The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but 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.

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DISPLAY	Run of Paper	Siding on Reading	Full Position
Less than 500 inches	.25	.275	.30
500 inches	.20	.22	.24
1200 "	.16	.175	.19
3000 "	.155	.17	.185
6000 "	.15	.165	.18

Rates for Classified Advertising furnished on application.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 23, 1901.

Delaware people seem perfectly content that there is no change in the senatorial situation. Delaware without a deadlock would be almost as unattractive as Delaware without a peach crop.

The "Ripper" Bill.

HASTY STUDY of the "ripper" charter bill introduced Monday by Senator Muehlbronner discloses that it is a drastic and sweeping measure of reform. Note, for example, section 4 of Article XII, which, after providing that all officers, clerks and employes, with limited exceptions, must be selected and promoted in pursuance of rules and regulations for the ascertainment of comparative fitness by a systematic, open and competitive examination, proceeds to specify that "one of said rules shall provide that any personal solicitation of the officers of the examining board or of the appointing power in favor of any candidate by any person whomsoever, unless fraudulent done in order to injure him, shall be taken and deemed to have been done at the instance of the candidate himself and shall disqualify him from competing at any such examination or appointment for and during one year thereafter." This is beautiful but vain. Human nature will not stand for it.

Novel, too, is the machinery provided for impeachment. Upon complaint in writing by twenty free-holders, with oaths or affirmations from five against any municipal officer, the court of common pleas may summon the above before a committee of five citizens of its selection, which is clothed with magisterial power, and which is to make a written report to court of the facts. When three or more of this committee shall report a charge well founded, the case is turned over to select council sitting as a court of impeachment, the president or an associate judge presiding. Here everything is threshed out and the verdict reached is final.

With the main idea of the "ripper" bill—namely, that of centering executive power in the mayor and restricting councils to purely legislative functions—there is hearty agreement. The provisions defining the duties of the various executive and auditing departments are clearly and carefully drawn—very notably so in reference to the city controller. The suggestion that the mayor be put under bond is a good one. So are the features allowing him to veto items in appropriation bills and to make, at discretion, independent audits and investigations. The scheme of a permanent pension fund for policemen and firemen is well designed, but might wisely be made optional. The members of councils—in Scranton, 52 selectmen and upward of 100 commoners, the former elective at large—is unwieldy; and the idea of semi-annual meetings, except when specially called, is calculated to crowd too much important legislative work into a short compass of time; monthly sessions would be preferable.

As to the "ripper" feature empowering the governor to appoint the first mayor under the new regime, said mayor to name his department chiefs without reference to select council, while this will be sharply criticised by the Flinn ring in Pittsburg and their factional followers elsewhere, it is necessary to the successful inauguration of the charter. The charter would surely fail if installed by hostile hands.

On the whole, the measure is a long step forward. A few details need changing, but the main principles and specifications are sound and wholesome.

It begins to look as though someone had kidnapped the detectives working upon the Cudahy abduction case.

The Australian Commonwealth.

IN THE current number of Gunton's Magazine appears a study of the new Australian confederation, which makes interesting reading for Americans. The cables have already told how on the first day of the Twentieth century there was born at the antipodes a new nation of English-speaking peoples independent in everything save the name, and modeled largely upon the political institutions of the United States; but the article in Gunton's, which was written by an eminent Australian official, William Francis Schey, fills in many details.

When the United States set up national housekeeping it had, as everybody knows, thirteen states, 842,904 square miles of territory and 3,929,214 population. The United States of Australia begins with approximately the same amount of population, but has only six constituent colonies, with a total area of 2,972,906 square miles, or approximately the entire area of Europe.

