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When space will permit, The Tribune is always gled to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.  The following table shows the price per incheach insertion, space to be used within one year:			
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SCRANTON, JANUARY 21, 1991.

Calm second thought will approve as just the law's disposition of the Paterson criminals. Long imprisonment a hard labor converts them into conspicuous examples of the truth that the way of the transgressor is hard. Hanging would have had no better effect. In the absence of an intent to kill the death penalty would have been inisapplied.

### Victoria.

THE WORLD-WIDE interest shown in the news from the bedside of England's expirug sovereign is more than colitical in its inspiration; it is prodominantly sympathetic from personal steem for the noble woman whose one career of exemplary usefulness is an international asset.

But Americans have especial cause for interest and for grief. To Victoria's interposition during the dark days of our Civil war they owe the defeat of Lord Palmerston's well-maared plan to grant substantial aid and comfort to the Southern Confederacy. It was this wise queen's perronal act which kept our pathway clear of discouraging foreign entanglements at a time when the fate of the Republic trembled in the balance.

The friendship then practically displayed for the American people has continued ever since. It is present also in the breast of the heir-apparent, soon to succeed to a throne which his venerable mother, more than any other sovereign in British history, has kindling wood in the near future. made illustrious.

It will be many a day before the peo ple of Great Britain will have another sovereign personally equal to Victoria

### Overcrowded Street Cars.

RDINARILY the interference of councils in the business operations of a public service corporation is to be deplored. It tends to establish a habit of interference both when there appears to be keeps up with the flag. some reason for it and when there is none. It promotes a Populistic, anticorporation feeling in the community which too often fails to discriminate corporate enterprise and has as a resuit the discouragement of capital to enlist in necessary new enterprise. Our city is at a point where this result is reason it might be prudent to suffer a little from misdirected corporation enterprise rather than to engage in a wild-eyed onslaught upon associated wealth that would recoil disastrously

But it seems to us that there is on direction in which councils may have to interfere at an early day as a matter of public protection. As now ar-Railway company result during portions of the day in an overcrowding of the restricted number of cars that is criminally dangerous to safety and has been general, but under the latest suming proportions which are intolerwould have warranted the interposition of the police. Men and women resident in the suburban districts were kept waiting in the central city in some could secure even standing room in the outward-bound cars, and the jam inside those cars amounted to a scandal

pendent upon the street car lines for the community's expense. The comcouncils an orderly and sanitary conmany five-cent pieces out of a car as right to fix a limit to the number of passengers admissible to a car, and to enforce such an inspection of the car's sanitary condition as shall minimize its

The Scranton Railway company must be made to deal fairly with the people of this community.

Last year in Indiana one divorce was granted for every six marriages. Here is a subject fully as deserving of the

attention of General Harrison as the status of the Constitution in the Phil-

The thirty-eighth annual report of the directors of the Scranton poor district, just published, makes a creditable showing. Especially interesting is Superintendent Beemer's summary of results, from which it appears that exclusive of farm produce the average weekly mainetnance cost of the 471 average daily number of inmates at Hillside Home was \$1.82 per capita. This cost compares favorably with that in many poor districts offering inferior accommodations.

The Board of Trade Banquet. ROM EVERY standpoint the board of trade is to be congratulated upon securing as the principal guests of honor at its annual banquet, to be held tonight, the governor of the commonwealth and one of Pennsylvania's efficient representatives in the United States senate.

It is appropriate that the representative organization of Scranton's commercial and industrial interests should improve the occasion of Scranton's political expansion to cultivate a closer acquaintance with the active forces in the dominant political organization in the government of the commonwealth. Too often have our business interests withdrawn themselves from the circle of active politics and cultivated in their views of political matters a critical aloofness neither just to the leaders of our state government nor in any sense profitable to the critics. The opportunity has appeared in virtue of Scranton's municipal promotion for its leading citizens to assume an advanced position among the factors influential in shaping the legislative affairs and activities of the state and to neglect it would have been shortsighted in the extreme.

The usefulness of the board of trade during the years of its manifold contributions to the upbuilding of our city has gained widespread recognition and constitutes a record of which all Scrantonians are proud. But a period has been entered upon in the evolution of the city when increased efficiency on larger planes of endeavor is both possible and necessary. The board exhibits an intelligent comprehension of its expanding mission when it takes a noteworthy stride toward closer acquaintance with the political leadership in the ascendancy in the state at large, and thus signalizes its intention to work for Scranton's betterment sagaciously and comprehensively.

