

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor. O. F. BYRBE, Business Manager.

New York Office: 150 Nassau St. S. VRELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

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

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 should 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.

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Run of Paper, Reading Position, Less than 500 inches, 500 inches, 1000 inches, 2000 inches, 3000 inches.

Rates for Classified Advertising furnished on application.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 25, 1901.

One of the pleasant features of the inauguration of Edward VII is the fact that he is giving no thought of what may happen four years hence.

On Record.

THE FRANK statement by President Clark, of the Scranton Railway company, as embodied in the interview in yesterday's Tribune, that he co-operated with General Manager Silliman in drafting the recently issued but subsequently canceled notice of the suspension of transfers, and that it was the fruit of a careful consideration of means whereby the company could increase its returns, is worthy of being spread on public record conspicuously, for two reasons:

(1) It exonerates Mr. Silliman, putting the burden of responsibility upon his superior.

(2) It establishes by the words of the highest official connected with the Scranton Railway company, in what spirit that corporation's moral and legal obligations to the city of Scranton are viewed by it.

The obligation to give transfers was not only expressed in certain of the franchise contracts under which the Scranton Railway company operates its system of cars upon the public streets of this city but it was also implied in the fact that the company is in the gratuitous possession of rights capitalized by it in the sum of millions of dollars; but, without pique, as President Clark tells us, and without sarcasm; on the contrary, after careful consideration, it was decided arbitrarily by only one of the parties in interest that this obligation should be violated, as a means whereby the company might increase its returns.

This is not the spirit that wins public favor.

Well Placed.

IN THE distribution of committee chairmanships at Harrisburg, Lackawanna county fares well in the house, Representative Scheuer being placed at the head of the important committee on banks and banking, and Representative Philbin at the head of the committee on labor and industry. The assignments to other two members, while not including chairmanships, are well calculated to give full opportunity to their abilities and ambitions, and the delegation as a whole is in excellent position to make its influence felt.

The distinction which comes to Mr. Philbin in receiving in his first term so important a chairmanship as that of the committee to which all labor bills are referred is unusual but fully deserved. Mr. Philbin was one of the few members who both during his campaign for the nomination and election, and after his election refused uniformly to be pledged by any faction but awaited the opportunity to make a personal study of the field before accepting it. There is little doubt that if he had been willing to accept money for his vote he could, by a simple refusal to enter the caucus of his party or by feigned illness or any one of numerous devices more or less common among the lower grade of politicians, have secured what to the average young man would seem a glittering fortune. But he remained regular through conviction; neither money nor promise could swerve him; and he is the right kind of man to put at the head of the committee which is so often the abiding place of thin and watery demagogism.

Mr. Scheuer's assignment is a tribute to the industry and intelligence displayed by him during his first term. He will be heard from more than once during this, his second, tenure of the legislative seat.

An Indiana Preacher

has been arrested for passing counterfeit money. This is another proof that all contribution box nickels are not what they seem.

A Proper Inquiry.

HAVING MADE wholesale and specific charges affecting the integrity of the police and school administration in Philadelphia, the North American of that city, through its proprietor, Thomas B. Wanamaker, and its managing editor, E. A. Van Valkenberg, have been summoned by Judge Fidler to substantiate them as the basis of punitive proceedings.

The charges allege that the police is being deliberately fostered by the police among the children in the schools of Philadelphia, at the behest of gambling interests, which have formed an unholy alliance with the city administration. The animus of the charges is apparent. It was the Ashbridge administration in Philadelphia which defeated the insurgent purpose to capture the Pennsylvania legislature and the United States senatorship; there-

fore it is to the interest of the faction which Van Valkenberg and the North American represent that the Ashbridge administration should be discredited before the people. Recently there was held in Philadelphia a mass meeting of citizens before which Bishop Potter, of New York, appeared and spoke in response to an invitation, and charged Philadelphia with being the wickedest and worst governed city in the world. Out of this meeting grew a committee of distinguished men who are planning to conduct a campaign of municipal regeneration. Back of this honest manifestation of the reform purpose can plainly be seen the intrigues of cast-off politicians hungering for reinstatement and revenge and it is necessary to separate the honest from the dishonest factors in this campaign of attack upon the present mayor of Philadelphia in order to understand the developments from day to day.