It was not until Jan. 19, 1788, or about fourteen months prior to the inauguration of George Washington as the first president of the United States, that the first Anglo-Saxon settlement of Australia was commenced. On that date, Captain Arthur Philip landed at Botany Bay and, as Mr. Schey tells us, formally took posessison of the whole continent, which was proclaimed a colony under the name of New South Wales, on Feb. 7 of the same year. The island of Tasmania, off the southeastern coast of Australia, was taken possession of by an expedition from Sydney, as the town first founded was called, after a British statesman then in power, on Sept. 12, 1803. It was governed from Sydney till 1825, when it was proclaimed an independent province under the name of Van Dieman's Land, which name was subsequently changed to Tasmania. About 1803 an attempt was made to settle the southeastern portion of Australia, and this subsequently became the colony of Victoria, which was separated from New South Wales in 1851. Swan River settlement, now Western Australia, was first settled by an expeditionary force from Sydney in 1826, and was made a separate colony in June, 1829. South Australia was first colonized in 1836 by emigrants from England. In 1825, a convict establishment was formed at Moreton Bay and in 1859 Queensland was proclaimed an independent state.

That within the brief span of time indicated by these dates there should have been built up out of convict colonies a commonwealth ready to take a permanent place in the galaxy of nations, and seemingly destined to grow into first rank as a world power, constitutes a striking vindication of the faith of the framers of our own confederation and is a new illustration of "Liberty Enlightening the World."

After Mrs. Carrie Nation got through with the sheriff of Wichita, the other day, that gentleman was no doubt convinced that his remark: "You are my prisoner, madam," was a hasty conclusion.

Does "Society" Pay?

IN THE COLUMNS of that edition de luxe of American daily journalism, the Indianapolis Press, appears an instructive article entitled, "What It Costs to 'Do' Society in Indianapolis." The caption is susceptible of various constructions, but the intent of the writer of the article in the Press was to indicate the approximate average expenses necessary to be incurred by those desirous of maintaining an average position in what is called the best society of the Indiana capital. Before considering the figures it should be said that Indianapolis is by no means a plutocratic city. It has few millionaires. Most of its social leaders have been recruited from the well-to-do ranks of plain business and professional men, and happily are yet more inclined to value character and accomplishments than mere wealth alone. It may therefore be taken as a fairly representative type of American inland cities of the second class.

Beginning with the matter of dress, an estimate of $2000 a year is suggested as appropriate for the wife who has social ambition. We are told that she may be expected to have, each season, two handsome tailor-made gowns, one for winter, one lighter for spring. These gowns range in price from $75 to $150. For evening each season, one very handsome and one second best gown are considered proper. The first is of rich material, and costs $150; the second perhaps she gets within $100. She also manages to need about two dinner gowns during the season, and these cost about $100 each. Then she has one handsome gown made to wear when assisting at teas and receptions, and this costs all the way from $90 to $150. She has four or five fancy waists, ranging in price from $30 to $40. Her sealskin coat costs from $350 up, and her shorter fur wrap about $75. Her long, light party wrap may be had for $50 or $75. Then she has a shorter wrap which she wears to afternoon teas and to the theater, and this will cost about $40 or $50. She takes at least two pattern hats—one for winter and one for summer—and these may be put down at $35 each. Her other hats will average $15 to $20. If she goes in for golf her skirt will cost from $20 to $25, for it must be tailored and silk lined. Her jacket will cost from $10 to $20. She has her shirt waists, and this is an item of about $50 a year. Gloves, shoes, ribbons, chiffons and the accessories of dress, to say nothing of all the dainty lingerie that a woman takes pride in—silk petticoats, etc.—make up the remainder. For the grown daughter who does not sew, $500 to $600 additional is allowed for dress.