Editor Watterson's call for a Democratic unknown will probably cause the dark horses to kick their stalls to

### Gardiner Vs. Harrison.

HE NEWSPAPERS of the country are still re-echoing in praise of the thorough manner in which Charles A. Gardiner, esq., of the New York city bar, in a paper read before the New York Bar association at Albany on Jan. 16, replied to and demolished the contention of former President Harrison that the Constitution of its own

After showing along familiar lines that this contention originated in the fertile mind of John C. Calhoun, who invented it in the interest of slavery, and after proving by repeated citabetween honest and dishonest forms of tions from history that in no territory since the government's earliest day has the Constitution obtained further than as decreed by congress in the exercise of its discretionary power to deal as it pleases with "territory and other property of the United States," Mr. Gardiner developed a new line of thought of incisive interest to the Indiana statesman and his admirers:

What solution does General Barrison offer for What solution does General Harrison offer for these momentous problems? None whatever. He criticises and denounces, but has no remedy. If congress can rule with plenary power, he says, it will be "un-American" government, a "state of vassalage," "tyranny" will prevail, and it will be altogether "shocking"; Porto Ricans and Filipines will be "slaves"; the principles of the Declaration will be abandoned; and our revolutionary (athers, who fought "for rights, not criticionary (athers, who fought "for rights, not criticionary (athers, who fought "for rights, not criticionary (athers, who fought). tionary fathers, who fought "for rights, not privileges—for a constitution, not a letter of instructions," will be "disgraced in their descendants." But such ferrid rhetoric adds nothing to a con-stitutional argument. Indian territory for ninety-eight years and Alaska for thirty-four have been unorganized territories. The constitution has not been operative therein, they had no local govern-ment and few Federal statutes. For four years President Harrison's administration ruled them directly from Washington—more absolutely than the present administration is ruling Porto Rico with its local government, and the Philippines with the Taft commission. Were the inhabitants of Alaska and Indian territory "slaves!" Were they in a "state of vassal gr?" Was their govern-ment "un-American?" Did General Harrison fla-grantly violate the Peclaration and merit the malediction of our revolutionary fathers?

Mr. Gardiner did not rest his case at this point. He relentlessly continued: Who was it that inaugurated our present insular and extra-territorial policy? That policy received its first practical and definite expression in the transmission to congress by President Harrison on Feb. 15, 1803, of a treaty providing for the imme-diate annexation of Hawali. He then said: "The treaty does not attempt to deal in detail with the questions that grow out of the annexation.

\* \* \* The commissioners representing the Hawaiian government have consented to leave to the future and to the just and benevolent pur-poses of the United States the adjustment of all such questions. If it meets the approval of the senate, peace and good order will be secured in the islands under existing law until such time as congress can provide by legislation a permanent form of government for the islands." Gen-eral Harrison is here confronted with a distressing dilemma. Was he right in 1893 or is he right now? He urged congress to annex immediately, but only sub mode, as we have annexed Porto Rico and the Philippines, and then the operation of the Constitution and federal statutes was to be suspended "until such time as congress can pro-vide by legislation for a permanent form of gov-ernment." For a year after ratification, and pending congressional action, Hawaii was also to retain its separate tariff laws, and its Chinese in-habitants were forever excluded from American soil "as if entering from a foreign country."

pelicy of the present administration is identical with that initiated by General Harrison. Again, he urged that all questions arising out of annexation should be left "to the future and to the just and benevolent purposes of the United States." When President McKinley issued his in-States." When President McKinley Issued his it. structions for the government of the Philippmen, he not only followed the Hawaiian precedent, but adopted General Harrison's language—he gurranteed the Filipinos a "just and benevolent government" according to the principles and "purperses of the United States." And yet General Harrison now—seven years later—bitterly attacks his own policy. Reforring to Porto Ricans and Philiplnes, he says: "We offer them only this highly consolatory thought; Seventy-six millions highly consolatory thought: Seventy-six millions of free Americans can be trusted to deal nonecc-leastly with you." "The man whose protection from wrong rests wholly upon the benevolence of

tration, its policy and practice. He must conform to equity rules. He who would seek equity must do equity. He must show clean bands. But he is disherred from court, condemned out of his wn mouth. He initiated the present insular police, he leverted its phraseology, and et all men in public life, he alone cannot now rise up to call