But, regardless of motives, specific charges of vice and immorality merit unsparing investigation and Judge Fidler has done well to put the wheels of justice in motion promptly. If there is a substantial basis of truth in the North American's accusations, the condition must not only be revealed, but remedied, and those responsible for it punished to the full extent of the law. On the other hand, if the Wanamaker paper has been lying, this, also, should be established on court record.

The scheme to secure Mr. Bryan's opinions upon proposed currency legislation at Washington is an unnecessary move. Mr. Bryan's opinions upon currency have been so well aired during the last four years that congressmen at least ought to be familiar with them.

For a Decent State Capitol.

IT IS REPORTED in the Harrisburg correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger that there is a disposition among members of the legislature irrespective of faction or party to assent to the proposition, embodied in bill prepared by Senator Fox of Dauphin county, that the state capitol building should be completed at the earliest possible moment and with an end to the contemptible factional by-play and bickering which have hitherto interrupted this necessary result.

The Fox bill appropriates \$6,000,000 to be expended in four years at the rate of \$1,500,000 a year, the details of expenditure and supervision to be entrusted to a commission of five persons, including the governor and four men appointed by him. The commission shall receive no compensation for its services, but shall be reimbursed for the actual expenses incurred in connection with their duties, and any vacancies occurring in the commission shall be filled by appointment by the governor. Immediately upon the appointment of the commission it shall as speedily as possible have drawings and specifications prepared and let contracts for the execution of the work.

The commission may make such modifications in the construction of the building already erected as it may deem advisable, but the building must provide ample accommodations for the executive and departmental branches of the state, as well as the general assembly. The contracts shall include the removal of the two buildings now occupied by the secretary of internal affairs and the secretary of agriculture, and shall provide temporary quarters for these departments. Contracts shall go to the lowest responsible bidder, and all contractors shall be required to give bonds equal to one-half the amount of the contract. The building shall be completed in all its parts, ready for occupation, on or before November 1, 1905. The total aggregate cost for the construction of the building, including the dome and the departmental wings, also including all fees, commissions, salaries and expenses of all kinds for the commission, architects, engineers, superintendents, clerks and other employees, shall not exceed \$6,000,000.

The present uncompleted and disgraceful looking capitol is a monument to the insincerity of those who tried to play to the grand stand on this subject. It is the merest shell, bark-like in appearance and shameful as a specimen of halting enterprise. The commonwealth is not so niggardly that it begrudges the money necessary to put this frightful fraction of a building into reputable completeness and symmetry as befits the greatest state in the Union nor is it any longer afflicted with the hallucination that there is not sufficient honesty in that executive department at Harrisburg to insure an honest expenditure of such sums as the legislature may vote.

Ring down the curtain on the farcical aspects of this question and compel the capitol!

Mrs. Carrie Nation has demonstrated to Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease that the lecture platform is not the only road to a national reputation in Kansas.

The University of Pennsylvania

DECREASE of 117 in last year's attendance at the University of Pennsylvania is noted in the provost's annual report, but it is explained by the prolongation of the courses and increase in the requirements of admission affecting the schools of law, medicine and dentistry. As a matter of fact there was during the year an increase of 78 in the attendance of pupils from states and territories other than Pennsylvania. This speaks volumes for the university's growing reputation for efficiency.

The most important matter discussed by Dr. Harrison in relation to the college is the readjustment of those courses intended to prepare students for the study of medicine. This has been solved in arranging it so that, under certain conditions, a student may be a senior in the college and a freshman in the medical school simultaneously, thus enabling a man to take a degree in arts or science and one in medicine after seven years of study. Certain special courses connected with those in finance and economy, it had been thought advisable to

abolish. In place of them, there has been established a new four-year course, entitled "The course in commerce and industry." In this course, business and the business life are regarded not as an occupation but as a profession with principles that must be adequately performed, and with auxiliary sciences and disciplines.

During the past year the university library has been enlarged and re-catalogued, with a thorough system of cross references.