As to the costs of entertaining, of course the variations in possible expense are innumerable; but the contributor to the Press, in trying to reach an average, writes: "Some hostesses claim they can entertain cheaper by keeping their own cooks, and others think it economy to hire the cateress and her helpers. When she is hired she gets from $3 to $5, with $1 for each of her helpers. One hostess, whose home is the center of many of the season's handsomest entertainments, claims that a dinner to ten guests may be given for $15. This is, of course by simply serving the things that are in season, nicely prepared. When one serves the delicacies out of season—like strawberries in February—the bill runs up. To give a dinner for ten, with wines and all the accompaniments, will cost about $50. The average hostess gives about six dinners during the year. For a state dinner, say, when there is a big personage to entertain, the dinner bill may easily run up to $200 for about sixteen guests. Of course, a dinner like this only comes once or twice in ten years. But it is safe to estimate three dinners of from fourteen to sixteen and three of from six to ten guests. Six luncheons probably will be given during the year, and these are estimated all the way from $15 to $25 and on up. Musicales are the cheapest way to entertain, especially if one has visitors or friends who will sing for nothing. Such an entertainment may be given for about $15. This includes stringed instruments for accompanying the voice and ices for refreshments, with the cake made at home. One may even add a salad and not suffer.

"Teas and big receptions cost much or little. Some hostesses serve only cups of good tea with inexpensive wafers or simple sandwiches of plain bread and butter, nuts or lettuce. One woman who entertains constantly says her friends are the best decoration her home can have, so she never uses flowers beyond those which are sent to her. The most expensive small company is a cotillon. One given for, say twenty couples, will easily cost $150, for the favors of a private cotillon have to be novel and of real value, the decorations a little more expensive and the supper more elaborate than for an ordinary dancing party. But it is really the favors that count. Suppose, for instance, one favor is lace fans for the ladies, the cheapest would cost $2, and there is $40 right there. Club cotillons are gotten up much cheaper, some of the prettiest costing but $25 for hall and music. For big parties the bill may easily run up into thousands. One such party is said to have cost the host $1,200 for flowers and electric lights. Weddings, too, count up high, for there are carriages, favors, white satin ribbon by the bolt, decorations extraordinary and the expensive gowns, music and supper. Only those who have married off their daughters know what weddings cost. A big wedding may easily eat up $2000. A big evening party, with dancing, may be given for $100. Electric light effects may be arranged for about $50. During a season a hostess seldom gives but one large tea and one large evening party."

To the foregoing must be added the costs of sending out invitations, possibly $100 a year; $100 for theaters; $200 for carriages; at least $300 for extra servants or other labor which would otherwise not be needed; and anywhere from $50 to $100 for flowers. What all this would amount to is not totalled in the Press nor have we the heart to try to supply the missing addition. It is close enough to say that to keep up with the pace here indicated would require for the average family an income of not less than $10,000 a year; for, supplementing all the expenses mentioned above, we must not forget to reckon the cost of keeping the father of the family in appropriate society trim. This will certainly exceed $1,50.

Is such a scale of luxury profitable from any standpoint, even to those who, so far as money is concerned, can easily afford it? Are the friendships which make life worth living dependent upon it or necessarily promoted by it? Even when this generosity in entertainment is genuine and not due to the prompting of a mere desire to make a show or a stir, could not every essential pleasure in the association of congenial people be extracted much more economically and the saving devoted more advantageously to works of education and benevolence? The figures cited above do not represent the extremes but rather the beginnings of social luxury in America. For every dollar spent in social display in Indianapolis today we may, judging from the past, safely count upon $10 being spent ten or twenty years hence. And where the "society" of Indianapolis expends its thousands the "society" of our larger and wealthier cities like New York and Chicago is expending millions. It may be gratifying to know that the opportunities for achieving material prosperity are such in this prospering country that this luxury can be afforded by a continually growing number; and it may likewise be true that the growth in the splendor of those whom we nowadays consider rich is not greater proportionately than is the growth in the comforts and conveniences of the poor. But at the same time, extravagance is extravagance; and it seems strange that business men who would consider unpardonable the wanton waste of a penny in connection with their commerce or industry can view so complacently and contribute so cheerfully to the great waste, running into the millions, which is characterizing the American people's social life and which is increasing at a pace worthy of thoughtful consideration.

The theater high hat has been replaced by a theater bow on the head which bids fair to be as great a nuisance as the much-derided Gainsborough in obstructing the view. A crusade against this last obnoxious adornment should be inaugurated at once.