Putting aside the question of the responsibility for the initiation of a colonial policy, Mr. Gardiner raised a second new point, and one of even greater importance than the first. Replying to General Harrison's remark that "these questions will soon be decided by the Supreme court," he proceeded:

and will ust decide them; and even if it at compted to do so, its action would be revolutionary and void. Can it mandamus the pres dent? Can it enjoin the congress? Can it pro-hibit this sovereign nation from exercising its covereignty over conquered territory? Unless it overrules the precedents of a century, and repudiates a practice that has prevailed since its foundation, the court will decide only problems of a strictly judicial character, refuse to pass on those of a political nature and relegate their further consideration to the political depart-ments of the government. It will thus settle few, if may, of the great problems discussed by General Barrison, and now agitating the Ameri can public. Undoubtedly the court will follow the construction of national power, first laid down by Chief Justice Manshall and uniformly adhered to since, that this is a sovereign natio and can annex territory absolutely or sub mode and upon any terms and conditions it pleases Having decided this much, it will logically follow that it must dismiss from further considera-tion the propriety of the particular terms of annexation, as matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the president and congress. I angexation be constitutional all appropriate means of effecting it are constitutional, pourre into the necessity or wisdom of the eans would be, as Chief Justice Marshall said, 'to pass the line which circumscribes the ju dicial department and to tread on legislative ground. This court disclaims all pretensions to such power" (4 Wheat, 423). Otherwise, a Miller explained, they could declarations of war, suspend the levy of armieand become a great international arbiter instead of a court of justice for the administration of laws of the United States' (1 Wooly, 156) These views were not presented to the court of behalf of the government, in the pending cases I submit with deference that they should have een. They present the only solution that pro vides a method for determining pending issues and yet confines the judicial and political de partments within the functions assigned then

It will be interesting to note whether General Harrison will undertake to es cape from Mr. Gardiner's lasso.

# Remarkable Change in Decade's Trade

REMARKABLE change has come over the commerce of the United States in the decade ending with the calendar year 1900. figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that imports, which in 1800 were \$823,407,726, were in 1800 \$829,052,116, an increase of less than 1 per cent, in the decade; while the exports, which in 1800 were \$957,302, were in 1900 \$1,478,050.854, an increase of imports was \$5,051,000; in 1900 it was \$643, 908,708. 72.4 per cent. In 1800 the excess of exports over

In our trade relations, with the various parts of the world the change is equally striking. From Europe we have reduced our imports in he decade from \$174,000,000 to \$439,000,000, while in the same time we have increased our exports from \$682,000,000 to \$1,111,000,000. From North America imports fell from \$151,000,000 in 1800, to \$131,000,000 in 1900, while our exports to North America increased during that time om \$95,000,000 to \$202,000,000. America the imports increased from \$101,000,000 in 1890 to \$102,000,000 in 1900, while to South America our exports increased from \$35,000,000 to \$123,000,000 in 1900, while to Asia our ex 000 to \$61,000,000. From Oceania the importainos in 1800 were \$23,000,000 and in 1900 \$23,000,000, while to Oceania our exports in 1800 were \$17,000,000, and in 1900, \$40,000,000. From Africa importations increased from \$3,000,000 in 1890 to 80,000,000 in 1900, and expertations \$22,000,000 in 1900.

The changes in the movements to and from were formerly drawn chiefly from abroad; and, second, the diversification of products, by which markets are made for many articles which for merly were produced or exported in but small quantities. From Europe, to which we were ac astomed to look for manufactures, our imports ave fallen over \$45,000,000, while Europe has largely increased her consumption of our cotton seed oil, oleomargarine, paratin, manufactures of iron and steel, copper, and agricultural ma-chinery, as well as foodstuffs and cotton, our exports to that grand division having increased \$428,000,000 since 1890. From North America the imports have fallen \$20,000,000, due chiefly to the falling off of sugar production in the West Indies, the imports from Cuba alone having dereased from \$51,000,000 in 1890 to \$27,000,000 in 1900. To North America the exports have increased meantline over \$100,000,000, the growth being largely manufactures and foodstuffs, a considerable portion of the latter being presumre-exported thence to Europe. From America the imports have increased in quantity, especially in coffee and rubber, but decreased proportionately in price, so that the total increase in value in the decade is but \$1,000,000 dollars, while in exports the increas \$6,500,000, chiefly in manufactures. Asia the importations have increased more tha \$50,000,000, the increase being chiefly in sugar and raw materials required by our manufactur-ers, such as silk, homp, jute and tin; while to Asia the increase in our exports has been nearly \$40,000,000, principally in manufactures and raw cotton. From Oceania the imports show little increase, though this is due in part to the sence of statistics of importation from Hawaii in the last half of the year 1900; while to Oceania there is an increase in our exports of more than \$20,000,000, chiefly in manufactured etticles. From Africa the increase in imports \$6,000,000, principally in manufacturers' maerials of which raw cotton forms the most important item, while our exports to Africa inwased meantime \$17,000,000, chiefly in emanu