The year was one of great activity in the department of archaeology. The result of last year's field work was Messrs. Furness, Hiller and Harrison in the Naga Hills, of Assam, and of Mr. Cullin among the Indian tribes of the Northwest, have enriched the ethnological collections, while that of Professor Hillprecht, in Babylonia, has exceeded those of all previous years in the extent and value of its finds, and in their archaeological importance. It will take many years of decipherment and collation to gather all the fruits of these Babylonian records, but Professor Hillprecht is so expert in handling the subject of his life-work that, while the excavations and collections are going on, he is able to determine point after point in the history, the daily life, and the religious thought of the dwellers by the Euphrates. The contributing membership in this department has more than doubled in the year, and the resources considerably increased.

Notable events of the year were the opening of the new law school with impressive ceremonies; the opening of the new museum of science and art; and the laying of the corner-stone of the memorial tower and gateway, in memory of the sons of Pennsylvania who fought in the Spanish-American war.

During the year donations from all sources for university purposes amounted to \$52,154.39. It is interesting to note that the aggregate contributions paid in cash during the present administration, namely, from June 9, 1894, to August 31, 1895, is \$3,322,423.99, and that in addition thereto, there are binding pledges in the treasurer's keeping to the amount of about \$675,000.

"THE WORLD ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY"

(Copyright, 1890, by R. E. Hughes, Louisville.)

NOW PRACTICALLY assured that he would be president by some means yet to be adapted by Congress, he decided, however, to do the best he could for himself and his country. He devoted his time to having taken the selection out of the electoral college—Jefferson began to think of filling the position in his cabinet and to arrange for the inauguration of Joseph Adams, of Georgia, in the city. Adams had made the mistake of continuing in office the members of Washington's cabinet, and Jefferson was to profit by Adams' experience. At the proper time he announced James Madison, of Virginia, secretary of state; Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts, as secretary of war, and Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, as attorney general. He decided, however, to fill the three portfolios until the following November. At that time Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, succeeded Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts, as secretary of the treasury; Robert Smith, of Maryland, became secretary of the navy; Benjamin Stoddard, of Maryland, removed; and Gideon Granger, of Connecticut, began the duties of postmaster general, relieving Joseph C. Johnston, of Georgia. Hubersham had served under both Washington and Adams.

From the first Jefferson's administration was characterized by the simplicity and dignity which he conducted in private life. He eschewed all pomp and ceremony designed artificially to distinguish the president from the people. His dress was of plain cloth, the next in distinction. Instead of driving to the capitol in a coach and six, as had been the practice, he rode there on horseback without a guard or even a servant in his train. He declined without a protest and latched the handle of his horse to a fence. Instead of opening congress in the English fashion with a speech which a reply was expected, he sent his message by a private hand. Court etiquette was practically abolished, and the weekly levee with it. He discontinued the practice of sending ministers abroad in government vessels, for would he have his birthday celebrated by state boats? He refused to appoint days of fasting and thanksgiving on the ground that they were religious rites, and no recommendations from him therefore could make them more or less binding. The first important act of his administration was to send four of the six vessels constituting the so-called navy of the republic to the Mediterranean, to maintain the Algerian pirates who for half a century had preyed upon the commerce of the world. Next, he bought for \$25,000,000 the territory of Louisiana, which had been ceded by Spain to France.

Soon after Jefferson's inauguration, his party began to call themselves Jeffersonian Democrats and then Democrats.

The rite of burning a widow on the funeral pyre of her husband was still currently practiced in India at the dawn of the nineteenth century. The sacrifice was not actually forced on the wife, but she was urged to do so by her husband's relatives, and she was to be a means to her own happiness, and that of her husband in the future state, and the alternative was a life of degraded and miserable poverty. This custom was tolerated as long as over twenty-five years, or until 1829, even by English rulers in India.

The last eruption of Huualala, one of the four most terrible volcanoes occurring in the flow of lava was regions and reached the sea, where it filled up a deep bay.

The first crown of Great Britain was taken.

Among the births of the first year of the century of persons who won fame in life during it were:

George Biddell Airy, English astronomer.

V. Alexeev, Mexican ethnologist and educator.

Stith Adams, American manufacturer and philanthropist.

ESTIMATES OF SUCCESS.

From the New York Tribune.