Dr. Dowie has succeeded in goading some of the Chicago journals to madness, but whether it is his fantistic religion or the threat to establish a Zionistic newspaper that has aroused the storm of censure, it is impossible to determine at present.

There will be no reorganization of the Democratic party until the rank and file exhibit more faith in the aspirants for chairmanship of the meeting.

Of course, hazing did not kill the West Point cadets. It simply caused them to die young.

Jim Jeffries proposes to at least take exercise in Cincinnati.

THE THING TO DO NEXT.

Editor of The Tribune—

Sir: A timely paragraph in Monday's Tribune bring up the question as to whether we are to permit the Hollister collection of Indian relics to be lost from this region, where they were gathered with the greatest pains and research, and where they properly belong. In Wilkes-Barre their most carefully housed and well-displayed treasure is the collection of the late Steuben Jenkins, made at the same period as that of Dr. Hollister. The more full the historical records of the past of a city, the greater is its dignity and interest. We go to London to see such things, and I marveled when studying the treasures of the British Museum to find sums paid for an antique no older nor more interesting than one of these relics equal to the sum asked for the entire Hollister collection. This great and growing city of Scranton cannot afford to remain barren of all that makes the interest of its past and present. The opportunity will not come to it again to possess such wonderful records of aboriginal life as it was lived among these hills.

The late Dr. Throop was sure enough of this fact to contribute $500 towards the purchase of the relics. Others have subscribed liberally and a few more men of means can easily make up the remainder needed to keep the treasure where it belongs.

L. P. S.

"THE WORLD ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY"

[Copyright, 1900, by R. E. Hughes, Louisville.]

WELLINGTON, of Waterloo fame, was at this time second in command of a body of British troops collected for foreign service at Trincomalee, in Ceylon, with little hope of rising to a position in the English army so important as to allow him to measure swords, as it were, with Napoleon, who at this time was not only threatening the United Kingdom, but the entire world, it might be said. After the troops were moved to Bombay Wellington was attacked by fever and prevented from going on to Egypt, after recovery, in the Mahratta war gave him the distinction that led to greater things.

* * *

A ship's power of communicating with others was greatly increased by an improved method of conveying messages by flags introduced by Sir Home Popham, a British naval officer. Prior to this, signals were strangely imperfect. Twenty years before Admiral Kempenfelt devised the plan of flag signaling, which was the parent of the one improved by Popham. Instead of indicating differences of meaning by varying the position of a solitary flag, he combined distinct flags in pairs. The number of night and fog signals that could be shown was still very restricted at the beginning of the century.

* * *

The India Office Library of the East India company of Great Britain, which had become a permanent repository of oriental lore, was established, the printed books numbering over 30,000, chiefly on Indian or Oriental subjects, and manuscripts, about 10,000 of Sanskrit Arabic, Persian and Palix. Other big libraries founded in 1801 were Royal College of Surgeons at London; one with 40,000 printed volumes at Vienna; one at Bologna, Italy; another at Florence; the University Library at Dorpat, Russia.

* * *

The Indian ocean continued to be a seat of piracy. All ships suffered which did not have a pass from the chief of the pirates. The Great Mogul maintained a fleet for the express purpose of checking them and they were frequently attacked by the Portuguese, but the piratical system was not finally extinguished until 1812.

* * *

Humboldt, the distinguished naturalist and traveler, was engaged with Bonpland in exploring the course of the Orinoco in the north of South America. Later in the year he explored Nicaragua and recommended even this early to the United States congress that a canal be built.

