### THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1901.

## The Scranton Tribune

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an out on a state to a state of the state Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., 45 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-reptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING. The following table shows the price per inch each insertion, space to be used within one year:				
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application. WINAL AND A STREET ------

SCRANTON, JANUARY 19, 1991.

An amondment to the state constitution is proposed by Judge Archbald, which will make all laws after ten years' unchallenged existence immune from attack for defective titles or because they are local or special; and empowering the general assembly to provide means for reporting local and United States court decisions affecting the constitutionality of all Pennsylvama legislation. The object is to preyent the new frequent defeat of the inteat of the law-making power through the discovery by ingenious attorneys, after long intervals, of minor technical flaws. There is substantial need of such a safeguard.

Should Work Both Ways.

SHE EXCUSE offered by General Manager Silliman in behalf of the Scranton Rail-

way company for threatening to increase the public charge for rides on its cars by the abolition of the transfer privilege contrary to the letter and spirit of its agreements with the city is in substance that the company is hard up, that its expenses have been increased by the strike and that it needs more revenue.

It is a poor rule which will not work both ways. If the Scranton Railway company is hard up so is the city of Scranton. If the traction company's expenses are increasing so are the city's. If one needs more revenue so does the other. With equal, nay, with far better grace may the city proceed to levy a 5 per cent. tax on traction company gross receipts to help it meet the new expenses of its coming entrance into the second class of cities. We say with better grace because, while the traction company has not always dealt generously with the city but on the contrary has corrupted many of its former councilmen, buncoed it repeatedly in details of legislation and grossly shamed it by the measly quality of its service, the city on the other hand has been most patient tolerant and liberal The cit has permitted the outside financiers in charge of the Scranton Railway company to gobble up \$4,000,000 worth of franchises for nothing and in all the years that the people have been put to inconvenience by the unsatisfactory nature of the traction service the city, with the exception of a nominal pole tax, has refrained from levying a dollar of taxation. The Clarks are reputed to have made an even million out of their manipulation of this property, but the city of Scranton has not made a penny out of it. The time for meekness under a process of plucking morally equivalent to highway robbery has ceased. If there is virtue in aroused public opinion the beginning of the new century will have marked the beginning of a change in the community's attitude toward this public service corporation. The very least that councils should do tonight is to pass an ordinance imposing a 5 per cent. tax on its gross receipts. This has been strangled in the past and the penitentiary yawns for those who did

ments with them, so as to prevent the possibility of secrecy. The courts own excesses may not satisfy the anwould almost certainly hold such a archist, who would rip everything to practice to be a criminal offense, but it cannot be effectually prevented so long as there is the least doubt about convicting and punishing those concerned in it. "The provisions in Sections 14 and

22, whereby a 'straight ticket' can be voted by marking a cross in a circle above a party column, is not only useless to the average voter, who rarely wishes to vote an absolutely straight ticket, but causes endless uncertainty and mistakes. Experience shows conclusively that if a ballot can be marked in two ways many voters are certain to attempt to use both at the same time. This causes many votes to be lost by inconsistent marking, besides leaving to partisun election officers the decision of delicate questions as to the intentions of voters. In so far, too, as this provision facilitates 'straight' voting and obstructs the exercise of the voter's free choice, it is un-American and inconsistent with popular government. A similar provision has been declared unconstitutional in California, and our perse.

courts would probably reach the same decision if a case came before them. "Our ballot law, therefore, needs to be amended so as to require: 1. That every voter shall mark his ballot absolutely alone, unless clearly prevented by physical disability or inability to read, and that in all such cases the man who helps a voter to mark hts

ballot shall himself be sworn to secreey, 2. One uniform system of marking ballots, namely, by putting a mark opposite the name of each candidate voted for, except in the case of presidential electors, when a mark for a whole group shall be allowed."

These two changes, substantially embodied in the Keator bill of last session, have very general approval. Colonel Quay, although partial to the old form of individual ballot, made up at home, has gone on record as favoring them and it is a mistake, causing many well-meaning people unnecessary apprehension, to suppose that politicians as a class fear a clean ballot system. Thimble riggery at the polls, like the corrupt use of money, is a nuisance and a hindrance submitted to chiefly in outgrowth of custom and through fear of what mischief may be brewing among the unscrupulous opposition. Real politics is a science not helped but hurt by

such adventitious and demoralizing aids. The present legislature should by all means resurrect and adopt the Keator bill and with it, if called for by any considerable public sentiment, which we doubt, the twin project of a joint resolution proposing a constitutional

amendment authorizing cities to require the personal registration of electors.

