The Scranton Tribune

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LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor.
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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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"	.16	.175	.19
"	.155	.17	.185
"	.15	.165	.18

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 5, 1901.

This congress should not adjourn without rewarding suitably the as yet unrewarded sailor heroes of the Spanish-American war, foremost of whom is the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, Rear Admiral Sampson, who should be made vice admiral.

An Ingrate Exhibited.

THE ARTICLE in yesterday's Times headed "Another Bogey Scares The Tribune" is about the worst example of mendacity in journalism that we have ever seen. It is a dishonest and an unprovoked attempt on the part of the Times, by misleading statement and false innuendo, to array organized labor against The Tribune, and why?

Because The Tribune has been counseling conservatism; because it has been advising our working people to use prudence, care and self-control; because it has been solicitous for that general and uninterrupted welfare of the whole community without which neither labor on the one hand nor capital on the other, and incidentally neither the circulation of the Times nor its advertising patronage, can be permanently prosperous. This line of reasoning is exactly the line which is being followed by Samuel Gompers, and John Mitchell and every other intelligent and effective leader of organized labor in the United States who feels restrained from mad impulse by the weight of grave responsibilities; and yet for offering it as a general proposition recommended impersonally for all to whom it may apply, The Tribune is viciously and maliciously attacked by the Times, absolutely without provocation, justification or excuse; is scornfully held up to view as a "corporation organ;" and the effort is made to draw upon it, to its business injury, the ill will of the great hosts of men and women who labor within the limits of its circulation.

This wanton attack, we may add, comes with the more peculiar grace from Edward J. Lynett, who owes his present ownership of the Times and largely his present business standing to friendly influences set in motion by the president of The Tribune company.

A garbled expression of Justice Harlan made in an extempore speech on Chief Justice Marshall has been magnified into an indication that he believes the Constitution automatically goes with the flag. The time is approaching when Justice Harlan will express his opinion on this subject officially and it is safe to guess that it will be the opposite of the foregoing surmise.

The Gentleman from Hawaii.

SOON AFTER Robert W. Wilcox was chosen delegate in congress from Hawaii charges were made against him with a view to influencing congress to expel him as it expelled Roberts of Utah. The charges were similar to the charges against Roberts but worse. It was alleged that while Wilcox was a student at a military college in Turin, Italy, he married an Italian princess, Gina de Stigliano by name. The twain came to this country and lived for some time in California, where a daughter was born. Wilcox, it is alleged, subsequently persuaded his wife to return to Italy and the next thing she knew Wilcox had wedded the princess Theresa Kashebiani, a descendant of one of the early Hawaiian kings. Wilcox claims the pope annulled his first marriage but the Italian wife asserts that this is false, and hence her petition to congress to turn the alleged bigamist out.

But now a more serious offence is charged against Wilcox. Letters of his to Aguinaldo and other Filipino insurgents are exhibited which come pretty close to making out a case of treason. Some specimen cullings from them, showing his mental as well as his moral calibre are appended: "I am already made up my mind," he says, "to join with your in your country against the Americans." "Between General Aguinaldo's determination and myself it would be very little chances left to the invader army of the United States to conquer your country." "Tell General Aguinaldo I am already given my services for your country." "I am thinking to go to assistance to Aguinaldo against the invaders and hypocritical yankees, the carpet bagged politician Otis." "It is my duty to fight against them and support the independence of the Filipinos." "In fighting and destroying the United States influence in the east I would have glory and honor and my work would be appreciated by the Filipinos, Chineses and Japanese and Arabs. It is my great folly to lose all these chances."

It is evident that the country had a narrow escape when Wilcox, instead of joining Aguinaldo and driving the American invaders into the sea, determined to seek the suffrages of his fellow Kanakas and invade Washington. But it may be doubted that Hawaii receives much luster from such a representative.

To the question, Is serious crime on the increase, a partial answer is returned in the annual report of the city magistrates of Greater New York. In 1890 the number of persons arrested in that city charged with felonies was 4212. If the increase in crime had been equal to the increase in population the number of arrests for felonies should have been 5694 in 1900. As a matter of fact it was 8538.