* * *

Among those born during this year who attained fame were the following:

Macedonio Melloni, Italian physicist.
Thomas F. Marshall, American statesman.
Sir Frederick Madden, English antiquary.
Ambrose Dudley Mann, American diplomat.
George Perkins Marsh, American philologist.
Armand Marrest, French statesman and journalist.
Samuel Medary, American statesman and editor.
Samuel Vaughan Merrick, American manufacturer.
Eleanor Macomber, American missionary in India.
Marie Joseph I. (John Nepomucene), king of Saxony.
John S. McCord, Irish jurist and scientist in Canada.
William F. Lynch, American naval officer and explorer.
Alexander Means, American clergyman and physician.
Charles Button Mallary, American clergyman and writer.
Edward Deering Mansfield, American lawyer and author.

BOILED DOWN.

Indiana is to have free text books.

Every public school house in Cincinnati is to be supplied with a telephone.

It is noteworthy that in many state legislatures this winter propositions to adopt the whipping post for wife-beaters are under favorable consideration. The penalty should fit the crime.

The state board that controls the penitentiaries of Louisiana has leased two large plantations and will work 500 convicts on them this year, raising sugar and cotton, to be disposed of by the state.

The labor commissioner of North Carolina reports that the wages of the mechanics of that state increased 41 per cent. in the past year, but that the wage workers have received no benefit because the cost of living increased in proportion.

The annual report of the commissioner of labor of Connecticut for 1900 shows an annual daily wage for the artisans and laborers of $1.52, against $1.40 for the preceding year. The average yearly wage was $452.04, against $420.04 for 1899.

Senator Binkley, of the Indiana state senate, says that never in his life has he been in need of money, and never has he needed anything that he could not buy. He attributes this to a rule he has of never spending all that he earns, and to the economy of his wife.

Oregon has been known as the "Webfoot State." During the rainy season the precipitation is so constant and heavy that it is humorously said the climate of that state is best appreciated by animals having webbed feet. It is also called the "Beaver State," from the former abundance of these animals along its water courses.

Labor organizations in Kansas are petitioning the Kansas legislature to open the salt deposits around Hutchinson and put the convicts to making salt in opposition to the Salt Trust and its high prices. The manufacture of binding twine was started in the Kansas penitentiary in this way, and the industry a considered a relief to the farmers.

Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent, who accompanied the relief expedition of the allies to Pekin, says he carried a bottle of ale all the way from Tien-Tsin to the Chinese capital, thinking how welcome it would be to a friend when he crawled out of his bomb-proof, emaciated and famished. "What he did," writes Palmer, "was to offer me beer and to ask why the relieving column had been so long in coming. He has gained ten pounds since I saw him last. Rice and horsemeat seem to be fattening."

Register Howe of Kings county, New York, says he is making too much money and he has issued an appeal for a reduction of the fees of the office or for abolishing the fee system and the substitution of a salary. Mr. Howe says thta he has paid his clerks better than they were ever paid before, that he has given away $8,000 in charity, and that he is still $50,000 ahead. He says that he could have made $70,000 by conducting the office solely with a view to his own profit. No wonder the fee system is falling into disrepute.

ALWAYS BUSY.

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Ladies' Comfort House Shoes	50c.
Boys' Solid School Shoes	50c.
Misses' Solid School Shoes	50c.
Men's Dress Rubbers	50c.
Men's Arctics and Alaskas	50c.

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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, Six Insertions for Five Cents a Word—Except Situations Wanted, Which Are Inserted Free.

Wanted.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN AT ONCE, WHO are willing to work for good pay, at home; above reproach. C. W. Bourn, room 417 Board of Trade building. Come 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Help Wanted—Male.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE FIRM WANTS OFfice manage at Scranton; $1,500 salary and large percentage; $700 cash required; well secured; position permanent. Address Manufacturers, 1302 Cherry, Philadelphia, Pa.

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

Situations Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A POSITION OF ANY kind; has had two years' experience in city grocery store, and can speak English and German. Address P. O. Box 645, Moscow, Pa.

ENGINEER WANTS SITUATION, TAKE charge of engines, dynamos, pumps, boilers; also do repairs. Address 706 Scranton street.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper or office work; willing to work for a moderate salary; steady and reliable. Address T. S., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN STORE OR OFFICE, by a young man who understands typewriting and bookkeeping. E. E., care of Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, INDUSrious man, a few hours' work daily; willing to work at anything. Address P. M., 511 Meridian street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE HOUSE, 1223 WASHburn street. Inquire of Mary Mott Foster, State College, Pa.