Not long ago a citizen of a certain town in this country died. Though respected by all, he had been in no way marked or prominent. After his graduation from college he married and engaged in a calling that meant a life of constant drudgery for a slender salary. He did his work faithfully for upward of forty years, too busy with the duties that came each day to his hand to think of finding an occupation that would bring him a larger return. He was a man of good nature, a good father of boys and girls in honor and honesty. It is not his own success that we are to consider. As for the girls, he secured all the efforts of his wife to make their good, true and pure in all respects, worthy to be the mothers of noble men. As a citizen and a neighbor he aimed to have a conscience void of offence toward all men. He was honest, upright, truthful and kindly, and all in such a quiet, matter of fact way that hardly any one ever noticed it. His character, indeed, was so much a part of him that the world thought he was just bad to act as he did, and the world was right in this thinking. So he died, and outside of his family and a few friends his death was an unnoted incident. "The world is full of bad; nice old chap, but rather slow. Queer

how he managed to get along with his big family and no salary to speak of. A similar vein was the comment of his old college classmate, a man who has become famous, wealthy and powerful in the world. "Poor fellow! To think of his dying a common unknown drudge after his brilliant promise in college. He could have been one of the biggest men in the country, worth millions, if he had only wanted to."

How frequently it happens that men are thus judged, or rather misjudged. We count ourselves a great, progressive and clear visioned people, and doubtless in many things we are. But when it is a question of what really is success in life the popular judgment is more likely to be wrong than right. The charge of foreign critics that Americans identify success with money making is not wholly true. But they do think—many of them—that no man can be really successful unless he has in some way or other lifted himself above the mass of common men and women who are so apt to be in democracy; it distrusts the standards it has set for itself, and therefore it often happens that men who loudly vociferate about the equality of all men are in fact anxious to strengthen and follow men in some way. And as the possession of money enables even the most ordinary man to make himself a personage to the multitude, it is not surprising that the masses of a nation it must be admitted that we are lacking in a sense of perspective. We are in danger of overlooking virtues that are passive or types of moral heroism that are unobtrusive but have read so many stories of poor far-offed country boys becoming rich and famous that such a boy, who simply becomes a respected but unknown man, like the one whom we have just spoken, is likely to be considered a failure. The fact that he performed the common duties of life unbecomingly well, that he reared a family of good men and women, that he upheld the state, and that he left to his neighbors an example of noble manhood, is forgotten or ignored, and it is only remembered that he somehow failed to get his name before the public.

The men who have written their names on the scroll of fame, as the school readers put it, deserve to hold a place in the regard of the world. This country has produced many such men, and will produce many more. But to identify success with fame would be a fatal mistake. The pillars of a nation are not always the men whose names are on every lip because it has happened to them to work in the sight of the public. The real strength of the country lies in the uncounted number of its good, upright and conscientious men and women, few of whom can ever hope for wealth or fame, and the great majority of whom must be content to live lives of unobtrusive industry and toil.

CURE FOR THE GRIP.

The New York Press reproduces from the Foreign Science News an article on the grip of which this is the concluding paragraph: "The most important thing to be for the invalid person to institute at once a treatment favorable to prompt relief and cure. Fortunately, the pillars of a nation are not always the men whose names are on every lip because it has happened to them to work in the sight of the public. The real strength of the country lies in the uncounted number of its good, upright and conscientious men and women, few of whom can ever hope for wealth or fame, and the great majority of whom must be content to live lives of unobtrusive industry and toil."

There is no poor law in China. There are 200 million people in China. There are eight submarine cables of over 2,000 miles in length. Two thousand gallons of air are a group of persons' allowance for 24 hours. Jan. 17, 1901, is called the day of the gold. The value of all Kansas products for 1900, including animals slaughtered, is placed at \$100,000,000. The solar orb would appear blue to anybody who should view it outside of this planet's atmosphere. Welsh papers are agitating for the formation of a regiment of Welsh Guards similar to recently formed Irish Guards.

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

There is no poor law in China. There are 200 million people in China. There are eight submarine cables of over 2,000 miles in length. Two thousand gallons of air are a group of persons' allowance for 24 hours. Jan. 17, 1901, is called the day of the gold. The value of all Kansas products for 1900, including animals slaughtered, is placed at \$100,000,000. The solar orb would appear blue to anybody who should view it outside of this planet's atmosphere. Welsh papers are agitating for the formation of a regiment of Welsh Guards similar to recently formed Irish Guards.

KISSING THE BABY.