Libel Reform.

THE PRESENT libel law, enacted in 1897, is certainly fair, so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It provides, very properly, that no publisher can be prosecuted twice for the same crime, and says that if the matter charged is, in the opinion of the court, proper for public information, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury. A statement proper for public information, if true, is not libel, nor without constitutional amendement can any statute make it libel. A statement proper for public information, if true in the main, may be incorrect in certain particulars and yet not constitute a crime. If by reason of inaccuracy damage is done, the publisher doing it certainly ought to pay such damage as, in civil action, a jury may find, provided it is a reasonable amount. In the judge of trial may well be vested discretionary power to reduce an excessive award.

A statement which would be proper for public information if true, but which is untrue in the main averments and which discloses to the jury reasonable presumption of malice in the intent of its publication, is criminal libel, and should be roundly punished, even though true in incidental details. And, finally, the persistent reiteration of a statement which may have been originally proper for public information and in the main true, but which through lapse of years or by reason of popular condonation of the offences charged has lost pertinency should, upon information sworn, be admissible before a grand jury, and if the grand jury determine that it represents malice, indictment and trial should follow, as in any other case.

In other words, the indecent exposure of an out-grown past should be outlawed by a statute of limitations. This will trim the longest claws of buzzard journalism.

A desire to get back at Hanna seems to be one of the chief factors in the opposition to the shipping bill. That is a poor standpoint from which to view public duty in a question of national magnitude.

A State Excise Commission.

IT IS PREDICTED in correspondence from Harrisburg that legislation will be enacted this session to take away from the judges the power to grant liquor licenses and to place it in the hands of a state excise commission. This proposition will provoke factional dissent based on the contention that it would strengthen the political power of the state administration. And the extent to which this dissent will prevail among the people will be determined largely by the details of the bill. These not having been announced, consideration of the proposition is necessarily limited to the principles involved.

The vesting in the judges of jurisdiction over liquor licenses places upon them a task out of keeping with the character of their office and inevitably tends to surround them with political considerations and necessities which should not be. It is of great importance that the bench should retain the high measure of public respect which tradition assigns to it. But this is often rendered difficult by the annual proceedings in license court, when the cherished theory of law administered without fear or favor is fortunate if it does not get sadly damaged by court practice. This is not to say that our judges willingly present on these occasions a different front than when in the discharge of functions more strictly judicial; it is to point out a condition of fact unsatisfactory alike to judges and public, for which the remedy is to make excise supervision a separate police task.

It would be interesting to know what there was in the public career of William Goebel to warrant any considerable number of the people of Kentucky in honoring his memory.

Why Not?

IN A LETTER to the Commercial Gazette Mr. Edwin Z. Smith, a substantial citizen of Pittsburg, offers a suggestion on the subject of the proposed new second-class charter which is pertinent and forceful. He writes:

"It may be a hardship, but it is not illegal nor necessarily unjust to summarily remove a city official, even though honest and capable, for no one has a vested interest in a public office; but it is neither right nor proper to deprive the people of the liberty of choosing the officials who are to govern them and to do so for mere partisan advantage is absolutely indecent and indefensible. A provision requiring an election to fill all offices under the new charter, within, say, thirty days after its adoption, would do away with this very serious objection, and would be welcomed and approved by all just and fair-minded men."

Why not?

Without abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, Cuba never can be unconditionally independent. It will be enough if her people shall have every reasonable opportunity to enjoy the rights and privileges, the protection of which is the purpose of government.

Before the uprising it is evident that Crazy Snake never heard the expression; "He eats 'em alive!"

Outline Studies of Human Nature

A Literary Statesman.

AMERICAN statesmen have, as a rule, been men of marked literary proclivities, who have surrounded themselves with libraries of great value. To this rule there is one notable exception in the gifted Andrew Jackson, whose list of books ranged from Barlow's "Columbiad" to a small edition of the "Devil on Two Sticks," and included both a copy of the Penny Encyclopaedia and Mrs. Gaston's Cook Book. The celebrated John Randolph, of Roanoke, was his very antithesis, and in his love for books and literary allusions involved himself in many acrimonious disputes, one of which resulted in his famous duel with Clay. The duel arose from a comparison of Clay and Adams as a coalition to that of Bluff and Black George in Fielding's novel, "Tom Jones," which Randolph referred to as a combination unknown until then of Puritan and Blackleg. His reading was extensive, but of a rambling nature; he had few favorites, though he could not stand "Tom Moore's sentimental ditties, which were all ideal and above Nature." The poet himself he described as a wit, and a spruce, dapper little fellow. Randolph was unchangeable in his literary views, steadfast in believing himself incapable of error in such matters, carrying this conviction so far that he actually dismissed his doctor upon his deathbed because the latter disagreed with him about the pronunciation of certain words.—Collier's Weekly.

Shutting Them Up.

THE MEN of one of the volunteer regiments recently drilling at Camp Peekskill in New York were given to making frivolous and unnecessary complaints when mustered on parade. Their commanding officer silenced them in an ingenious manner. The sergeant-major, awaiting the colonel on parade, met him with the familiar salute:

"Sir, I believe there are complaints to be made in respect to the rations."

"Sergeant-major," said the colonel, "let the men parade in their new helmets, and I will see them at the same time."

Or, looking down the ranks he remarked to the sergeant-major: "Follow me, and fit these chin-straps. There you are, corporal; if you were to get into a gallop you would strangle yourself. Take his chin-strap up four holes. And you, Trooper Jones, ten times worse; take his up six," and so on all down the ranks.

After the inspection the colonel, with a wink at the sergeant-major, said, "Any complaints, men?"

The men, having their jaws tightened up to the greatest pitch, were perforce silent.

"I dismiss the parade," said the colonel. "Very satisfactory!"—Collier's Weekly.

A Lesson in Courtesy.

MRS. KENDAL is nothing if not impulsively genial, and the imperturbability of certain characters has often a curiously irritating effect upon her, says the Philadelphia Telegraph. She was shopping one day at certain well-known stores, and, having completed her purchases, took leave of the assistant who have served her with a friendly "Good morning." There was no reply. In that hard working damsel's busy career there was no time, probaly, for the minor gentlenesses of life:

"Say good morning and smile!" exclaimed Mrs. Kendal, impetuously.

The girl started in mute amazement.

"Then I shall remain here until you do," said the great actress, in the most persuasive but yet in the firmest tones.

This was too much for the girl.

"Good morning," she said, and burst out laughing.

From that hour Mrs. Kendal's appearance at the stores in question was the signal for an outburst of geniality.

Spiked His Guns.

A NORTH MEMPHIS gentleman has been trying lately to induce his wife to adopt the habit of drinking a glass of wine at frequent intervals during the day. She is inclined to be delicate in health, though not a decided invalid, and her well-meaning husband fancied the spirits would strengthen her.

She opposed with all a woman's obstinateness his suggestion. Perhaps she recalled when her lord and master had come home reeling like a ship whose cargo has shifted.

The other day he spoke to her after this manner:

"You are unreasonable, my dear, not to drink wine."

Her reply came sharp and pointed:

"Perhaps; but I've noticed that you are unreasonable when you drink it."—Memphis Scimitar.

With a Sulphurous Twang.

THE TEACHER of the cooking school had been explaining the process of using a certain kind of coffee pot.

"You remember," she said, "I told you how much pulverized coffee you must put in the pot for every cup of boiling water. I told you to take out the coffee cylinder after it had been in the water ten minutes. The object of this is to prevent the formation of—what?"

"Satanic acid," promptly responded the little girl at the foot of the class.—Chicago Tribune.

REAL STATUS OF CUBA.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The United States in pledging "independence" to Cuba pledged no more and no less a measure of national power than American nations similarly situated enjoy. If the present constitutional convention of Cuba were to call over an European prince to head the new state the United States would act as certainly and more promptly than it did when a "council of notables" in the capital of Mexico called over an Austrian prince some forty years ago. A constitution may be, as Cuban papers argue, a domestic instrument, but if the new constitution opened the way even for such a financial supervision over Cuban railway and banking franchises by foreign agencies as Brazil permitted over a generation ago under the empire, and from which the republic seeks to extricate itself, the United States would act without hesitation. Cuban "independence" does not permit Cuba to cede territory, to grant any European state a port or coaling station, to establish any but a republican form of government or to mortgage its credit so as to imperil its financial or administrative autonomy.

These are all the rights of "independent states," and the rights of all such states every manual of international law declares to be equal, yet no American state to the south of the United States has the power to do these things, and Cuban "independence" as little permits thus. Unless General Gomez has been misreported he has declared that Cubans have a right, if they prefer, to misgovern Cuba. It must be gravely doubted if Cuban independence goes even so far as that. As the Supreme court has wisely said, the United States holds the island as trustee, not for the government, but for the people of the island. "As between the United States and Cuba," said the Supreme court, "that island is territory held in trust for the inhabitants of Cuba."

This is the cestui que trust or ward for whom the United States acts, and, like any prudent guardian, the United States is bound to consider first and foremost the welfare of those for whom its acts—the inhabitants—to whom Cuba rightfully belongs and to whose exclusive control it will be surrendered when a stable government shall have been established by their voluntary consent. This pledge will be sacredly kept. Whether it was wise or foolish or whether Cubans are grateful or ungrateful is apart from the discharge of a solemn international pledge; but this pledge committed the United States to no indefinite or unlimited independence, to no wilful misgovernment and to no administration or constitution which does not represent the real will and real interests of the Cuban people or "the inhabitants of the island." Where a sovereign government exists in a given territory it is assumed that that government expresses the will and represents the interests of the people over which it rules and for which it speaks; but this is exactly what does not exist in Cuba. There is no sovereignty there. The "constitutional convention" is not the sovereign representative of a sovereign state. The essence and element of sovereignty is and remains in trust in the hands of the United States. There is no "Cuban" government, and therefore today no "Cuban" sovereignty in Cuban hands. "The declaration by congress," said the Supreme court, "that the people of Cuba were, and of right ought to be, free and independent was not intended as a recognition of an organized government instituted by the people of that island."

It could not be. By the treaty of Paris, sovereignty over Cuba passed not in fee, so to speak, but in trust to the United States, and since but one supreme sovereignty exists in any one territory the only sovereign in Cuba today is this sovereign power held by the United States as trustee. By result, as the Supreme court justly said, Cuba is "foreign" to the system of law by which the United States is internally governed. "foreign," to use a technical term, to its "municipal law" as distinguished from international law. But being "foreign" Cuba is by no means left free from the rightful and necessary power of the United States in discharging its trust. This power is to be exercised, and the character and extent of its exercise are to be determined by the political branch of our government. As the Supreme court said, the present relation of Cuba with the United States is a political question, created by the political branch with which the judicial branch has nothing to do.

The Supreme court might as well be asked to enjoin congress against declaring war as against the steps needed to end conditions created by war. Both are "political" acts, both are within the complete and untrammeled discretion of congress. This power and this declaration are not changed or altered because Cuba is "foreign" to the United States. This power and this discretion both exist because the question is "political," and it is "political" because Cuba is "foreign." The idea that the dictum of the Supreme court that Cuba is "foreign" leaves congress powerless to act in determining national policy in discharging the trust assumed by congress shows a complete misapprehension of the language and meaning of the Supreme court and of the precise difference between the legal and constitutional and the public and political powers of congress. The Supreme court was at the pains to say that the steps by which Cuba reached its present position and was to leave it were both "political," both in the power of the political branch of the government. No other conclusion is possible. Any other is preposterous. So far from precluding action by congress, the utterance of the Supreme court points toward such action.

LIBEL REFORM.

Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, in the Delaware County American.

The act of 1897 is weak in giving too much power to the court, and taking all power from the jury. The latter should have the right to consider the facts and as well what is for the public welfare, especially when judges are themselves candidates for office. Our observation goes to the effect that judges are then human, like the rest of us. The law of 1897 abolishes the old legal maxim, "the greater the truth the greater the libel," and that was the real object, though it was hidden by a limitation of damages of injuries actually sustained. Is either of these things wholly right? The old law had its defects; is the new free from them? The old law protected public officers even when their conduct was publicly wrong; the new law protects none but the newspapers. Not only the public officer but the private citizen if he can in any way be connected with what is or may become a public abuse, is denied all substantial protection.

Our state has lawyers and judges able enough and some editor broad enough to note the defects of the old system, and to note as well the defects of the new. The old muzzled the press as to public characters; the new has promoted the "yellow kid" journal with its reckless sensations and attacks upon public and private characters. There ought to be a safe line between the two—a golden mean—and just now is presented a good opportunity to find it. The question is of wide interest, for good journals instruct and elevate the tone of all, while bad ones create greater wrongs than those they pretend to deplore, but upon which they thrive. Give us good, wholesome libel laws, such as will at one and the same time protect the fireside and permit the bravest exposure of public wrongs, and the right system will have been reached. Our state has suffered at both ends of the question—and the fact is known to all.

TO THE BOYS OF THE NEW CENTURY.

From the mountain-peak of Progress
In the century to be,
Through the autumn air, this morning,
To the later chivalry,
Calls the Angel of the Future,
And she speaks to you and me.

Bring me men to meet my problems,—
Men of tempered metal wrought,
Who will dare the silent struggle,
With eternal meaning fraught,
Clutch and conquer self,—then, rising,
Resolute and battle-taught.

Quit the churlish mob, and follow
In the vassalage of Right,
Rout the skulking Wolf of Darkness
With Truth's torches, blazing bright
And believe a heavy burden,
Love-transfigured, will be light.

From the hilltop of the Present,
To the Realm of Mystery,
Through the autumn air, this morning,
To the Future's angel, we
Signal back a fateful message,—
Ah, what will our answer be?

—Ernest Neal Lyon in Success.

The People's Exchange.

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

Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN, GOOD ADDRESS, WISHES furnished front room with bath; permanently locate in city. Address J. M. L., Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT A HOUSE OR FLAT; STATE number of rooms, kind of heat, location, when ready and price. Address Box 390, city.

Help Wanted—Male.

THREE ACTIVE MEN FOR LOCAL POSITION (several weeks). Salary $3.00 per day. Address Wm. J. Uhl, Manager, 723 Chestnut st., Phila.

MAN WITH HORSE AND WAGON WANTED TO deliver and collect; no canvassing; $21 per week and expenses; $150 cash deposit required. Collector, Box 78, Philadelphia.

Help Wanted—Female.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in family of three; must be good cook and come well recommended; wages $10 per month. Mrs. J. W. Jones, 642 Prescott avenue.

Situations Wanted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper. Address R. J., Tribune office.

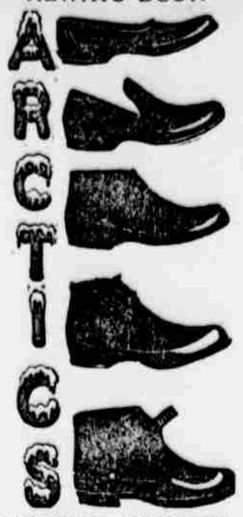
SITUATION WANTED—LAUNDRESS WOULD like to get some ladies' and gentlemen's laundry; also take family washing home; best of city reference. Call or address 526 Pleasant street.

LAUNDRYMAN WANTS POSITION AS WASHerman or marking and sorting; nine years' experience. H. S. W., care Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED hostler; five years' experience. Can give best of references. Address 805 Prospect avenue, city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, or office work; salary reasonable; references furnished. Address T. S. Tribune office.

ALWAYS BUSY.



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LEWIS & REILLY

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FOR RENT—STORE, 305 SPRUCE STREET, Jewell building. Inquire second floor.

FOR RENT—SINGLE HOUSE, centrally located, eleven rooms, modern improvements; Economy steam heat; rent $30. Inquire 404 Connell building.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT PIANO. ADDRESS 245 Cherry street, Dunmore, Pa.

FOR SALE — TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND locomotive boilers. For particulars apply at office of General Storekeeper, D., L. & W. R. R. Co., Scranton, Pa.

FOR SALE—A PACING HORSE, WEIGHT 1100. Guaranteed to be sound and gentle. 519 Dean street.

FOR SALE—A HOTEL ON PUBLIC SQUARE, Wilkes-Barre. W. H. McCartney, Attorney, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 60 ACRES; 30 ACRES improved; ½ 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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ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN—QUICK, straight loans or Building and Loan. At from 4 to 6 per cent. Call on N. V. Walker, 314-315 Connell building.

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COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOMS AND bath. 811 Mulberry street.

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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.

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.

Found.

FOUND—A PURSE CONTAINING SMALL SUM of money. Call at 215 Jefferson avenue.

Special Notice.

NOTICE.—I HERE STATE THAT I CANCEL the statement made by me referring to my wife leaving my bed and board.
EDWARD SALMON.

LEGAL.

IN RE: ESTATE OF JOHN A. REID, DEceased. In Orphans' Court of Lackawanna county.

Notice is hereby given that upon the application of Esther Reid, administratrix of the estate of John A. Reid, a rule has been granted by said Court to show cause why she shall not be discharged; returnable to the March Term of Argument Court, beginning April 22, 1901.
B. F. TINKHAM, Attorney.

ESTATE OF MARGARET S. KENNEDY, LATE of the city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna, and state of Pennsylvania, deceased.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate will present them for payment, and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN T. KENNEDY, Administrator.
344 South Washington, Ave., Scranton, Pa.
CHARLES L. HAWLEY, Attorney for Estate.

PROPOSALS—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the office of the county commissioners until Monday, Feb. 25th, 1901, at 10 a. m., for installing a plumbing, heating and ventilating system at the Lackawanna County Prison in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared by John J. Harris, engineer; said plans and specifications can be seen at his office in the Williams building, Linden street.

The sum of one hundred dollars in cash or certified check is to be inclosed with each bid, which sum shall be forfeited to the county commissioners of Lackawanna County in case of refusal or omission to execute contract within ten days after the award of the same. No bid will be read or considered which fails to comply with this requirement.

All persons who furnish bids are requested to be present at the county commissioners' office on the day and date aforesaid, as said bids will be opened at that time.

The county commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. By the order of the county commissioners of Lackawanna county.

J. COURIER MORRIS,
JOHN PENMAN,
JOHN J. DURKIN,
County Commissioners.

Attest:—
W. G. DANIELS, Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL.

Certified Public Accountant.

E. C. SPAULDING, 229 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. EHLENBERGER, 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 330 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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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.

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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.

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.

Seeds.

G. R. CLARK & CO., SEEDSMEN AND NURSerymen, store 201 Washington avenue; green houses, 1950 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.

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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, 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 3.40 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, 7.35, 8.53, 10.13 a. m.; 12.00, 1.20, 2.44, 3.52, 5.29, 6.25, 7.57, 9.15, 11.15 p. m.; 1.10 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, 6.10, 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 3.52 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Carbondale—9.00, 11.30 a. m.; 2.44, 3.52, 5.47, 10.57 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, 8.30 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 at the station.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

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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, 4.48, 7.19 p. m. Arrive at Philadelphia at 1.00, 3.23, 6.00 and 8.22 p. m. Arrive from New York at 1.10, 4.06 and 10.23 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.; 12.35 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.