Judging from the Jackson day banquet speeches there must have been something on the menus that produced instant indigestion.

less luxury by natural recoil from its own excesses may not satisfy the an-archist, who would rip everything to pieces, nor the socialist, who would ordain a new dispensation upon a false His labors were at once taken up by labor or postulate of human couldity; but it ganizations and the bill is the result. The measure postulate of human equality; but it has many facts in its favor. This

being a republic based on widespread suffrage, there is no chance that the luxurious few can ever secure permanent control of the agencies of taxation and exemption. Their period of splendor, therefore, can have no certainty of permanence. They enter upon it beset by risks and to maintain it must give back to society at large a fair equivalent. Default in this obligation, either through personal intemperance or the shirking of responsibilities, calls others to the front, so that the plutocrat of one generation may become the beggar of the next. Everywhere the working out of this principle is illustrated. The family fortunes which carry over from generation to generation and grow are the fortunes held by shrewd and worthy sons and grandsons and they are few in number in comparison with the fortunes which gather and dis-

Yet are simplicity and moderation highly desirable nor should there be cessation of the influences tending to inculcate a wholesome perception of the right uses of wealth, the holders of which are trustees for society.

The supreme court by Justice Fell has just handed down an interesting opinion touching upon the rights of street car passengers. Justice Fell says it is "generally" the duty of a passenger to go inside the car, if there s room, and if a passenger does not avail himself of the room it is negligent to stand on the platform. When a passenger by invitation of the conductor, with his knowledge or from necessity, rides on the side steps, he is entitled to the same degree of diligence o protect him from dangers which are known and may be readily guarded igainst as other passengers. The plainiff in the case at issue was riding on the side step of an open car and was knocked off by an ice wagon. The judgment of the lower court in granting a non-suit was reversed. This rule of law would seem to make out a clear case against the Scranton Rallway company in accidents sustained because of overcrowded cars, and there are many such instances caused by the

insufficiency of car accommodations at times of extra travel. Manufacturers of tobasco sauce will miss a grand opportunity if they fail

to have a recommendation from West Point stamped upon each bottle. In many respects Nikola Tesla seems to be like the average spiritualist. He hears noises that no one else can understand.

A large amount of political basswood seems to have been celebrating the memory of "Old Hickory."

It is now in order for every man with a cold in his head to nurse a case



various names of "cranioscopy," "zoonomy." etc. Gall, who formulated this empirical ass-tem of psychology, had just published his first paper on the subject at Vienna, and was giving public lectures, when the Austrian government at the instance of the ecclesiastical authorities ommanded him to discontinue his lectures. In

this year Spurzheim, a native of Longwich, near Treves, Prussia, became Gall's pupil, and proceed a powerful ally in promulgating the system. Be-ing pronounced dangerous to religion greatly stimulated Gall's celebrity. . . .

Matthewe Flinders, English navigator, explor and man of science, sailed on the sloop "Invest! rator" for a thorough exploration of the coas f Terra Australis, as the southern continent was alled. Flinders was the first to give it the ame Anstialia. Commencing from King George's Sound, he discovered and made a preliminary su vey of all the south coast of Australia to Strait, and the east coast from the barrier ree to Torres Strait, as well as the cust coast the Gulf of Carpentaria. . . .

Kamehameha was chief of the Island of Hawat nd from a start given him nine years before by Vancouver, who laid at his request the kee for a vessel on the European model, had a buil wenty vessels of from twenty-five to fifty tons such, which traded amongst the islands. Havin acouraged a war-like spirit in his people, an introduced firearms, Kamehameha attacked and overcame the chiefs of the other islands one after the other until he became undisputed mat er of the whole group, discovered in 1778 by Captain Cook. . . .

The perpetual motion crank was in evidence the dawn of Nineteenth century. Magnetism seemed to have been the favorite field for the

ain quest. A shoemsker of Linlithgow, Scot land, called Spence, pretended that he had found a black substance which intercepted magnetic attraction and repulsion, and he produced two machines which were moved, as he asserted, by

the agency of permanent magnets, thanks to the black substance. The fraud was speedily exposed, and another page of the chapter of the book of human folly was written.

