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

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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. The following table shows the price per inci-each inscrition, space to be used within one year

SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 11, 1901.

It isn't necessary to undervalue the volunteer firemen in order to establish that Scranton needs a paid fire department organized on a modern basis and needs it badly. When it comes to fire protection the best is always the cheapest.

The New Court Bill.

THE PASSAGE by the house of the bill creating a new United States judicial district to be known as the Middle district of Pennsylvania and to hold court sittings in Harrisburg, Williamsport and Scranton, will be welcome news to the thousands of litigants in the thirty-two countles comprehended within its limits, who have for years suffered inconvenience because of the distances separating them from the places where the present court has held its scattered sittings. Its prompt ratification by the senate will be expected as a matter of fairness.

In furtherance of this measure Representative Connell has been indefatigable and untiring. Persons not familiar with the ins and outs of congressional procedure can form a very imperfect idea of the difficulties to be overcome in securing the favorable vote recorded Saturday in the house. First the bill has to be reported from a committee where one hostile influence is usually sufficient to effect a hold-up. Then to call it up from its place on the calendar requires unanimous consent and this can only be had by the preliminary mollification of all opposition. At the beginning of his fight for the new court bill. Mr. Connell encountered almost insuperable obstruction. There were few members who believed he could ever succeed. But by the aid of friends both within and without the Pennsylvania delegation, he has persevered until success has been registered in one of the branches of congress and the disposition of the other branch will soon ap-

It is proper to add that this aid from triends has been unconditional.

The insurgents appear to be more exercised over the defeat of the new county bill than is its author, Representative Haworth. Yet it was one of their number who, as governor of Pennsylvania, prevented the previous new county bill from becoming a law,

Those Army Promotions.

HREE OF the recent army nominations have been held up in the senate-those of brigadier generalships. The objection to Wood is that he has been jumped too far and too fast for a man who never had a full military education. His confirmation would lift him over the heads of 77 colonels, 93 lieutenant colonels, 271 majors and 81 captains, or 527 of his technically superior officers in all, and very naturally these tmen and their friends object. It is conceded that Wood, under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty, has shown qualities which fit him for the very highest posts, but to the regular he is only a contract surgeon and therefore to be viewed with professional disdain.

Much the same objection is raised to the promotion of J. Franklin Bell. Only a year ago he was a first lieutenant. To make him a brigadier general would involve jumping him over 600 or more officers now in line ahead of him, each of whom doubtless feels that favoritism is being practiced. But Bell is a West Pointer; he has a concededly brilliant military record, and the objection to his elevation on merit is less pronounced than in the case of either Wood or Grant.

How the feeling is with regard to the last-named officer may be shown by queting from Mr. William E. Curtis' letter in the Chicago Record: "The opponents of Grant claim that his appointment is entirely sentimental and the result of the importunities of his mother. They say that Grant has rever distinguished himself in the army; that he is simply a commonplace soldier, with less ability than three-fourths of the officers now holdactive duty with his regiment when he was a licutenant, but always had a soft billet on the staff of General | it could. We do not want it. Sheridan as a first lieutenant until he resigned to go into business. He was recognized by receiving an important diplomatic appointment as minister to Austria during the Harrison adminisgeneral of volunteers during the Mc-Kinley administration, and while the Democrats were in power he held civil offices in the city of New York. Therefore they argue that the obligations to his father's memory have been fully paid without placing him in command of men who have greater ability, who have served faithfully in the army during all the years that he has been in civil life, and have earned the promotion which is given

of mothers whose sons have never received recognition from the government and are better qualified for the duties of a brigadier general than Grant."

There is more truth than poetry in this. The son-of-his-father business can be overdone. But in the other cases, if conspicuous merit in young men is to be robbed of recognition, what is the use of displaying it?

The "powers that be" at Harrisburg have decided to repeal the libel act of 1897 and claim to have the votes to do it. The matter is not material, No reputable newspaper, however the law reads, will shrink from telling the truth when prompted by public duty or submit to attack from speculative nurses of unsubstantial litigation.

The Programme in Congress.

NDER certain contingencies there will be an extra session of congress, but those contingencies are not likely Should the present congress adjourn without passing the routine appropriation bills, or should it shirk its share of the responsibilities growing out of the situation in Cuba and the Philippines, an extra session may be considered inevitable. But should the present congress prove amenable to the counsel of its recognized leaders, whose programme is already formulated, there will be no need of an extra session.

With regard to the Philippines the programme is to attach to the army appropriation bill the following amendment, drafted by Senator Spooner That all military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the Phillopine islands shall, until otherwise provided by congress, be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the president of the United States shall direct, for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion; provided, that all franchises granted under the authority hereof shall contain a reservation of the right to alter, amend or repeal the same." With regard to Cuba an amendment, also by Mr. Spooner, is proposed, in substance as follows: "That the army of the United States shall not be withdrawn from Cuba till the Cuban constitutional convention shall have satisfactorily met that part of the call for the convention which stipulated that the future relations to exist between Cuba and the United States should be formu-

The first of these amendments is self-explanatory. The time for instituting civil government in portions of the Philippines under direct warrant from congress is at hand. Congress cannot at this session formulate a detailed plan of government: it has neither the special knowledge nor the time required. The president has both. Hence the task is committed provisionally to him. Later on, congress. after due study, will assume and complete it.