FOR SALE—$1,800 WILL BUY 2 DOUBLE houses, or $900 each; rents for $10 per house $100 on each down, balance on easy terms. Call or write to S. J. Matthews, Olyphant, Pa.

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

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

Money to Loan.

STRAIGHT LOANS — NO NONSENSE, REPlogle, Attorney.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, any amount. M. H. Holgate, Commonwealth building.

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, 514-515 Connell building.

Wanted—To Buy.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SLOT MACHINES; must be in good order, state particulars as to make and price. Address L. M., general delivery, Scranton, Pa.

Board Wanted.

BOARD WANTED—YOUNG MAN, STRANGER in town, intending to locate here permanently, desires board with private family. Address J. D., Tribune office.

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

Lost.

LOST—A LARGE ST. BERNARD DOG, REward for return to address on collar.

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.

Miscellaneous.

MRS. CARTER, MANICURING, CHIROPODY, Scalp Treatment, Facial Massage. 110 Washington avenue.

LEGAL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit company for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, 401 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, Pa., on Monday, Feb. 4, 1901, between the hours of three and four o'clock p. m.

HENRY BELIN, JR., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDholders 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 office of the company, in the Library building, Scranton, Pa., at 3 o'clock p. m. At this meeting it is intended to amend the by-laws. No transfer of stock will be made for the ten days next preceding the date of the above meeting.

N. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Thouron Coal Land Company will be held at the office of the Company, Commonwealth building, Scranton, Pa., on Wednesday, January 23, 1901, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing directors for ensuing year and to transact such other business as may be legitimate and proper as stockholders.

THOMAS H. DALE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Enterprise Powder Manufacturing Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held on Wednesday, January 23, 1901, at the office of the company, Scranton, Pa., at 3.30 o'clock p. m. No transfer of stock will be made for ten days next preceding the date of the above meeting.

E. P. KINGSBURY, Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL.

Certified Public Accountant.

E. C. SPAULDING, 220 BROADWAY, NEW York.

Architects.

EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, CONNELL building, Scranton.

FREDERICK L. BROWN, ARCHITECT, PRICE building, 126 Washington avenue, Scranton.

Dentists.

DR. C. E. EILENBERGER, PAULI BUILDING, Spruce street, Scranton.

DR. I. O. LYMAN, SCRANTON PRIVATE HOSpital, corner Wyoming and Mulberry.

DR. C. C. LAURACH, 115 WYOMING AVENUE.

DR. H. F. REYNOLDS, OPP. P. O.

Physicians and Surgeons.

DR. W. E. ALLEN, 513 NORTH WASHINGTON avenue.

DR. S. W. L'AMOREAUX, OFFICE 339 WASHington avenue. Residence, 1318 Mulberry. Chronic diseases, lungs, heart, kidneys and genito-urinary organs a specialty. Hours, 1 to 4 p. m.

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J. W. BROWN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELlor-at-law. Rooms 312-313 Mears building.

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

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

JESSUP & JESSUP, ATTORNEYS AND COUNsellors-at-law, Commonwealth building, Rooms 19, 20 and 21.

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

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

PATTERSON & WILCOX, TRADERS' NATIONAL Bank building.

C. COMEGYS, 9-13 REPUBLICAN BUILDING.

A. W. BERTHOLF, ATTORNEY, MEARS BLDG.

Schools.

SCHOOL OF THE LACKAWANNA SCRANTON, Pa. Course preparatory to college, law, medicine or business. Opens Sept. 12th. Send for catalogue. Rev. Thomas M. Cann, LL. D., principal and proprietor; W. E. Plumley, A. M., headmaster.

Hotels and Restaurants.