> WANTED-POSITION AS TUTOR OF LATIN, Greek and Mathematics. Address, X., Y., Z., Tribune. Forty million pounds of cotton were raised in 1801. . . . John Calhoun, a leading politician of the Unit-SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL, 14

une.

ed States, commenced to study for the bar at the age of eighteen.

AS VIEWED ELSEWHER

From the Wilkes-Barre Record. Because the people of Scranton syn with the employes of the Traction con their late strike, and refused to ride manned by imported crews, the compa



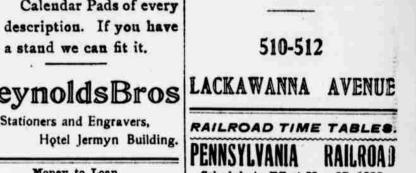


special interest to many besides our regular customers who now look forward to these sales as important events. Months of preparation have been in progress-on our part -to make this sale in all respects meet our usual high standard and equal. if not better, any preceding one, and we can safely say that never has our New Muslin Underwear opened up more satisfactory. Advancement has been the order of the day all along the line; daintiness and goodness being embodied in every individual garment.

Corset Covers, Chemise, Drawers Night Gowns and Skirts, with the prettiest of trimmings of Maltese, Point d' Paris and Val Lace and embroideries, and in designs that are altogether new, original and exclusive.

We make a specialty of French hand made and hand embroidered under garments.

Our linen sale still continues.



TNA LETTER to the New York Bill to Prevent Sun, an observant and forceful Disorderly Strikes take resolved to punish the compa writer, signing himself "An Old New Yorker," comments instructively upon the rapid growth of great American fortunes. After not-From a Harrisburg Letter in the Pittsburg Com ing the grandeur of appointments and thereial-Gaz tts. ▲ N ATLEMPT will be made to carry out the entertainment now common in the sosuggestion of Governor Stone to cease a compulsory arbitration law. The bill bas A cial circles frequented by our multimillionaires and comparing them with been prepared, but will not be made pub-lie for the present. Those who are familiar with the relatively modest "functions" of other days, he takes pains to explain conditions in the anthracite coal regions appreciate the necessity for prompt action along the lines laid down by the executive. The agreethat he does not disparage the accumulation of wealth nor overlook the ment under which the miners returned to work last fall expires April 1. The administration simultaneous uplift which has come would like to see the arbitration law enacted before that time. The bill will provide that the to the whole standard of material comfort, with respect to which he workmen will continue at their labors while the specifies: ifferences are being arbitrated. The state is not anxious to send another large body of troops into this region and believes that the surest way Conveniences denied to the rich fifty and sixty years ago are now enjoyed by the poor. Articles to avoid the massing of soldiers there to quell disturbances is to compel both sides to settle accounted luxuries for the fortunate only have become commonplace necessaries for all who their disputes in an orderly way. live in decency now. From a high death rate then sanitary regulation has made New York -0-At present the state has a voluntary arbitration remarkable among the great cities of the world for its healthfulness. Tenement houses then were wretched habitations. In the old days when law. It was written in the books long ago, but has never been the basis of settlement of many if any differences between capital and labor. It St. Mark's place and Second avenue were seats of contemporary wealth and when even about is the opinion of Factory Inspector James Camp-bell that arbitration to be effective must be Tompkins square were residences relatively statecompulsory or nearly so. He has had experiences there was put up in Eleventh street to the compulsory or nearly so. He has had experiences under the present act as a labor leader and found that it was impossible to accomplish any-thing with it. The bill closely conforms to the governor's recommendations. If within a given time the workmen refuse to select arbitrators, east of Second avenue a row of tenement houses, mere barracks, in which were crowded families of the poor without even the decencies now enforced by law on landlords, and the filth and almost savage life of those people, their drunk-enness, their car-piercing family brawls--husbands then state troops can be put in to allow the own-ers of the mines or mills to operate their plants. beating wives as a daily exercise-drove from the neighborhood the very respectable denizens If it is the operator that refuses to go into ar-bitration then force can be used to prevent him of Tenth street among whom my boyhood was spent. All that has changed. The tenement house now, under the compulsion of drastic law, from operating his works until attempt is made adjust the differences. After both sides is a palace comparatively, and markets and gro-ceries in the districts occupied more particularly selected arbitrators the court of the county can name one or three impartial men to sit with the arbitrators already selected. by the tenement population bear witness to the

of grip. Progress in Social Splendor.

The Pennsylvania insurgents already see political Guams in the distance.