She kissed the baby— So did I— It was her sister's— I kissed the baby— She kissed the baby— I kissed the baby— I saw where— I told her— I kissed it there— I didn't know that— You could see— But, love you so— You kissed the baby— So did I— And now you're blessing— Tell me why?— I saw the ladies— I saw the ladies— I heard the sighing— I felt the parting— Ah, sweetest words of— Tongue or pen— "We love the baby!"— But not then!— —S. E. Kier, in Chicago Times-Herald.

ALWAYS BUSY.

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, 200 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, Pa., on Monday, Feb. 4, 1901, between the hours of ten and four o'clock p. m.

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, 200 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, Pa., on Monday, Feb. 4, 1901, between the hours of ten and four o'clock p. m.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6:30, 7:55, 8:51, 10:15 a. m.; 12:00, 1:25, 2:44, 3:52, 5:29, 6:55, 7:52, 9:15, 11:15 p. m. For Carbondale—6:30, 10:15 a. m.; 2:44 and 5:29 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—6:45, 7:48, 8:42, 9:38, 10:41, 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—6:30 a. m.; 3:52 p. m. SUNDAY TRAINS. For Carbondale—9:00, 11:30 a. m.; 2:44, 5:22, 8:47, 10:27 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—9:38, 11:55 a. m.; 1:58, 5:28, 8:57, 9:27 p. m. For Albany and points north—5:52 p. m. For Homeville—6:00 a. m. and 3:52 p. m. Lowest rates to all points in United States and Canada.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6:30, 7:55, 8:51, 10:15 a. m.; 12:00, 1:25, 2:44, 3:52, 5:29, 6:55, 7:52, 9:15, 11:15 p. m. For Carbondale—6:30, 10:15 a. m.; 2:44 and 5:29 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—6:45, 7:48, 8:42, 9:38, 10:41, 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—6:30 a. m.; 3:52 p. m. SUNDAY TRAINS. For Carbondale—9:00, 11:30 a. m.; 2:44, 5:22, 8:47, 10:27 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—9:38, 11:55 a. m.; 1:58, 5:28, 8:57, 9:27 p. m. For Albany and points north—5:52 p. m. For Homeville—6:00 a. m. and 3:52 p. m. Lowest rates to all points in United States and Canada.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6:30, 7:55, 8:51, 10:15 a. m.; 12:00, 1:25, 2:44, 3:52, 5:29, 6:55, 7:52, 9:15, 11:15 p. m. For Carbondale—6:30, 10:15 a. m.; 2:44 and 5:29 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—6:45, 7:48, 8:42, 9:38, 10:41, 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—6:30 a. m.; 3:52 p. m. SUNDAY TRAINS. For Carbondale—9:00, 11:30 a. m.; 2:44, 5:22, 8:47, 10:27 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—9:38, 11:55 a. m.; 1:58, 5:28, 8:57, 9:27 p. m. For Albany and points north—5:52 p. m. For Homeville—6:00 a. m. and 3:52 p. m. Lowest rates to all points in United States and Canada.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6:30, 7:55, 8:51, 10:15 a. m.; 12:00, 1:25, 2:44, 3:52, 5:29, 6:55, 7:52, 9:15, 11:15 p. m. For Carbondale—6:30, 10:15 a. m.; 2:44 and 5:29 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—6:45, 7:48, 8:42, 9:38, 10:41, 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—6:30 a. m.; 3:52 p. m. SUNDAY TRAINS. For Carbondale—9:00, 11:30 a. m.; 2:44, 5:22, 8:47, 10:27 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—9:38, 11:55 a. m.; 1:58, 5:28, 8:57, 9:27 p. m. For Albany and points north—5:52 p. m. For Homeville—6:00 a. m. and 3:52 p. m. Lowest rates to all points in United States and Canada.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6:30, 7:55, 8:51, 10:15 a. m.; 12:00, 1:25, 2:44, 3:52, 5:29, 6:55, 7:52, 9:15, 11:15 p. m. For Carbondale—6:30, 10:15 a. m.; 2:44 and 5:29 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—6:45, 7:48, 8:42, 9:38, 10:41, 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—6:30 a. m.; 3:52 p. m. SUNDAY TRAINS. For Carbondale—9:00, 11:30 a. m.; 2:44, 5:22, 8:47, 10:27 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—9:38, 11:55 a. m.; 1:58, 5:28, 8:57, 9:27 p. m. For Albany and points north—5:52 p. m. For Homeville—6:00 a. m. and 3:52 p. m. Lowest rates to all points in United States and Canada.