THE ELK CAFE, 125 AND 127 FRANKLIN AVEnue. Rates reasonable.
P. ZEIGLER, Proprietor.

SCRANTON HOUSE, NEAR D., L. & W. PASsenger depot. Conducted on the European plan. VICTOR KOCH, Proprietor.

Seeds.

G. R. CLARK & CO., SEEDSMEN AND NURSerymen, store 201 Washington avenue; green houses, 1959 North Main avenue; store telephone, 782.

Wire Screens.

JOSEPH KUETTEL, REAR 511 LACKAWANNA avenue, Scranton, Pa., manufacturer of Wire Screens.

Miscellaneous.

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

A. B. BRIGGS CLEANS PRIVY VAULTS AND cess pools; no odor. Improved pumps used. A. B. Briggs, proprietor. Leave orders 1199 North Main avenue, or Ecke's drug store, corner Adams and Mulberry. Telephone 951.

MRS. L. T. KELLER, SCALP TREATMENT, 50c.; shampooing, 50c.; facial massage; manicuring, 25c.; chiropody. 701 Quincy.

BAUER'S ORCHESTRA—MUSIC FOR BALLS, picnics, parties, receptions, weddings and concert work furnished. For terms address R. J. Bauer, conductor, 117 Wyoming avenue, over Hulbert's music store.

MEGARGEE BROS., PRINTERS' SUPPLIES, ENvelopes, paper bags, twine. Warehouse, 159 Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa.

THE WILKES-BARRE RECORD CAN BE HAD in Scranton at the news stands of Reisman Bros., 406 Spruce and 503 Linden; M. Norton, 322 Lackawanna avenue; I. S. Schutzer, 211 Spruce street.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.

In Effect Nov. 25, 1900.

Trains leave Scranton.

For Philadelphia and New York via D. & H. R. R., at 6.45 and 11.55 a. m., and 2.18, 4.27 (Black Diamond Express), and 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 1.58, 8.27 p. m.

For White Haven, Hazleton and principal points in the coal regions, via D. & H. R. R., 6.45, 2.18 and 4.27 p. m. For Pottsville, 6.45, 2.18 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 Diamond Express), 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 1.58, 8.27 p. m.

For Tunkhannock, Towanda, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva and principal intermediate stations, via D, L. & W. R. R., 8.08 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.26 p. m.

For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago, and all points west, via D. & H. R. R., 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.

Pullman parlor and sleeping or Lehigh Valley parlor cars on all trains between Wilkes-Barre and New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.

ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt., 26 Cortland street, New York.
CHARLES S. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt., 26 Cortland street, New York.
A. W. NONNEMACHER, Div. Pass. Agt., South Bethlehem, Pa.
For tickets and Pullman reservations apply to 309 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Delaware and Hudson.

In Effect Nov. 25, 1900.

Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6.20, 7.55, 8.53, 10.15 a. m.; 12.00, 1.20, 2.11, 3.53, 5.20, 6.25, 7.57, 9.15, 11.15 p. m.; 1.16 a. m.

For Honesdale—6.20, 10.13 a. m.; 2.44 and 5.20 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—6.45, 7.48, 8.43, 9.38, 10.43, 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, 4.27 and 11.30 p. m.

For Pennsylvania R. R. points—6.45, 9.38 a. m; 2.18 and 4.27 p. m.

For Albany and all points north—6.20 a. m. and 3.53 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Carbondale—9.00, 11.55 a. m.; 2.44, 3.52, 5.47, 10.52 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—9.55, 11.55 a. m.; 1.58, 3.28, 6.27, 8.27 p. m.

For Albany and points north—3.52 p. m.

For Honesdale—9.00 a. m. and 3.52 p. m.

Lowest rates to all points in United States and Canada.

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

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Stations in New York—Foot of Liberty street, N. R., and South Ferry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1900.

Trains leave Scranton for New York, Newark, Elizabeth, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and White Haven, at 8.30 a. m.; express, 1.10; express, 3.50 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, 8.30 a. m., 1.10 and 3.50 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Baltimore and Washington, and points South and West via Bethlehem, 8.30 a. m., 1.10 and 3.50 p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at 8.30 a. m. and 1.10 p. m.