#### Ballot Reform.

**DVOCATES** of ballot reform are again pressing upon public attention with great energy and some success

the urgent need of additional legislation to safeguard the purity of the ballot. A recent circular distributed by the Union Committee for the Promotion of Ballot Reform and the Merit System in Pennsylvania says:

generations ago.

"The struggle for ballot reform in Pennsylvania achieved but a partial success in the enactment of the ballot law in 1591, and again in the enactment of the law of 1893. The victory is far from complete. The legislature granted the people a small part of their demand, by no means the whole. The ballot is not yet wholly secret; nor is its form such as to enable voters to express their choice of candidates without risk of mistake, or to give each candidate a fair chance of receiving all the votes which should properly come to him without regard to the party or policy he represents.

"Among the many requisites of hon est elections, three things are fundamental: 1. Absolute secrecy of the ballot in every case, 2. A ballot which voters can use without risk of mistake. 3. A ballot by which candidates of all parties have an equal chance to receive the votes of their supporters. It is precisely in these fundamental particulars that the present ballot law of Pennsylvania falls short of what the people have demanded of the legislature for the past ten years.

"Under cover of the very loose wording of Section 26, which allows voters, under certain circumstancer, to be helped in marking their ballots, it has often happened that men perfectly able to mark their own ballots have been allowed or even required to take political workers into the compart-

great improvement in the quality and variety of their food which has taken place since two The first question that the friends of the meas ure here raised is that of constitutionality. The bill has been submitted to some of the brightes Not as a grumbler, but as a philosolawyers in the state. They agree that the ac-

that if the state has the right to quarantine a family on account of some contagious disease, the commonwealth has the privilege to take the means herein prescribed for the preservation of the public peace. The mine workers of the anthracite region in a convention held a Pottsville last week endorsed the proposition. It is to be submitted to a number of other labor gunizations throughout the state. A copy of the bill will also be shown to the principal operators in the hard coal country. While the act will apply to the entire state, the legislation was inspired by the trouble in the authracite to be exaggerated one-fold, the region, and the special purpose of its passage is amount yet represents a sum equal to to attempt to avert possible trouble in the total revenues of many kingdoms cality in the coming spring.

> In a recent speech in Chicago John Mitchell, president of the National Mine Workers, advo cated arbitration. He is doubtful about the success of compulsory arbitration, fearing lest it would mean the imprisonment of thos who would refuse to accept its award. This same view is said to have been taken by Patrick Dolan, president of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district. It has been explained to him that such would not be the result and he is now said to be in hearty accord with the proposition It is not the intention of the tramers of the bill to directly compol the employer and em-ploye to submit their differences to arbitration. The idea is to make the law so it will be neces sary for all parties concerned to voluntarily set

buy in that direction? In this country, more especially, what motive is there for regal mag-nificence? To what use can people put bigger bouses than are now built or projected? Society (using the term in its restricted sense hortle their disputes by arbitration and the state will stand ready to see that no violence is done on either aide. Governor Stone made the state's position clea rowed from aristocracles) seems to have reached in numbers the limit which makes convenient atcreourse possible. The tendency is rather to when he said in his message: "The office of the state authorities is an impartial one. The state troops are sent to the scene of disturbance restriction or to division. How can dinners be made more magnificent than they have become? Jewels more coatly than rubies and diamonda cannot be bought and feminine costumes already exhaust the invention of their "ereators." so far as cost goes. More expense cannot be crowd-ed into houses and entertainmenis, stables, yachts and retinues. Luxury has reached the

that the people of Scranton having made cess of the strikers possible they will the pleasure of paying the increased way of the methods resorted to by the gen ager to "get even" with the people of ton is to abolish the system of transfers. fore passengers could travel between points within the city limits for a 5 cents. An order has been issued, to ta next Tuesday, compelling passengers t full tare on each division of the system.

a corporation adopted an unprofitable order to be revenged on the people up it is dependent for prosperity and divide Scranton company certainly has commia orunder.

The company will not be long discover full magnitude of its short-sighted polic venge. Unless the municipal govern Scranton is hopelessly debauched, or to degree imbecile, the Traction company speedily brought to its senses. The Scranton did exactly what might be

of any self-respecting community wh refused to ride on cars manned by brought there for the purpose of perdisplacing worthy employes, most of w been residents of the city for many ye-managers of the Scranton Traction cor adopting the present "spite policy" festing the same absence of common characterized them when they brought so-called professional "strike-breakers" York and other cities and expected t of Scranton to support the proceedings.