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6:30, 7:55, 8:51, 10:15 a. m.; 12:00, 1:25, 2:44, 3:52, 5:29, 6:55, 7:52, 9:15, 11:15 p. m. For Carbondale—6:30, 10:15 a. m.; 2:44 and 5:29 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—6:45, 7:48, 8:42, 9:38, 10:41, 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—6:30 a. m.; 3:52 p. m. SUNDAY TRAINS. For Carbondale—9:00, 11:30 a. m.; 2:44, 5:22, 8:47, 10:27 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—9:38, 11:55 a. m.; 1:58, 5:28, 8:57, 9:27 p. m. For Albany and points north—5:52 p. m. For Homeville—6:00 a. m. and 3:52 p. m. Lowest rates to all points in United States and Canada.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6:30, 7:55, 8:51, 10:15 a. m.; 12:00, 1:25, 2:44, 3:52, 5:29, 6:55, 7:52, 9:15, 11:15 p. m. For Carbondale—6:30, 10:15 a. m.; 2:44 and 5:29 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—6:45, 7:48, 8:42, 9:38, 10:41, 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—6:30 a. m.; 3:52 p. m. SUNDAY TRAINS. For Carbondale—9:00, 11:30 a. m.; 2:44, 5:22, 8:47, 10:27 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—9:38, 11:55 a. m.; 1:58, 5:28, 8:57, 9:27 p. m. For Albany and points north—5:52 p. m. For Homeville—6:00 a. m. and 3:52 p. m. Lowest rates to all points in United States and Canada.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6:30, 7:55, 8:51, 10:15 a. m.; 12:00, 1:25, 2:44, 3:52, 5:29, 6:55, 7:52, 9:15, 11:15 p. m. For Carbondale—6:30, 10:15 a. m.; 2:44 and 5:29 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—6:45, 7:48, 8:42, 9:38, 10:41, 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—6:30 a. m.; 3:52 p. m. SUNDAY TRAINS. For Carbondale—9:00, 11:30 a. m.; 2:44, 5:22, 8:47, 10:27 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—9:38, 11:55 a. m.; 1:58, 5:28, 8:57, 9:27 p. m. For Albany and points north—5:52 p. m. For Homeville—6:00 a. m. and 3:52 p. m. Lowest rates to all points in United States and Canada.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6:30, 7:55, 8:51, 10:15 a. m.; 12:00, 1:25, 2:44, 3:52, 5:29, 6:55, 7:52, 9:15, 11:15 p. m. For Carbondale—6:30, 10:15 a. m.; 2:44 and 5:29 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—6:45, 7:48, 8:42, 9:38, 10:41, 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—6:30 a. m.; 3:52 p. m. SUNDAY TRAINS. For Carbondale—9:00, 11:30 a. m.; 2:44, 5:22, 8:47, 10:27 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—9:38, 11:55 a. m.; 1:58, 5:28, 8:57, 9:27 p. m. For Albany and points north—5:52 p. m. For Homeville—6:00 a. m. and 3:52 p. m. Lowest rates to all points in United States and Canada.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6:30, 7:55, 8:51, 10:15 a. m.; 12:00, 1:25, 2:44, 3:52, 5:29, 6:55, 7:52, 9:15, 11:15 p. m. For Carbondale—6:30, 10:15 a. m.; 2:44 and 5:29 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—6:45, 7:48, 8:42, 9:38, 10:41, 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—6:30 a. m.; 3:52 p. m. SUNDAY TRAINS. For Carbondale—9:00, 11:30 a. m.; 2:44, 5:22, 8:47, 10:27 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—9:38, 11:55 a. m.; 1:58, 5:28, 8:57, 9:27 p. m. For Albany and points north—5:52 p. m. For Homeville—6:00 a. m. and 3:52 p. m. Lowest rates to all points in United States and Canada.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6:30, 7:55, 8:51, 10:15 a. m.; 12:00, 1:25, 2:44, 3:52, 5:29, 6:55, 7:52, 9:15, 11:15 p. m. For Carbondale—6:30, 10:15 a. m.; 2:44 and 5:29 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre