clergymen from the cathedral assigned by the bishop for that purpose.

In April, 1897, the present pastor, Rev. Anthony B. Kaupas, a young man filled with great zeal and enthusiasm came here from Wilkes-Barre and took charge.

The work of constructing the new church was begun in April last by the Peck Lumber company and was finished only a few days ago. The structure is of brick, with stone trimmings, and is 114 feet long by 57 feet wide. There is a tower directly in the center of the front elevation and the top of the gilded cross which surmounts it is just 121 feet from the ground.

IMPOSING ENTRANCE.

The main entrance of the church is approached by two striking flights of stone steps. The interior is finished entirely in white and is exceedingly beautiful. There are thirteen large stained glass windows, twelve feet high, and four smaller ones.

From the centre of the ceiling hangs a massive chandelier of hammered brass of wonderful beauty. There is a choir loft in the front end of the church and in this will be erected in the near future a large pipe organ. The total cost of the church is just an even \$25,000. The seating capacity is 1,000, and the congregation numbers about the same.

A THRENODY.

The Alkmond of Swat is dead.—London Paper.
What, what, what?
What's the news from Swat?
Swat is dead.
Bad news.
Come by the cable led
Through the Indian Ocean's bed,
The great Alkmond of Swat,
The Alkmond—the dead!
The Alkmond is mourn,
Who would he be?
He strove to disengage the message stem,
But he Alkmond'd.
Dead, dead, dead!
(Sorrow, Swat's)
Swat's wife has Alkmond bid,
Swat's whom he hath often led
Onward to a gory-bed,
Or to victory.
As the east might lay,
Sorrow, Swat's!
Tears shed,
Shed tears like water,
Your great Alkmond is dead!
Swat's the matter!
Mourn, city of Swat!
Your great Alkmond is not,
But laid 'mid worms to rot.
His mortal part about the ground,
(Because he was a good Alkmond)
Up to the bosom of Alkmond.
Though earthy walls his frame surround
(Forever hollowed by the ground)
And scorpions mock the lonely mound
And say "He's rot of an Alkmond!"
His soul is in the skies—
The angels smile that beat above his loved
Metropolis of Swat!
He sees with larger, other eyes,
Alkmond all earthly joys—
He knows what's Swat.
Let Swat bury the great Alkmond
With a noise of mourning and of lamentation!
Let Swat bury the great Alkmond
With the noise of the mourning of the Swatish nation!
Fallen is at length
Its tower of strength,
Its sun is dimmed ere it had nooned;
Dead lies the great Alkmond,
The great Alkmond of Swat
Is not!
—George T. Loughlin.

GOOD COOKERY

People are taking great pride now-a-days in Chafing Dish Cookery. Welsh Rarebit, Lobster a la Newberg, and endless dainty dishes are now prepared on the table with the completely appointed Chafing Dishes. The popular fancy is for the nickel designs with ebony handles. They do not readily burn and are easily kept at a high polish. An up-to-date cook book comes with every one, and they may be bought for \$4.25 and upward.

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Geo. V. Millar & Co. 134 Wyoming Avenue
Walk in and Look Around

TEETH Extracted Absolutely Without Pain.



Gold Crowns..... \$3
Gold Fillings..... \$1
Bridge Work (Per Tooth)..... \$3
Set of Teeth..... \$5

Our system of PAINLESS Dentistry is far superior to the old method of doing work. We both fill and extract teeth without the least particle of pain. Our prices for the present are extremely low, and if you are in need of any Dental work, call and have your teeth examined.

We make a specialty of the Crown and Bridge Work and it will pay you to call and get our prices before going elsewhere. All work absolutely Painless.

Dr. Reyer, Dentist
814 Spruce St. Opp. Court House.

Schimpff, the Jeweler,

That's the name. You've heard it a good many times—most every time in fact, when jewelry is the topic of conversation, for the one implies the other.

Schimpff, the Jeweler,

Has much to show you in the Gift line—more than you'll see in most other stores. Not only more, but something "different"—novelties that appeal to you, because of their novelty.

Schimpff, the Jeweler,

Has everything going in the jewelry line. Think of what you want; it's there. Prices, too, are less than you think, when you consider that no matter what you buy, quality is apparent.

The New Never Slip Asphalt Removable HORSESHOE CALK.

Horse cannot slip and will outlast three sets of any other calk manufactured.

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Diamonds Watches Silverware **Fine Jewelry Cut Glass Leather Goods**

OUR STOCK FOR EXTENT, VARIETY AND FINENESS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT IS NOT EXCELLED IN THIS LOCALITY.

OUR WELL-KNOWN GUARANTEE GOES WITH EVERY ARTICLE.

ALL ARE WELCOME.

No. 132 Coal Exchange Wyoming Avenue

WE experienced a very busy Christmas season; our sales in Fancy pieces of Furniture and Rugs going away beyond what we could have expected. This busy order of things left us with many little odds and ends on hand, which we desire to dispose of at once, and in order to do so, have attached very special prices that we think will call for a quick response on your part. Bear in mind these are standard makes of Furniture—the very best we can buy, and that the Holiday prices—which in themselves are low enough—have been Cut Away Down in order to move them quickly.

Holiday Prices on Furniture and Rugs
Take a Tumble

Scranton Carpet & Furniture Co. (REGISTERED.)
In Our New Store, 406 Lackawanna Ave.