# 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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| 2000 " | .155 | .17 | .185 |
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SCRANTON, JANUARY 28, 1901.


The esteemed Times should compose its nerves with regard to the political future of Scranton. Ripper bill or no ripper bill, this city will have powerful friends to safeguard its interests at Harrisburg, and to secure a charter under which the people of Scranton may have just as good a municipal administration as they are willing to elect and sustain.

## The Wrong Remedy.

THAT yellow journalism, whether notoriously and unblushingly obscene, as are some of the Sunday issues, or simply vituperative and abusive in the falsely taken name of reform, as are a number of the dailies in the large cities, would sooner or later offend and disgust a sufficient number of people to provoke an injurious reaction of public sentiment upon all forms of newspaper enterprise has for some time been evident. Signs of this reaction are already visible at Harrisburg in propositions to make more stringent the libel laws of this commonwealth.

The view of journalism expressed by Governor Stone at the recent board of trade banquet—that it has suffered sorry degeneration since the days of Greeley and Dana, and that today it is tending rapidly toward a purely commercial level, with opinions as well as news listed on the bargain counter—whether true or not, is the view which is gaining currency among public men. So rapidly has this opinion diffused itself in recent years, under the impetus of such exhibitions of wholesale but ineffectual subsidy and dishonest control as were to be seen in the recent factional war in this state, that it has lately come to be a boast of aspirants for elective office that they would prefer the opposition of the newspapers of the large cities to their most enthusiastic support. Nor is this boast entirely idle. The power of the press is yet considerable, but it is greatest in the direction of the truthful presentation of timely information and smallest and most rapidly declining in the direction of trying, either by single or confederated shrewishness, to scold a man, party or policy out of public support.

It is open to grave doubt, however, whether it is within the power of legislation to effect any change in the manners and morals of journalism. The libel laws today are stringent and comprehensive. Where juries are unbiased and the levels of public intelligence high, the citizen who is injured by a printed communication has little difficulty in securing legal redress. Where difficulty now exists in bringing to punishment those who misuse the functions of journalism it is not a creation of statute but of prevalent opinion and environment. There is not a day that the yellow prints do not contain a number of gross libels. That they are not held to stricter account is not a fault of the law but of the indifference of public sentiment which discourages recourse to the law.

The attempt at Harrisburg to recast and strengthen the libel laws so as to put a curb on reckless defamation of character and malicious distortion of truth is inspired by excesses of journalism which are indefensible. With its purpose every honest citizen is in hearty sympathy. But the method is ill-chosen. The law is not at fault. The fault is with the people, who are in the throes of an epidemic of abnormal appetite for printed frivolity and licentiousness. Like the measles and the grip, this will run its course and nature at normal will re-assert herself. It is inconceivable that the twentieth century of Christian civilization is to be long contaminated and travestied by a general public support of journalistic pandering.

It is reported that some of the foreign representatives at Washington are disposed to feel aggrieved at the half-masting of the white house flag in tribute to Victoria. If true, we know no remedy save for them to recover from their dissatisfaction as best they may.

## A Conspicuous Proof.

THE LAST act of the drama of establishing the gold standard in the United States is about to be taken by congress in the adoption of the Overstreet bill, which provides that all gold and silver coins of the United States, except subsidiary coins (that is, fractions of a dollar), shall be exchangeable for each other at par at the treasury of the United States at the demand of the holder. This bill has just been reported favorably from the house committee on banking and currency, and its prompt enactment is expected and demanded.

The philosophy of this proposition is self-evident. It puts into distinct law what is already a substantial fact—namely, the parity of all our forms of money rated on the gold basis. It also prevents any discrimination in the payment of money into the treasury and does away with the temptation of individuals and banking institutions to hoard gold in times of panic or public unrest. When a man knows positively that the paper or silver dollar in his pocket can be converted at his option into a gold dollar, the desire to effect such conversion will disappear. This is illustrated in runs on banks, when depositors, clamoring to get their money out, no sooner discover that they can get it out than they become satisfied to leave it in.

The success of the campaign to make gold the standard of values in this country presents a conspicuous illustration of the susceptibility of the American people to intelligent and persistent agitation and education. It offers a noteworthy proof of the ultimate soundness of the republican form of government.

The Philadelphia Press is inclined to doubt whether there is any good reason why displays of the National Guard should be made upon occasions like the inauguration of a president. We know of none.

## Providing for Old Age.

THE QUESTION of what to do with men and women in the classified civil service of the United States who have survived the age of efficiency forms the subject of an interesting report just submitted by a committee of the Civil Service Reform league.

This question is not so pressing now as it will be a generation hence. The average age of entrance into the civil service is only 28. The law establishing a classified and regulated civil service is only seventeen years old. An inquiry made some years ago showed that less than 2 per cent. of the 11,655 persons employed at that time under civil service rules in the eight departments at Washington were 70 or more years old. The percentage today is a trifle higher than it was then, but it is not alarming. In the state service of Massachusetts are 800 positions which for sixteen years have been under strict civil service rules, yet the percentage of employes over 70 is ⅝ of 1 per cent. It is therefore apparent that some years must elapse before the necessity for a scheme of superannuation will press heavily. Nevertheless it is receiving thoughtful attention and among the measures proposed to weed out the old employes are: A civil service pension list; a retirement fund to be made up by deductions from salaries; a provision requiring endowment or deferred annuity insurance for all seeking admission to the civil service; provision for the forced retirement of a certain percentage of employes each year; recurring examinations for promotion, reductions and dismissals; a daily record of efficiency for the same purpose; fixed terms of office; forced retirement at a certain age; and various combinations of these features.

Upon the humane basis that provision for old age support would better become Uncle Sam as an employer than the unconditional kicking out of worn-out employes upon the cold charity of the world the committee unanimously recommends as the best remedy for superannuation a system requiring life insurance on the deferred annuity plan by all employes during probation, as a prerequisite to final appointment, the policies to be non-assignable and in government control, and to be secured by deposits from the insuring companies in government control; those employes still capable and useful at the fixed age to be allowed to stay in the service at regular salary, on condition that their annuities go to a surplus fund with which to pay annuities to those under that fixed age who have become incapable from age and through no fault of their own; and a system of daily records of efficiency, combined, perhaps, with recurring inspection by a government physician, and in some cases, with examinations, to determine who can stay in over the fixed age and who below it are to share in the surplus annuities. The exact age at which the annuities would normally be payable, varying perhaps for different kinds of service; the amount of annuity to be paid for in the various grades; the age and conditions under which the surplus annuities would be paid to those superannuated below the normal age, and all other details necessary to carry out the plan should, it thinks, be fixed by regulations to be drawn by some special commission, composed perhaps of the civil service commission and some experienced officials of the departments appointed by the president.

The nineteenth century, and especially its latter half, having been preeminently the century of the rapid accumulation of wealth in consequence of the diversification and perfection of the processes of industry, the twentieth century should and will be preeminently the century in which intelligent benevolence shall provide better means for distributing this wealth and particularly for endowing the worker as well as the director of work against the rainy days of sickness, accidental disability and old age. Toward this result the government should lead.

As was to have been expected, the inquiry by Judge Finletter into the charge of the Philadelphia North American that the police and school authorities of that city were fostering gambling among the school children has resulted in the revelation that the accusations are without proof. Isolated cases of gambling have been found; they exist everywhere. But not a jot of evidence was adduced to connect these with the connivance and encouragement of the administration officials. The assertions in the North American that such connivance and encouragement exist are therefore discredited.

An interesting game of politics seems to be forming out west. Although residents of the same city and ward and trustees of the same church, the two representatives of Indiana in the United States senate are not as Damon and Pythias; on the contrary, a subterranean feud of warm and earnest proportions exists between them. Recently Senator Fairbanks has received mention for the next presidency. Now comes the suggestion from the caucus of the Republican members of the legislature of Tennessee that Senator Beveridge is the kind of presidential timber whom the national delegates of that state would be happy to indorse. Honors, therefore, are even, to date, but it is doubtful if this parallelism can be long continued.

The tax proposed by the senate on proprietary medicines, the formula of which is a trade secret, is one-tenth of one cent when the retail price is ten cents, and for each additional five cents in excess of ten cents, one-twentieth of one cent. Thus the tax on a bottle of so-called patent medicine retailing for $1 would be nineteen mills; and a drug firm selling 1,000,000 bottles a year would have to pay $19,000 simply for the privilege of doing business, regardless of all state and local taxes or supervisory legislation. This tax is not needed. It does no good. It is simply a hold-up of legitimate enterprise. The house should not submit to it.

## How Two Women Averted a War

"Holland," in the Philadelphia Press.

IN ALMOST ALL of the editorial comments that were occasioned by the death of Queen Victoria reference is made to the peace-inspiring and friendly tempering touch which she gave to the dispatch agreed upon by the British ministers containing a demand upon the United States for the surrender of the Confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell. There were extremely romantic and sensational incidents connected with the queen's change of the temper of the dispatch framed by Lord John Russell. Everybody familiar with history knows that the English government, at the head of which was Lord Palmerston, and with Lord John Russell as foreign secretary, prepared a dispatch which was to be submitted to our secretary of state, Mr. Seward, by the British minister at Washington, Lord Lyons. This dispatch was undoubtedly deliberately so phrased as to compel the United States government to refuse to heed it with the probable inevitable result that we should have been compelled to contemplate war with Great Britain at the very time we were engaged in our struggle with the Confederate states. So, too, it is well known that a copy of this dispatch having been laid before the queen, and at a time when she was in utmost distress because of the dangerous illness of the Prince Consort with typhoid fever, she and the prince, her husband, went over the dispatch, the queen disapproving of the harsh language and the Prince Consort fully agreeing with her in that opinion. He took a pencil, made certain interlineations that changed the whole temper of the dispatch so that it became a friendly, though regretful message, and nevertheless one which the United States could accept and act upon without any humiliation. This was the last time that the Prince Consort ever held a pencil between his fingers and it was the last act of counsel and aid which he gave to his wife, the queen, in the interest of her administration. A few days after he and she, man and woman, monarch and consort, always favoring peace, always of friendly disposition to the United States, had thus changed the temper of a war-inviting dispatch, the Prince Consort was dead. Mr. Seward, with what seemed to be remarkable haste, accepted the amended note; consented to give up Mason and Slidell; the incident was closed, and there never was real danger again, during the Civil war, that we should become embroiled with Great Britain.

It is now possible to narrate a little unwritten history which illuminates the action of Secretary Seward in so speedily accepting the mildly and kindly tempered note as it had been amended by the queen. This information comes at first hand although the anecdote was told some twenty years ago by Thurlow Weed, whose part in the incident was in the highest degree dramatic. Mr. Weed was then in London as one of a special personal embassy of which Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, and Archbishop John Hughes, of New York, were the other members. They were the personal representatives of President Lincoln, a special embassy appointed him with some high powers whose chief purpose was to counteract the influences and intrigues that had for their object the recognition of the southern Confederacy by France and Great Britain. Mr. Weed was dwelling temporarily with his daughter in lodgings in London and was kept informed through confidential sources of the temper of the British cabinet toward the United States. He had also learned who his friends as well as friends of the United States were at court. Gladstone was not one of them, but John Bright in the house of commons was. With one exception, the British cabinet was unfriendly to the United States, unquestionably reflecting the view of the English aristocracy and of the cotton manufacturers. But there were some women of influence who were warm friends of the United states, and among them was the sister-in-law of Lord Palmerston.

Mr. Weed knew that the note which the British cabinet was preparing for Mr. Seward would be unfriendly, and he, in fact, had in a general way some information as to its content. He was very gloomy. There was no Atlantic cable, excepting the dead one that had recorded only one or two messages in 1859. He had written to Mr. Seward advising him to be prepared for an unfriendly communication. He was sitting in his parlor one day at noon chatting with his daughter, when a card was brought to him. He read upon it the name of the sister-in-law of Lord Palmerston, whom he knew to be with other women in the court circle of most friendly disposition toward the United States. Mr. Weed went immediately to receive his friend. She was evidently greatly excited, and as nearly as can be recalled from Mr. Weed's version of the interview, she spoke to him immediately in these words:

"Mr. Weed, a mail leaves within an hour for the United States; do not lose a moment in writing to Mr. Seward, your secretary of state, saying to him that you know that the note that will be forwarded to him, through Lord Lyons, will be of a friendly character, that the queen is friendly, though the cabinet is not, and urge upon him to accept, in generous spirit, the suggestions that are contained in the note, for it gives ample opportunity for a friendly understanding and closing of the Trent affair."

Mr. Weed did not wait for further explanation. He trusted this woman implicitly. He immediately wrote a letter in accord with the hint given, took a cab and posted it in time to catch the outgoing mail, although he said afterward, with a smile, that it was a very close shave. He knew that Mr. Seward would get this letter, at least a half week before the official note could reach him. That was exactly what happened. When Lord Lyons delivered the official note to the secretary of state Mr. Seward was already prepared for it, and had in a tentative way, made up his mind as to the answer he would make. It was because he was thus forwarned and counseled by Mr. Weed, by reason of the friendly aid given by a lady of the court, that Mr. Seward was able to make a reply and to take such action as was entirely satisfactory to Great Britain.

Mr. Weed then went on to say that not the least interesting feature of this incident was the manner in which this lady came in possession of what was a state secret. She told him herself a day or two afterwards. Mr. Weed, with his daughter, Miss Harriet Weed, had been invited to luncheon at Lord Russell's. After the luncheon Lord Russell proposed a walk in the gardens and he took Miss Weed upon his arm, leaving Mr. Weed to escort Lady Russell. The other guests followed. Mr. Weed noticed that Lady Russell was of slow step and seemed to be disposed to lag. He presumed that she had some purpose in doing this so that he accommodated his step to her and after a while he with Lady Russell were so far behind Lord John Russell and Miss Weed that they were able to talk without being overheard. With a quick, half nervous, half humorous glance at her husband, as though measuring the distance between her and him and satisfying herself that he could not overhear, Lady Russell said in a low tone to Mr. Weed, "I wanted to tell you something for your own information. The queen is your friends, don't you worry. I am sure of it and she has just done a most friendly act. I want you to let Mr. Lincoln know that he and the United States have a friend in the queen and that it will be no fault of hers if any trouble breaks out between the United States and Great Britain."

Just then Lord Russell turned his head with a half glance behind him and saw that Lady Russell and Mr. Weed were not only lagging but had stopped. Lord Russell said, "What are you saying to Mr. Weed, my dear, you seem to be telling him something that is of interest."

Instantly, with a presence of mind and with a power of acting which Mr. Weed said he had never seen excelled, Lady Russell replied in these words: "I was just telling Mr. Weed that we were standing upon the precise spot where Henry VIII stood awaiting the report of his wife, Annie Boleyn."

At luncheon, later in the day, Mr. Weed had an opportunity to meet Lord Palmerston's sister-in-law and to have brief conversation with her. She began it abruptly. "Did you write Mr. Seward," she asked, and Mr. Weed replied, "Instantly, and the letter is now upon its way."

"I am very glad of that," she replied, "and I hope that Mr. Seward will be prepared to act upon your suggestion," and then she added in a lighter vein with some hint of mischief in her manner:

"I suppose, Mr. Weed, that you would like to know how I was able to find out within an hour after the queen had seen and altered the dispatch exactly what she had done. I will tell you, but you must promise to keep this a secret, although you can tell Mr. Seward and President Lincoln if you want to when you get back to the United States. I was lunching with my sister, who you know is Lord Palmerston's wife, and with several friends, all ladies, on the day that Lord Palmerston took the dispatch to the queen. We were feeling rather gloomy because we knew in a general way that the dispatch was not a kindly one and most of us would have deplored any outbreak of trouble between the United States and England. By and by, just after we had finished luncheon, Lord Palmerston came into the room and he threw his dispatch book upon the table and we saw in an instant that he was in bad temper. He exchanged hardly a word with any of us, but passed on through the room. Every one of us commented upon his appearance and as he had left us in the morning in good spirits we were satisfied that something had happened during his visit to the queen which had soured his temper. I happened to look at the dispatch book and I said that I was certain that the queen had been doing something with dispatches which did not please him. So I suggested in a spirit half of curiosity and half of mischief that we open the dispatch book. Lady Palmerston instantly acted on my suggestion and there first of all the dispatches, was the note prepared for Secretary Seward and on looking it over we saw the interlineation and the changes, and we recognized the Prince Consort's handwriting. We know that this had been done upon the advice, or at least with the approval of the queen, and it only took a glance to show us that the queen was determined to be friendly with the United States, and that she had opposed her ministry in this matter. I saw that there was time to catch the mail for the United States, and I determined to call upon you. I summoned my carriage and drove to your lodgings, apprehensive all the while that you might be out, and I can't tell you how glad I was to discover that you were in, for I felt that if President Lincoln and Mr. Seward were forewarned and advised by you they would be ready to accept the dispatch in the spirit in which the queen had changed it."

"And I have no doubt that they will do that very thing," Mr. Weed replied. And when he next met Lord Palmerston's sister-in-law he thanked her in the name of the United States for the kindness which which she had supplemented the kindly act of the queen.

## REASONS FOR REJOICING.

From the Utica, N. Y. Press.

Citizens of Scranton, Pa., it seems, have the habit common to municipal taxpayers of bemoaning the heavy burden of taxation they have to bear. The Tribune of that city says: "It is indiscriminately charged that Scranton is a horribly expensively run city and that councils are continuously engaged in the pleasant pastime of throwing the people's money to the four winds of heaven." The paper quoted admits "there may be a great deal of truth in these charges," but takes the trouble to show Scrantonians that they have much to be thankful for, and chiefly that they live in "one of the two or three most cheaply run cities of any size in these broad United States." It produces figures to prove its statement, figures both in population and tax budget that have a passing interest for Uticans. It shows from from the latest compilations of municipal statistics that while the tax budget of Scranton, of 102,026 population, is $311,925, that of Los Angeles, of 102,479 population, is $1,056,410. New Haven, with only 6,000 larger population than Scranton, has a current budget of $1,799,988. Then the Tribune cites Utica, of 56,383, a little more than half as populous as Scranton, whose tax budget is $549,999, a little short of double that of Scranton. And for such comfort as may be found in the fact that "there are others," it is fair to show to Uticans that Portland, Me., with 60,145 inhabitants, has a tax budget of $900,000; Hoboken, with 59,364 population, requires $857,138 to run its city government. The Scranton paper shows its complaining citizens that if they want to live in a city at all comparable with that town in population figures, where government costs nearly the same, they must go to St. St. Joseph, Mo., which, with only 750 more people, pays $9,000 more for government. All in all it does seem that Scranton has reason to hug itself on the moderate size of its tax budget. There may be another side to the story, to be sure, a side made up of poor schools, poorly paved streets, defective sewerage, etc.; still there is a wide margin, on both sides, between population and tax of Scranton and Utica.

## A LITTLE SERMON.

What this troubled old world needs
Is less of quibbling over creeds,
Fewer words and better deeds.

Less of "Thus and so shall you
Think and act, and say and do."
More of "How may I be true?"

Less of wrangling over text;
Less of creed and code perplexed;
More of charity unvexed.

Less of shouting: "I alone
Have the right to hurl the stone."
More of heart that will condone.

Less of ruling, "Hear! You must
Hold this tenet, wrong or just."
More of patient, helpful trust.

Less of microscopic scan
Of the faults of fellow-man.
More of brave, uplifting plan.

Less of dogma, less pretense,
More belief that Providence
Will sanctity our common sense.

More of chords of kindness blent
O'er the discords of dissent.
Then will come the great content.

"Just to be good, and to do good."
Simple, plain, for him who would
A creed that may be understood.

—Baltimore American.


ALWAYS BUSY.

Our New Century Every Day Sales
GO ALONG RIGHT SMART.

50c. 50c. 50c. 50c. That's All

| | |
|---|---|
| Child's Solid School Shoes | 50c. |
| Ladies' Comfort House Shoes | 50c. |
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| Misses' Solid School Shoes | 50c. |
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| Men's Arctics and Alaskas | 50c. |

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Help Wanted—Female.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER GIRL preferred. Address Tribune.

Situations Wanted.

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

For Sale.

FOR SALE—FINELY BRED BULL TERRIER (female)), 4 months old, handsome color, ears trimmed and house-broken; price, ten dollars if sold by February 1. J. P. Barton, 905 Mulberry street.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 60 ACRES; 30 ACRES improved; ¾ mile from Factoryville; about twenty minutes walk from Keystone Academy; A very sightly and pleasant location for a country home; can be had very reasonable; possession at once. Inquire or address W. D. Russell, D. & H. Co.'s office, Scranton.

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

Recruits Wanted.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY: ABLE BODIED, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. Recruits specially desired for service in Philippines. For information apply to Recruiting Office, 123 Wyoming ave., Scranton, Pa.

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 STOCKHOLDers of the Lackawanna Telephone company will be held at the offices of the Company, fourth floor of the Republican building, Scranton, Pa., on Monday, February 4, 1901, at 2.30 p. m., to transact such business as may come before it.
W. L. CONNELL, Secretary.

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, 404 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, Pa., on Monday, Feb. 4, 1901, between the hours of three and four o'clock p. m.
HENRY BELIN, JR., Secretary.

TO THE OWNERS OR REPUTED OWNERS OF property bounding or abutting on both sides of Grove street, from the Lackawanna river to Albright avenue on both sides of Albright avenue, from Court street to the Second ward line, on both sides of Meade avenue from Court street to the Second ward line, on both sides of Blair avenue, from Court street to the Second ward line, on both sides of Diamond avenue, from Court street to Providence road, and on Providence road, from the Second ward line to a point about 275 feet north of said ward line, in the Second and Twenty-first wards of the city of Scranton, Pa.

Take notice, that under the direction of councils, I will make the assessment for constructing a system of sewers for the drainage of the above mentioned territory, on Saturday, the 2d day of February, A. D., 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the city hall, city of Scranton, Pa., at which time and place you may appear and be heard if you so desire.
JOSEPH P. PHILLIPS,
City Engineer.

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE SUPpression of Tippling Shops or Unlicensed Houses or Places where Intoxicating Liquors are Sold, and the Imposition of Fines and Imprisonment for the Violation of the Same.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the Borough of Old Forge, in the County of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, and it is ordained by authority of the same, that from and after the passage of this ordinance, any person or persons within the Borough of Old Forge who shall keep any tippling shop, unlicensed house, room or place, hotel, restaurant or tavern where wines, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors are sold or offered for sale, in violation of any law in this Commonwealth, shall be liable to pay a fine of not less than ten $(10) dollars, nor more than fifty ($50) dollars for every violation of the provisions of this ordinance, and in default of the payment of such fine, may be subject to imprisonment in the county jail of Lackawanna county, for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 2. Any arrest for violation of the provisions of this ordinance may be made upon the information of any person under oath, and it shall be lawful for the Burgess of the said Borough, or any Justice of the Peace of said county, to issue warrants based upon such information, hear the charges preferred against any person so arrested, and either discharge such person or impose upon him the penalties, or either of them named in the first section of this ordinance. Passed final reading 21st day of January, A. D. 1901.

JOHN E. MORGAN,
President of Council.

B. J. JUDGE, Secretary.
Approved 24th day of January, A. D. 1901.
R. WILLIS REES, Burgess.


## 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, 120 Washington avenue, Scranton.

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

DR. C. C. LAUBACH, 115 WYOMING AVENUE.

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

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

DR. S. W. L'AMOREAUX, OFFICE 339 WASHington avenue. Residence, 1415 Mulberry. Chronic diseases, lungs, heart, kidneys and genito-urinary organs a specialty. Hours, 1 to 4 p. m.

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

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THE WILKES-BARRE RECORD CAN BE HAD in Scranton at the news stands of Reisman Bros., 406 Spruce and 501 Linden; M. Norton, 322 Lackawanna avenue; I. S. Schutzer, 214 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 3.10 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), 7.18, 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, 7.53, 8.55, 10.13 a. m.; 12.00, 1.29, 2.44, 3.52, 5.29, 6.35, 7.57, 9.15, 11.15 p. m.; 1.16 a. m.

For Honesdale—6.20, 10.13 a. m.; 2.44 and 5.29 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, 6.40, 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 3.52 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Carbondale—9.00, 11.33 a. m.; 2.44, 3.52, 5.47, 10.52 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—9.38, 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, 8.20 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 at the station.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
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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 Western.

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, 4.18, 7.19 p. m. Arrive at Philadelphia at 1.08, 3.29, 6.00 and 8.22 p. m. Arrive from New York at 1.10, 4.08 and 10.23 a. m.; 1.08, 1.52, 3.43, 8.14 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.