We venture the prediction that the will speedily discover that instead of even" with the people of Scranton t will find means of "getting even" company. If the people of any city sho to assert their power they could so t boycott a traction company as to three bankruptcy in less than six months. we know just about what the people of Barre and adjacent towns would do if ed by the conditions that have been for

Scranton by the local traction company

### THE CHARTER QUESTI

From Tuesday's Pittsburg Dispatch. This afternoon the Scranton Board delegation is scheduled to meet the Chamber of Commerce to discuss the city charters and classification. The the Scranton people is to obtain the Chamber toward procuring legislatio lieve their city from the prospect of Pittaburg's system of government. Th will be met half way by the Pittaburg they offer a chance for Pitteburg to es its present nondescript plan of diffus under four or five separate heads

The matter is simple enough if the Allegheny and Scranton people can get on a platform of unsinterested effort fo lic good. There is not-and never

good reason why a city of 100,000 pop one of 500,000 could not be governed same system without burdening one o ing the other. There is no good reason classification qualifications should be to temporarily bar Scranton out of class, or to keep Pittsburg from pa Philadelphia into the first class. was invented to enable Philadelphia burg politicians to get special legis their respective balliwicks under the general bills without coming into cor each other or the smaller towns. T has been to saddle each with many tures not suitable to any other cit which should originally have been I cities themselves without the the state legislature.

The time is opportune for the business men of Pittsburg, Alleghenry and Scrauton to make an effort to dispense with all permanent features that will prevent any city from passing smooth-iv into the rank to which to the passing smoothly into the rank to which it is entitled by reathe state authorities is an impartial one. The state troops are sent to the scene of disturbance for the sole purpose of protocting life and prop-erty and preserving order when the county au-thorities are unable to cope with the difficulty. The owner of the mine claims the right to stop work at any time. The fainer claims the right to stop work at any time. It capital can strike labor can strike. No greater right is claimed for the one than for the other, and no right can be withheld from pone that is con-rected to the other. But neither last the right to save communities from the consequences of the save communities from the tone of the inter side to the state. right can be withheld from some that is con-ceded to the other. But neither has the right to their own neglect at the ballot box.