The following tables show the imports an eports of the United States by grand divisions in the calendar years 1990 and 1900. In the figures showing the distribution by continents in 1900, the December distribution is estimated, though the grand total of imports and exports for 1900 is based upon the complete figures of

Exports from the United States to-

\$1,111,456,000 North America .... 55,517,860 202,486,000 South America .... 84,782,122 41,354,000 Asia ...... 22,854,023 Oceania ..... 17,375,745 39,955,000 4,446,934 22,170,000 Imports into United States from-1800. Europe ..... \$474.656.957 North America .... 151,490,330 131, 200, 000 South America .... 190,950,799

### Oceania .... 25,781,018 33,400,000 Africa ..... S.169,086

122,000,000

AS TO WOMEN TEACHERS. Editor of The Tribune-Sir: In an address before a teachers' conference held in New York state, Professor DeGarmo, of Cornell university, made the following statement: "If the public schools of the country are to be maintained at their present high standard, the prevailing vital defect of women helding nearly every teacher's results of women helding nearly every teacher's position must be remedied, even if it is necessary for the national govern-ment to interfere and compel the school boards

### 00000000000000000

# The People's Exchange.

A POPULAR CLEARING HOUSE for the Benefit of All Who Have Houses to Rent, Real Estate or Other Property to Sell or Exchange, or Who Want Situations or Help-These Small Advertisements Cost One Cent a Word-Except Situations Wanted, Which Are Incerted Free Words. Sents a Word-Except Si Which Are Inserted Free.

### 00000000000000000 Help Wanted-Male.

INSURANCE-A BRIGHT, ACTIVE LIFE INSURance writer can scoure the general agency of a first class old line company for the Scran-ton district; a liberal contract to the right man, Address D, Tribune.

WANTED-BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY, ABOUT 15 years old, to set up pins in bowling alleys. Must apply at once. Backus, 225 Washington ave.

# Help Wanted-Female.

WANTED-THREE YOUNG LADIES TO CALL at 1500 Pine. Good paying business. Van.

### Help Wanted.

A BELIABLE FIRM WANTS A FEW MEN AND young women at once; only those who mean business need apply. Come from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. to room 417 Board of Trade building. C. W. Bourn, general agent. Situations Wanted

SITUATION WANTED-IN STORE OR OFFICE ing and bookkeeping. E. E., sare of Tribune. SITUATION WANTED-BY A SOBER, INDUS trious man, a few hours' work daily: will-ing to work at anything. Address P. M., 511 Meridian street.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED laundress to go out by the day or take washing home: ladies and gentlemen stopping at hotels can have their laundry done at short notice; best of city references. 526 Pleasant at,

in a private family, or yard man, or dru-team or work on the farm. 507 Forest court. A MAN SPEAKING SIX LANGUAGES WISHES to obtain a position; has experience in clerkto obtain a position; has experience in cler-ing and canvassing; quick at figures; married Address 1946 Blair avenue.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COLORED MAN

put salaries so low that no self-respecting man

will attempt to found or preserve a family on the pittance he receives."

This statement is remarkable as emanating from so intelligent a man as the eminent professor. If our school system lacks aught, it is more, not less, womanly influence injected into its methods, not only in school teaching, but in school govern-ment. An equal representation of men and women on our school boards; our school economy emands the mother element in conjunction with the fatherhood too preponderant at present in our local boards of control.

It is not clear upon what basis the professor arrives at his premise that men are better pre-pared for teaching. Statistics show more girls than boys graduated from our public schools Pennsylvania the proportion is two to one. The gives 3,361 males and 4,267 females who are students in pedagogy in co-educational institutions. In Pennsylvania normal schools the list of graduates who intend to teach number 967 females and 517 males. Other states have about the same pro-The national government need feel no cause

to interfere to "compel stricter examinations." In the normal school course of preparation, and in all examinations for teachers, men and women applicants undergo the same public test, and stand upon the same educational plane. No nor-10 \$11,000,000. From Asia the imports into the mal issues differentiating certificates for male United States increased from \$69,000,000 in 1800 and female students. Too frequently young men enter the teaching profession as a means to an end, a stepping-stone

> instinctive knowledge of child-nature essential in the mental training of the young. In primary grades, especially, men tarely achieve success. The modern professor is out of place in the childgarden, and seeks the domain of the higher grades there salaries loom in mis-placed proportion The entrance of women into the profession has not lessened the income of male teachers, since there is no record of the latter having received

greater average remuneration than now. In 1820 the average monthly pay for male teachers was \$44,76; in 1899 it has increased to \$45,25. To the suggestion that the national government "compel school boards to maintain adequate salaries" we are in hearty accord. And in the national government lies the remidy. In school teaching, as in every other occupation, a disfran-chised class is helpless and a menace. Let the ballot accompany the diploma, and the salaries of teachers, and all other wage-carners like equipped, will speedily rise to the high plane where skill and ability command recognition ir-

espective of sex.
Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, superintendent of public instruction of Pennsylvania (than whom there is no higher authority), displays much acumer and liberality in his report, which says: "The schools are largely taught by women, and, un fortunately, they are not as well paid for their work as men. From the days in which a band of pious women lingered last around the cross and came first to the open sepulchre on the morn-ing of the resurrection, woman has been doing sionary work, seldom geeting equal pay for equal work alongside of her stronger brother. May the present agitation in her favor produc-May the present abundant results in better pay."
—Ida Porter Boyer.

# THE SENATORIAL FIGHT.

### The Fake Cry of Fraud From the Wyoming Republican.

Now that the battle is over, and those Mr. Quay fought just as hard and in just a questionable a manner (if there were questionable methods used) as did those who favored him, why raise the old Democratic cry of fraud and why raise the old Democratic cry of frand and cerruption? This is a very old chestnut with the Democrats. Never have the Republicans won, even in "Little Wyoming," that the same cry was not raised. Why should anti-Quay Republicans raise it? When have the anti-Quay leaders failed to respond to the call for mency to aid in the election of one of their followers in the legislature? When have they failed to lack up a contest where one of their followers was concerned? Let us look at the matter in its true exrned? Let us look at the matter in its true light. It is not by any means one-sided, and we are plain to say that methods resorted to by we are plain to say that methods resorted to by anti-Quay followers during the past year, of which we have personal knowledge, have been disgusting to us, and there are others who have taken on the same feeling. "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone." This applies as well to political "corruption" as to any other sin. When the anti-Quay leaders throw aside all preserves of corruption, they and not until appearance of corruption, then, and not until then, let them put forth the cry of "traud and corruption" and "misrepresentation" against their neighbors, who are just as good and faithful members of the Republican party, although they may be friendly to Senator M. S. Quay.

# A Good Time to Get Together.

It seems to us that now is a good time to stop It seems to us that now is a good time to step the fight in the Republican party. What possible good can it do to continue it? As long as it lasts good Republicans all over the state will be defeated by Democrats, and every campaign will see bitter feeling and contention among those who ought to be standing together for the com-mon weal. And in the end it will disrupt the party. Then we shall have Democratic rule with all lie attendant evils. What benefit this can be to any one who calls himself a Republican we fall to see. If we believe in the principles of the party let our first consideration be to assure the triumph of them. If there be anything wrong in the leadership of the party let us contend against it at the primaries, in convention and cancus, and not in such a way as to endanger trom wrong rests wholly upon the benevolence of another man or of a congress is a slave." Our fathers "accounted that to hold these things (rights) upon the tenure of another's man benevolence was not to hold them at all." General Harrison makes his plea to the equity bar of the aminations, and to maintain adequate salaries. The entrance of women into the profession has been accurately organization or to make possible the overthrow of the doctrines in which we have placed our faith. The fight is over. Colonel Quay has won and his opponents have lost. Don't fight it over again. Let us get together, and the next time we get a chance give the Democrats the most unmerciful licking they have ever had.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING HOUSE CORNER Vine and Adams avenue; can be bought cheap for cash. This is a bargain you won't meet with every day. Apply to P. H. Connell, 118 Penn

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE REGULATION SIZE pool table. Address Pritchard's Barber shop, corner Court street and Providence road.

FOR SALE-GOOD DINVING HORSE, FIVE years old, weight 1150, Sound. Can be seen at Gorman's livery.

### Real Estate.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE AND RENT IN all parts of the city. See J. Real Estate, 517 Luckawanna avenue.

J. C. ZURFLIEH, REAL ESTATE, SPEAKS for rent and carmot rent them, why do you no let me have them? J. C. Zurflich, Real Estate

I AM LOOKING FOR PROPERTIES FOR RENT and for sale on Clay, Monroe, Quincy and Jefferson avenues, and all side streets in the city and suburbs. I have some customers for the same ready to buy or rent. J. C. Zurdieb, Real Estate, 517 Lackawanna avenue.

J. C. ZURFLIEH DOES NOT CHARGE LARGE commissions for renting and selling house.
My motto: "Smail profits and quick sales."
C. Zurflich, 517 Luckawanna avenue, Real Estate
speaks German and English.

I HAVE QUITE A NUMBER OF FARMS FOR sale cheap, See J. C. Zurflich, 517 Lucka-wanna avenue, Real Estate.

DON'T FORGET, J. C. ZURFLIEH SPEAKS German and English.

\$2,575 WILL BUY AN EIGHT-ROOM SINGLE new house; all improvements; must be soft within one week from Jan. 18, 1901. Tale prop-ercy is on Prescott avenue. This is a bargain and can show good reasons for selling. J. C. Zurflich, Real Estate, 517 Lackawanna avenue.

### Money to Loan.

STRAIGHT LOANS - NO NONSENSE, REP MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,

milding. ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN-QUICK, straight loans or Building and Loan. At from 4 to 6 per cent. Call on N. V. Walker, 314-315 Connell building.

mt. M. H. Holgate, Commo

### Wanted-To Buy. WANTED-SECOND-HAND SLOT MACHINES;

must be in good order, state particulars a to make and price. Address L. M., general de-livery, Scranton, Pa. Furnished Rooms.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET-HAS STEAM heat; in private home, with all conve-527 Adams avenue. FOR RENT-TWO DESIRABLE FURNISHED

rooms for gentlemen in private fi North Washington avenue.

### Room Wanted.

GENTLEMAN WANTS LARGE, WELL FUR-nished room; desirable locality, with or without board. Address E., Tribunc.

Board Wanted.

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

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

LEGAL. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD-holders of The St. Clair Coal Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it will be held on Monday, Jan. 28, 1901, at the effice of the company, in the Library building, Scranton, Pa., at 3 o'clock p. m. At this meet-ing it is intended to amend the by-laws. No transfer of stock will be made for the ten day-neyt preceding the date of the above meeting.

# sext preceding the date of the above meeting. N. G. TAYLOR, Secretary. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Cross Fork Water Company will be held at the office of the Lackawanna Lambe Co., Board of Trade building, Tuesday, Januar, 22, 1901, at 11 a, m., for the election of director for the ensuing year, and such other business a may properly come before its meeting. J. L. CONNELL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDER of the Lackawana Lumber Co., will be 1 at the office of the company, Board of Tr building, Tuesday, January 22, 1601, at 10 a. for the clotton of directors for the ensuing y and such other business as may properly cobefore the meeting.

J. L. CONNELL, Secretary

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE AN nual meeting of the stockholders of Poyntelle Ice Company will be held at office of the President, Corner of Washing avenue and Linden street, Scranton, on None January the 21st, at 1.50 p. m. for the purp of electing directors and transacting such of business as may proceed come before the meaning the control of the purp of the purpose of the mean of the purpose of the mean of the purpose of the mean of the purpose of the siness as may properly come before the mee E. A. CLARK, Secretary.

# PROFESSIONAL.

Certified Public Accountant. SPAULDING, 220 BROADWAY, NEW

DWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECE, CONNELL PREDERICK L. BROWN, ARCHITECT, PRICE building, 126 Washington avenue, Scranton.

Dentists. DR. C. E. EILENBERGER, PAULI BUILDING

DR. C. C. LAUBACH, 115 WYOMING AVENUE DR. H. F. BEYNOLDS, OPP. P. O.

# Physicians and Surgeons.

DR. W. E. ALLEN, 513 NORTH WASHINGTON ington avenue. Residence, 1318 Mulberry Chronic diseases, Jungs, heart, kidneys and conito-urinary organs a specialty. Hours, 1 to

# ALWAYS BUSY.



Ladies' Comfort Shoes, 50c.; Miss' Solid School shoes, 50c.; Child's Solid School Shoes, 50c. foys' Solid School Shoes, 50c.; Men's Dre-tubbers, 50c.; Men's Arctics and Alaskas, 50c Our styles are pleasant dreams. Our prices at Established 1888. Wholesale and Retail,

# GALENDAR PADS....

With memorandum space on each leaf,

# 5c Each. Just for a day or so.

# Stationers and Engravers,

Hotel Jermyn Building.

# Cabs and Carriages.

RUBBER TIRED CABS AND CARRIAGES; BEST 'Phones 2672 and 5332, Joseph Kelley,

### Lawyers.

I. W. BROWN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-lor-at-law. Rooms 312-313 Means building. D. B. REPLOGLE, ATTORNEY-LOANS NECOtlated on real estate security. Means building corner Washington avenue and Spruce street. WILLARD, WARREN & KNAPP, ATTORNEYS and counsellors at law. Republican building, Washington avenue.

JESSUP & JESSUP, ATTORNEYS AND COUN college-at-law. Commonwealth building, Boom sellers-at-law. Comm 19, 20 and 21,

EDWARD W. THAYER, ATTORNEY. ROOM: 903-904, 9th floor, Mears building.

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

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### RAILROAD TIME TABLES. Lehigh Valley Railroad.

In Effect Nov. 25, 1900. Trains leave Scrantor For Philadelphia and New York via D. & H. R. R., at 6.45 and H.55 a. m., and 2.18, 4.37 (Black Diamond Express), and H.50 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., L.58, 8.27 p. m. For White Haven, Hazleton and principal points in the coal regions, via D. & H. R. R., 6.45, 2.18 and 4.27 p. m. For Pottsville, 6.45, 2.18 and 4.27 p. m. 0.45, 2.15 and 4.27 p. m. Z.18 and 4.27 p. m. For Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations via D. & H. R. R. 6.45, 11.55 a. m.; 2.18, 4.27 (Black Dis-mend Express), 11.29 p. m. Sundays, D. & H.

R. 1.58, 8,77 p. m.
R. 1.58, 8,77 p. m.
For Tunkhannock, Towanda, Elmira, Ithaca
eneva and principal intermediate stations, vi.
1. & W. R. R., 8.98 a. m.; 1.05 and 2.4

p. ni.
For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls,
Ulsicago, and all points west, via D. & H. R. R.
Ul.55 a. m., n.st (Black Diamond Express), 7.48,
10.41, 11.20 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R.
1.55, 8.27 p. m. 1.55, 6.27 p. m. Pullman parlor and sleeping or Lehigh Valley arlor cars on all trains between Wilkes-Barre and New York. Philadelphia. Buffalo and Suspenden Bridge. ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt., 26 Cortland

street, New York, CHARLES S. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt., 26 Cortland W. NONNEMACHER, Div. Pass. Agt., South Bethlehem, Pa. For tickets and Pullman reservations apply to 09 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, Pa.

# Delaware and Hudson.

ains for Carbondale leave Scrinton at 6.29 5.53, 10.13 s. m.; 12.00, 1.29, 2.44, 5.52, 5.29 7.57, 9.15, 11.15 p. m.; 1.10 a. m.; r Honesdale—6.20, 10.13 s. m.; 2.44 and 239 p. 66. For Wilkes-Barre - 5.45, 7.48, 8.43, 0.38, 10.43, 1.55 a. m.; 1.28, 3.18, 5.33, 4.27, 6.10, 7.48, 10.41, 1.30 p. m. For L. V. R. R. points - 0.45, 11.53 a. m.; 2.18, and 11.30 p. m. r. Pennsylvania R. R. points—8.45, 9.38 a. For Pennsylvania B. H. pomer. For Pennsylvania B. H. pomer. 2.18 and 4.27 p. m. For Albany and all points north—6.20 s. m.

77, 8.37 p. m. For Alliany and points north—0.52 p. m. For Honesdale—0.60 a. m. and 3.52 p. m. Lowest rates to all points in United States and

Gradde, J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y. H. W. CROSS, D. P. A., Seranton, Pa.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Stations in New York—Foot of Liberty street, R., and South Ferry. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1000. Trains have Scranton for New York, Newark, Inspects, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Al-proon, Mauch Chunk and White Haven, at 8.20 m.; express, 1.10; express, 3.50 p. m. Sun-nya, 2.15 p. m.

a. m. 1 express. 1.10; express, 2.50 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Pittaton and Wilkes-Barre, 8.30 a. m., 1.10
and 3.50 p. m. Sandaye, 2.15 p. m.

For Raitimore and Washington, and points
South and West via Bethielsen, 8.30 a. m., 1.10
and 3.50 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, Lebaton and Harrisburg, via Allentown, 8.30 a. m. and 1.10 p. m. Sundays
2.15 p. m.

For Pottsville, 8.30 a. m. and 1.10 p. m.

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### RAILROAD TIME TABLES PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Schedule in Effect May 27, 1900. Trains leave Scranton, D. & H. 6.45 a. m., week days, for Sunbury,

Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Balti-more, Washington and for Pittsburg and the West. 9.38 a. m., week days, for Hazleton, Pottsville, Reading, Norristown, and Philadelphia; and for Sun-bury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pitts-

burg and the West.

2.18 p. m., week days (Sundays,
1.58 p. m.) for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore,
Washington and Pittsburg and
the West. For Hazleton, Pottsville Beading for meah days ville, Reading, &c., week days. .27 p. m., week days, for Sunbury. Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg,

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

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

South—Leave Scranton for New York at 1.40, 3.69, 5.30, 8.69 and 10.00 a. m.; 12.55, 3.33 p. m.

For Philadelphia at 8.60 and 10.05 a. m.; 12.65 and 3.33 p. m.

For Stroudsburg at 6.10 p. m.

Milk agcommodation at 8.40 p. m. Arrive at Holooken at 6.30, 7.18, 10.28, 12.08, 8.15, 4.48, 7.19 p. m. Arrive at Philadelphia at 1.06, 3.33, 6.09 and 8.22 p. m. Arrive from New York at 1.10, 4.96 and 10.23 a. m.; 1.09, 1.55, 5.43, 8.45 and 11.30 p. m. From Stroudsburg at 8,05 a. m.

North—Leave Scranton for Buffalo and Intermediate stations at 1.15, 4.10 and 9.00 a. m.

1.55, 5.48 and 11.35 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.

1.10 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.18 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.18 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 and 6.15 p. m. For Binghammon at 10.20 a. m. Arrive in Scranton from Buffalo at 1.25, 2.53, 5.45 and 10.00 a. m.; 3.30 and 8.00 p. m. From Osego and Syracuse at 2.55 a. m.; 12.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Video at 2.55 a. m.; 12.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Nicholeon at 7.50 a. m. and 6.00 p. m. From Nicholeon at 7.50 a. m. and 6.00 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. In Effect Dec. 2, 1900.

From Montrose at 10,00 a. m.; 3,20 and 8.00 Bloomsburg Division—Leave Scranton for Northumberland, at 6.45, 10.05 a. m.: 1.55 and 6.50 p. m. For Plymouth at 1.05, 2.40, 8.50 p. m. For Kingston at 8.10 a. m. Arrive at Northumberland at 0.55 a. m.: 1.10, 5.00 and 8.45 p. m. Arrive at Kingston at 8.52 a. m. Arrive at Plymouth at 2.03, 4.35, 9.45 p. m. Arrive at Plymouth at 2.04, 4.35, 9.45 p. m. Arrive in Scranton from Northumberland at 0.42 a. m.: 12.35, 4.50 and 8.45 p. m. From Ringston at 11.00 s. m. From Plymouth at 7.55 a. m.: 3.20, 6.05 p. m. SUNDAY TRAINS.

South-Leave Scranton 1.40, 3.00, 5.50, 10.05 South—Leave Scranton at 1.15, 4.10 a. m.; 1.55, 1.48 and 11.55 p. m.
Bloomsburg Division—Leave Scranton at 10.06 m. and 5.50 p. m.

New York, Ontario and Western R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT SUNDAY, DEC. 80. North Bound Trains.

Leave Carbondale. 11.20 a. m. Arrive Carbondale 3.24 p. in. 3.24 p. in. South Bound. 2.05 p. n Leave Carbendale. 9.10 a. m

Arrive Carbondale 7.40 Cadosia. Carbondale. Scranton.
7.00 a. m., 7.40 a. m.
4.50 p. m. 5.54 p. m. 6.55 p. m.
Trains leaving Scranton at 10.40 a. m., daily, and 8.50 a. m. Sundays, make New York, Cornwail, Middletown. Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Rome, Utica, Oneida and Oswego connections.
For further information consult ticket agents.
J. C. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., New York.
J. E. WELSH, Traveling Passenger Agent, Scranton.

Erie and Wyoming Valley. Time Table in Effect Sept. 17, 1900. Trains for Hawley and local points, connecting at Hawley with Eris railroad for New York, Newburgh and intermediate points, leave Scranton at 7.05 a.m. and 2.25 p.m.
Trains arrive at Scranton at 10.80 a.m. and 9.10 p.m.