The proposition in relation to Cuba equires some explanation. As is wellknown, the convention of Cubans called to draft a constitution and dethe island's status toward the United States has practically refused to perform the latter half of its duties. The radicals who control it propose to set up a government first, which they insist that the United States shall forthwith recognize as independent in every particular; and they are willing that the question of American relations shall then come up. But they provide no security that the government which they seek to set up may not, when in full swing, turn a cold Wood, Grant and Bell for shoulder upon the United States and leave us in the position of baying stood godfather to an Ingrate. The idea which prevails at Washington is that the time to come to a final understanding is before, not after, Cuban independence. As a member of the cabinet says to a correspondent of the

Chicago Times-Herald: "Inasmuch as it is our duty to guarantee Cuban independence and to protect it against the world, we want a stipulation that Cuba is to enter into no foreign treaty without the consent of the United States. If we give the new republic absolute, unrestrained control of its foreign relations how do we know what entangling alliances may be contracted? It would be possible for the Spanish element to gain control of the politics of the republic and cede the island back to Spain again, or to establish a Spanish, a German, a French or British protectoracy. Inasmuch as it is our duty to protect Cuba we want a stipulation that she shall not contract debt beyond a certain limit without the consent of the United States. In plain English, we do not intend Cuba shall mortgage herself to Great Britain, to France, to Germany or to any other power, with danger that the mortgage will be foreclosed by grabbing the custom-house or the whole or a part of the island itself. Considering the nature of our duties, we want to keep naval stations in Cuba, not to deprive the Cuban people of their independence, but for their protection, and

for our protection. "In all this there is nothing unreasonable, nothing inconsistent with ing commissions; that he never d'd Cuban independence or with our pledge given by congress. The United States would not annex the island if want the people of Cuba to have independence. We are ready to give it to them. But we want the means of perpetuating that independence. The United States has made great sacritration and a commission as brigadier fices for Cuba. We ask no compensation therefor. The United States has a vastly greater stake in the future of Cuba than any other nation has. All we ask is a stipulated right to protect our interests and to protect the people of Cuba at the same time We seek no control of their domestic affairs, no check upon their tariffs. Nor should we seek to scrutinize too closely their constitution and their method of government. As to the details of that constitution we care noth-

Cuban republic shall be prosperous and enduring."

Congress can take its choice between passing these two resolutions, for which there will be ample time between this and adjournment, and an extra session, liable to keep it in Washington during the hot weather of May and June. It must choose one alternative or the other. It will choose the

One of the tax reforms urged by Governor Odell of New York and sharply criticized is the proposition to put a tax of 1 per cent, on the surplus of savings banks, which has been denounced as a purposed levy on thrift. It is interesting to note that the governor has not budged from his first position. He figures it out that if he contends that it would be borne wholly by the banks.

The board of directors of the Pittsburg chamber of commerce have not only gone on record with a unanimous indorsement of the ripper bill, but they also want to impose power upon the governor to put the mayor whom he shall name under \$50,000 bond and also to remove any municipal employe for cause. Centralization, is evidently popular in Pittsburg.

If it is the word "subsidy" in the shipping bill which scares faint-hearted Republicans the promoters of it might move for a change of nomenclature.

Outline Studies of Human Nature

Had to Be a Candidate.

THE STORY is told of Senator Vance, of North Carolina, once champion story-teller inism down his back, though he was not a comunicant of the church, that, riding along in uncombe county one day, he overtook a vener ble darky, with whom he thought he would

"Uncle,' said the governor, "are you going to church?" 'No, sah, not exactly-fine gwine back from

"You're a Baptist, I recken-ain't you'r" "No, sab, I ain't no Baptist: de most of the

"No. sab, I ain't no Metodis nudder.

'No, sais, I can't errogate to myself de Carre way of thinkin'."
"Well, what in the name of goodness are you hen?" rejoined the governor, remembering the sarrow range of choice in religious among North

Carolina negroes.

"Well, de fac' is, sah, my old marster was a scald of de cross in de Presbyterian church, an' was fetch up in de faith."
"What! You don't meen it! Why, that is The negre making no comment on this an-

meement, Governor Vauce went at him again, "And do you believe in all of the Presbyteman octrine?" "Yes, sab, I does." "Do you believe in the doctrine of predes

"I dunno dat I recognize de name, sali," "Why, do you believe that if a man is elected to be saved he will be saved, and if he is elected to be lost he will be lost?"