be bar at	SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL, 14 years of age, to take care of children or do light housework or dish washing in hotel or restaurant. Call at 406 Putnam street.	D 11 D
RE.	SITUATION WANTED BY A GIRL 14 YEARS old, to take care of children or do light housework, or help with second work. Call at 407 Ferdinand street.	Reynolds Bros Stationers and Engravers,
mpany in on cars any's offi-	A YOUNG LADY DESIRES POSITION AS SEAM- stress: good sewer; 75 cents a day. Ad- dress G. F., Tribune.	Hotel Jermyn Building.
announced	WANTED-WORK BY THE DAY FOR MONDAYS	Money to Loan.
e the suc- now have uges. One	dress M. M., 702 Elm street.	STRAIGHT LOANS - NO NONSENSE, REP- logle, Attorney.
eral man- of Seran-	For Sale.	MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, any amount. M. H. Holgate, Commonwealth
any two	PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP-BEST MAKE, WAL- nut, upright. Wambs, Tribune office.	ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN-QUICK, straight loans or Building and Loan. At
ake effect to pay a . If ever policy in	FOR SALE-A DELIVERY COVERED WAGON, bas been in use about two months. Suitable for a grocery store, dry goods store or other	from 4 to 6 per cent. Call on N. V. Walker, 314-315 Connell building.
oon whom lends, this itted such	mercantile purposes. Apply to William Craig. FOR SALE-GOOD DRIVING HORSE, FIVE years old, weight 1150. Sound. Can be seen	Special Notice. SUPERFLUOUS HAIR-SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, warts and moles removed by electric needle, harmless, painless, permanent; charges moder-
vering the icy of re-	Wanted-To Buy.	harmless, painless, permanent; charges moder- ate, Helen S. Buchanan, Dermatologist, 312 Washington avenue.
nment of o the last y will be	WANTED-SECOND-HAND SLOT MACHINES: must be in good order; state particulars as	RAILROAD TIME TABLES.
people of expected then they	to make and price. Address L. M., general de- livery, Scranton, Pa.	Delaware and Hudson. In Effect Nov. 25, 1900.
strangers rmanently	Board Wanted.	Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6.20, 7,53, 8,53, 10,13 a. m.; 12,00, 1,29, 2,44, 3,52, 5,29,
whom had ears. The ompany is	BOARD WANTED-FOR THREE ADULTS AND one small child, in respectable Jewish fam- ily, living iz, first-class neighborhood. State price. W. A., Tribune office.	6.25, 7.57, 9.15, 11.15 p. m.; 1.16 a. m. For Honcadale6.30, 10.13 a. m.; 2.44 and 5.29 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre6.45, 7.48, 8.43, 9.38, 10.43, For Wilkes-Barre6.45, 7.48, 8.43, 9.38, 10.43,
are mani- sense that t gangs of	Wanted-To Rent.	For Wilkes barre-0.40, 7.88, 6.46, 0.05, 10.45, 11.55 a. m.; 1.28, 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,
from New the people	A COUNTRY HOME WITHIN FIFTEEN MILES	4.27 and 11.30 p. m. For Pennsylvania R. R. points-6.45, 9.38 a.
managers	of Scranton wanted to rent by the year. Healthy location; near depot; state rental and deacribe the place. Responsible Party, Trib- une office.	m; 2.18 and 4.27 p. n. 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,
the latter with the	Room Wanted.	5.47, 10.52 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre-9.38, 11.55 a. m.; 1.58, 3.28,
uld choose thoroughly	WANTED-FURNISHED ROOM WITH BATH;	6.27, 8.27 p. m. For Allsany and points north-3.53 p. m.
w it into We think	convenient to Court House. K., Tribune of- fice.	For Honesdale -0.09 a. m. and 3.52 p. m. Lowest rates to all points in United States and Canada.
of Wilkes- f confront- orced upon	GENTLEMAN WANTS LARGE, WELL FUR- nished room; desirable locality, with or without board. Address E., Tribune.	J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y. H. W. CROSS, D. P. A., Scranton, Pa.
y.	Lost.	Central Railroad of New Jersey. Stations in New York-Foot of Liberty street,
ION.	LOST-SUM OF MONEY BETWEEN 2130 WAYNE	N. R., and South Ferry. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1900.
of Trade Pittaburg	and Scranton. Liberal reward is returned to either Mrs. Pern, 2130 Wayne avenue, or Tribute office.	Trains leave Scranton for New York, Newark, Elizabeth, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Al- lentown, Mauch Chunk and White Haven, at 8.30 o. m.; express, 1.10; express, 3.50 p. m. Sun-
matter of object of	LEGAL.	days, 2.15 p. m. For Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, 8.30 a. m., 1.10
aid of the on to re- f adopting heir desire	PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROLLING mill building, being part of new spike works and rolling mill to be erected in this city by the undersigned, are now ready at the orfice of	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 and 3.50 p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m. For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at 8.30
rg body if scape from ing power	the Board of Trade, Board of Trade building, this city. Builders are invited to call and in- spect same and to make lowest possible bid	a. m. and 1.10 p. m. For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Al- lentown, 5.30 a. m. and 1.10 p. m. Sundays
Pittsburg.	for furnishing materials and erecting building, in accordance with plans and specifications. Bids will be open next Wednesday, the 16th inst. We	2.15 p. m. For Pottsville, 8.30 a. m. and 1.10 p. m.
t together or the pub- was- any	reserve the right to reject any and all bids. TIMMES & HECHT.	Through tickets to all points east, south and west at lowest rates at the station. H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.
under the	ESTATE OF ARMINDA NEELD, DECEASED, Letters testamentary on the estate of Arminda	Lehigh Valley Railroad.
or hamper-	Neeld, late of the City of Scranton, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom	In Effect Nov. 25, 1900.
e changed the second	all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, to make known same without delay.	Trains leave Scranton, For Philadelphia and New York via D. & H.
asing with	H. C. REYNOLDS, C. M. NEELD.	R. R., at 0.45 and 11.55 a. m., and 2.18, 4.27 (Black Diamond Express), and 11.30 p. m. Sun-
and Pitts-	Attorney for Estate.	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.
slation for guise of	IN RE: ESTATE OF DANIEL W. SULLIVAN. To Whom it May Concern:	6.45, 2.18 and 4.27 p. m. For Pottsville, 6.45,
nflict with The result	The Orphans' Court of Lackawanna County bas granted a rule to show cause why Mary Sulli-	2.18 and 4.27 p. m. For Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations via D. & H.
local fea-	van, executrix of the last will and testament of Daniel W. Sullivan, should not be discharged,	R. H., 0.45, 11.55 a. m.; 2.18, 4.27 (Black Dia- mond Express), 11.50 p. m. Sundaya, D. & H.
eft to the vention of	Returnable to next Argument Court. MARY SULLIVAN, Executrix.	R. R., 1.58, 8.27 p. m. For Tunkhannock, Towanda, Elmira, Itiaca
ess men of make an	THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- holders of The Moosic Powder Company will be held at their office, in the City of Scranton,	Geneva and principal intermediate stations, via D. L. & W. B. R., 5.08 a. m.; 1.05 and 3.40 p. m. For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls,
nt features	Pa., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1980, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing directors for	Chicago, and all points west, via D. & H. R. R. 11.55 a. m., 3.33 (Black Diamond Express), 7.48
ed by rea-	the ensuing year and transacting such other business as may come before them. No transfer	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.
s, one for the other	of stock will be made for ten days next pre- ceding the day of election.	Pullman parlor and steeping or Lehigh Valley parfor cars on all trains between Wilkes-Barre
00. Details	JOHN D. SHERER, Secretary,	and New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Sus-
themselves, popular in-	THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- holders of the Tribune Publishing Company of Scenation will be held at the office of the	ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt., 26 Cortland street, New York.
ent. There sponsibility	of Seranton will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, January 22, at 3 p. m., to elect officers for the ensuing year, and for the	CHARLES S. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt., 26 Cortland atreet, New York.
d assembly quences of	purpose of transacting any other business that may come before the meeting.	A. W. NONNEMACHER, Div. Pass. Agt., South Bethlehem, Pa. For tickets and Pullman reservations apply to
	O. F. BYXBEE, Secretary,	209 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, Pa