For Reading, Lebanon 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.

Through tickets to all points east, south and west at lowest rates can be had at ticket station.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. [illegible] WOODSIDE, Gen. Supt.

FINLEY'S

New Spring Embroideries

This morning we place on sale the most exquisite line of

Embroideries

we have ever imported.

For this season many new ideas are introduced, and to these we desire to call your special attention. such as Point Venice Edgings, Insertings and all-overs. New Rose Pattern All-overs, with edge and inserting to match.

Fine Lace Edge Nainsook trimmings and insertings. Extra Fine Wide Insertings for ribbon interlacing, entirely new.

Blind Embroideries and Insertings for underwear trimming, in a most excellent assortment; in fact, the newest and latest creations in embroidery art it has ever been our pleasure to place on exhibition.

510-512
LACKAWANNA AVENUE

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Schedule in Effect May 27, 1900.

Trains leave Scranton, D. & H. Station:

6.45 a. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and for Pittsburg and the West.

9.38 a. m., week days, for Hazleton, Pottsville, Reading, Norristown, and Philadelphia; and for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg 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, Reading, &c., week days.

4.27 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 Wertern.

In Effect Dec. 2, 1900.

South—Leave Scranton for New York at 1.40, 3.00, 5.50, 8.00 and 10.05 a. m.; 12.55, 3.33 p. m. For Philadelphia at 8.00 and 10.05 a. m.; 12.55 and 3.33 p. m. For Stroudsburg at 6.10 p. m. Milk accommodation at 3.40 p. m. Arrive at Hoboken at 6.30, 7.18, 10.28, 12.08, 3.15, 4.48, 7.19 p. m. Arrive at Philadelphia at 1.06, 3.36, 6.00 and 8.22 p. m. Arrive from New York at 4.10, 4.06 and 10.24 a. m.; 1.00, 1.52, 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 Oswego and Syracuse at 4.10 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. For Utica at 1.10 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.48 p. m. For Nicholson at 4.00 and 6.15 p. m. For Binghamton at 10.20 a. m. Arrive in Scranton from Buffalo at 1.25, 2.55, 5.45 and 10.00 a. m.; 3.30 and 8.00 p. m. From Oswego and Syracuse at 2.55 a. m.; 12.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Utica at 2.55 a. m.; 12.38 and 3.30 p. m. From Nicholson at 7.50 a. m. and 6.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m.

Bloomsburg Division—Leave Scranton for Northumberland, at 6.45, 10.05 a. m.; 1.55 and 5.50 p. m. For Plymouth at 1.05, 3.40, 8.50 p. m. For Kingston at 8.10 a. m. Arrive at Northumberland at 9.35 a. m.; 1.10, 5.00 and 8.45 p. m. Arrive at Kingston at 8.52 a. m. Arrive at Plymouth at 2.00, 4.32, 9.45 p. m. Arrive in Scranton from Northumberland at 9.42 a. m.; 12.35, 4.50 and 8.45 p. m. From Kingston at 11.00 a. m. From Plymouth at 7.35 a. m.; 3.20, 5.35 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

South—Leave Scranton 1.40, 3.00, 5.50, 10.05 a. m.; 3.33, 3.40 p. m.

North—Leave Scranton at 1.15, 4.10 a. m.; 1.55, 5.48 and 11.35 p. m.

Bloomsburg Division—Leave Scranton at 10.05 a. m. and 5.50 p. m.

New York, Ontario and Western R.R.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT SUNDAY, DEC. 30, 1900.

North Bound Trains.

Leave Scranton.	Leave Carbondale.	Arrive Cadosia.
10.40 a. m.	11.20 a. m.	1.05 p. m.
6.00 p. m.	Arrive Carbondale 6.40 p. m.	

South Bound.

| Leave Cadosia