Schedule in Effect May 27, 1900. Trains leave Scranton, D. & H. NONSENSE, REP. Station: 6.45 a. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Balti-more, Washington and for Pitts-AND MORTGAGE ite, Commonweal

Lackawanna avenue,

burg and the West.

9.38 a. m., week days, for Hazleton, Pottsville, Beading, Norristown, and Philadelphia; and for Sun-bury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, B.ltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and the West.

18 p. m., week days (Sundays, 1.58 p. m.) for Sunbury, Harris-burg, Philadelphis, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and the West. For Hazleton, Pottsville, Beading, &c., week days. 1.27 p. m., week days, for Sunbury, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg,

Philadelphia and Pittsburg. J. B. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt. J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen. Mgr.

Scranton at 6.20, .29, 2.44, 3.52, 5.29, 1.16 a. m. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. a. m.; 2.44 and In L'fect Dec. 2, 1900.

 13 a. m.; 2.44 and
 In Effect Dec. 2, 1900.

 48, 5.43, 9.35, 10.43,
 South-Leave Scranton for New York at 1.40,

 45, 11.55 a. m.; 2.18,
 For Philadelphia at 8.00 and 10.05 a. m.; 12.56, 3.38 p. m.

 45, 11.55 a. m.; 2.18,
 For Philadelphia at 8.00 and 10.05 a. m.; 12.56, 3.38 p. m.

 points--0.45, 9.38 a.
 For Philadelphia at 8.00 and 10.05 a. m.; 12.56, 3.38 p. m.

 points--0.45, 9.38 a.
 Hoboken at 6.30, 7.18, 10.28, 1.206, 3.16, 4.48, 7.19 p. m.

 ats north--6.20 a. m.
 Hoboken at 6.30, 7.18, 10.28, 1.52, 5.48, 8.45

 AINS.
 and 3.32 p. m.
 Arrive at Philadelphia at 1.06, 3.23, 400 and 8.22 p. m.

 33 a. m.; 2.44, 3.52,
 North--Leave Scranton for Buffalo and 1.120 a. m. and 1.55 p. m.

 1.55 a. m.; 1.58, 3.28,
 1.55, 5.48 and 11.30 p. m.

 1.55 a. m.; 1.58, 3.28,
 1.55, 5.48 and 1.55 p. m.

 1.55 a. m.; 1.58, 3.28,
 1.55 p. m.

 1.55 a. m.; 1.58, 3.28,
 1.55 p. m.

 1.55 b. m.; 1.55, 5.48 and 1.55 p. m.
 For Micholson at 1.50 p. m.

 1.55 a. m.; 1.25, 5.48, 3.48, 10.00 a. m.; 1.258, and 8.00 p.
 m.; 1.03 and 3.48 p. m.

 1.55 a. m.; 1.25, 5.45, 5.45
 m.; 10.30 a. m. Arrive in Scranton for Buffalo at 1.25, 2.56, 5.45

 1.56 a. m.; 1.258 and 3.20 and 8.00 p.
 m.

 1.57 m. From Utica at 2.55 a. m.

 m. From Montrose at 10:00 a. m.; 3:30 and 8:00 p. m.
Bloomsburg Division-Leave Scranton to: Northumberland, at 6:46, 10:05 a. m.; 1:55 and 5:50 p. m. For Plymouth at 1:05, 8:40, 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 Plymouth at 2:00, 4:32, 9:15 p. m. Arrive at Plymouth at 2:00, 4:32, 9:15 p. m. Arrive at Plymouth at 2:00, 4:32, p. m. From Kingston at 1:100 a. m.; 1:23, 4:50 and 8:45 p. m. From Kingston at 1:100 a. m.; From Plymouth at 7:55 a. m.; 3:29, 5:35 p. m. F NOV. 25, 1900. New York, Newark, on, Bethlehem, Al-Vhite Haven, at 8.30 , 3.50 p. m. Sunre, 8.30 a. m., 1.10 p. m. ngton, and points m. 8.30 a. m., 1.10 5.35 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS. South-Leave Scranton 1.40, 3.00, 5.59, 10.05 p. m. irove, etc., at 8.36 Harrisburg, via Al-10 p. m. Sundays

m.; 3.33, 3.40 p. m. North-Leave Scranton at 1.15, 4.10 a. m.; 1.55, 3.48 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.

	A STORY	
	North Bound Trains.	
Leave	Leave g	Arrive
Scranton.	Carbondale.	Cadoata.
10.40 a. m.	11.20 a. m.	1.65 p. m.
6.00 p. m.	Arrive Carbond	
weeks he we	South Bound.	TANK ALANC AN INTE
Leave	Leave	Asrive
Cadonia.	Carbondale.	Scranton.
	7.00 a. m.	7.40 a. m.
2.05 p. m.	3.34 p. m.	4.20 p. m.
Sun	iays only, North Bo	und.
Leave	Leave	Arrive
Scranton.	Carbondale.	Cadosia.
8,30 a. m. 7,00 p. m.	9.10 a. m.	10.40 B. IN.
7.00 p. m.	Arrive Carbond	lale 7.40 p. m.
Leave	Leave	Arrive
Cadozia.	Carbondale.	Scratton.
	7.00 a. m.	7.40 a. m.
4.30 p. m.	5.54 p. m.	6.35 p. m.
Trains leave	ng Scranton at 10.40	a. m., daily,
and 8.20 a. m	., Sundays, make Net	W York, Corn.
wall Middlet	own, Walton, Sidn	ey. Norwich
Rome, Utica,	Oncida and Oswego	connections.
For further	information consult	ticket agents.
J. C. ANDERS	SON, Gen. Pass, Agt.	. New York.
ARTEST LINE	Traveling Passenger	Amont Series
J. E. WELDIL	A DESCRIPTION & STREET, C.	

#### Erie and Wyoming Valley.

Time Table in Effect Sept. 17, 1900, Trains for Hawley and local points, connect-ing at Hawley with Eric railroad for New York, Newburgh and intermediate points, leave Scran-ton at 7.05 s. m. and 2.25 p. m. Trains arrive at Scranton at 10.30 s. m. and 9.10 p. m. Bethlehem, Pa. For tickets and Pullman reservations apply to

The theory of the correction of use-

of the past and of many American

commonwealths today, and he is not

alone-the number of men whose in-

comes exceed all possibilities of rea-

sonable personal expenditure is quite

large and is steadily increasing. If

the end is not to be in class violence

and forcible redistribution, as pro-

posed by many, what will it be? "Old

The limitations possible to luxury must have

been reached already or at least closely ap-proached. What more is there for money to

buy in that direction? In this country,

limit gryond which it becomes surfeit.

New Yorker" offers this opinion:

pher the correspondent of the Sun would stand the test of the court. They hold asks the question. What is to be the consequence of all the progress in grandeur now strikingly visible and everywhere increasing, and when will the limit be reached? and it seems to us that his inquiry is deserving of attention. One citizen of New York is credited by common report with having received an income of \$48,000,000 last year. Even assuming the figures