"Ob, yes, boss, I believe dat. It's gospel talk, "Well, now, take my case. Do you believe hat I am elected to be saved?" The old man struggled for a moment with

his desire to be respectful and polite, and then shock his head dubiously. "Come, now, answer my question," pressed he governor, "What do you say?" "Well, I tell you what 'tis, Mans Zeb; I's in ris byar world nigh or and I nibber hyard of any man bein' thout he was a candidate,"-Religious Telescope,

Contented with a Nominal Fee.

CAPTAIN JAMES MCRATH, who is confrom a street car in Washington some years ago and was severely injured, relates a Washington orrespondent. He was confined to his bed for long time, and came out a cripple. He sued verdief of 52,000 . Senator Mason was his atter-

uent of \$2,000 to Captain McGrath. He took his check and went to the capitol, round Mason, and "Billy, here's what I got for that accident. I have indersed the check over to you. Take out your fee and band my the balance." Seanter Mason looked at McGrath and said: "That leg of yours never will get straight, will replied McGrath, "I'm a cripple for

"And \$2,000 is a measly little bit of money for such a thing," mused the senator. Then looked up suddenly and asked:

"Got a cigar?" McGrath had one. The senator lighted it. Then he began to talk about Blinois affairs. "But, senator," interrupted McGrath, "what's your fee for all the work you have done?"
"My fee?" said Mason. "Why, this cigar's my Go along home with your \$2,000, Jim, and

He Knew.

THEY met in front of the Read House. One was fut and black, with a wonderful excause of mouth and a voice like a couple of tog The other was black and lean and win-

Said the fat black to the lean black: "Why one yer 'gratulate me, Brudder Johnsing?' "What for I 'gritulate you?' said Brudder

"What fur you gratuinte me? Why, man, have I done mar'd de Widder Jeff's'n." "You is-you dun mar'd de Widder Jeff'son?" neaked out the lean one.
"I sho' is done mar'd dat lady," said the fat

with an air of great satisfaction. does 'gratulate yer, wit my whole The two separated, when the lean one turned to a knot of white gentlemen who had been in-

terested and amused auditors of the conversa-

"Yas, I 'gratulate him! Haw! haw! haw!he! he! I sho' does. He's de wus en'my I has, an' I certiniy 'gratulates. Wry, boss,' he said, confidentially singling out one of the speciators, "I was mar'd to dat 'oman ter a year myselt. Yas, I sho' do 'gratulate dat man,' and he moved off toward Market street, chuckling and muttering to himself.-Chattanooga News,

Thought His Chance Had Arrived.

THEY are telling a good story in Edinburgh just now at the expense of a certain Yeomanry officer, an immensely popular man, whose one weakness is his belief that the making of a great general was lost when he went into the dness of keeping a shop, says a London news-The militia regiment garrisoning Edin burgh Castle, in the absence of the Gordon High-landers, costains some choice spirits, and the other day, after a laying together of heads among the officers, a stripling rushed into the establishment of the officer in question. "Oh, Colonel So and So !" he called, "have you heard the news? You are ordered off for active service immediately!" The colonel started to his feet. "Good heavens!" he crion; "has Kitchener been killed

The Best Man.

GOOD story was told at an election meeting A the other night. An Irishman obtained per-mission from his employer to attend a weeking. He turned up the next day with his arm in a eling and a black eye.
"Hello, what is the matter?" said his em-

strutting about with a swallow-tailed coat and a white waistroat. 'And who niight you be?' said L.' 'I'm the best man,' see he, and begorra he was, too.''.-Scottish American.

"Look Lake Smallpoox."

SWEDE arrived at the Union depot the A other morning and started through the gate to go up-town, when he was sighted by some go up-town, when he was signted by the attaches about the station, who jumped the attaches about the station, wall-developed at the conclusion that he had a well-developed case of small-pox. He was given a wide berth until one more brave than the rest demanded to know by what right the Peat House was being cheated out of a patient.

"Aye guess you have mwtaken," explained the Swede. "Aye have up in Minnesota and Aye tried to melt out some guspowder. Ma face bane too close one that have what make all look like smallpoor."

The station force breathed easier.-Grand Rap

Wants Another Initial.

depositors had to pay it, the tax would amount only to \$1 in \$70; but secretary of war, the other day, "and now I am an advocate of middle names. Everybody should have a middle name."

Mrs. Root's troubles have arisen from the fact

tabt her hesband's name is Elibu Root and her children's names are Elibu, Edith and Edward. All laundry is marked "E. R.," and Mrs. Root's many dilemmas can easily be imagined. New

Year's Commerce on Great Lakes

Washington, Feb. 10.

The COMMERCE of the Great Lakes in the navigation season of 1000 has exceeded that of any preceding year. The report of the treasury bureau of statistics covering the business of the principal ports, combined with the reports of the officers in charge of the Sault Ste. Marie canal for the year ending Dec. 21, 1900, and comparing these, figures with those of preceding years, fully justifies this assertion. The work of the bureau of statistics during the season of 1000 was the first attempt to classify and study the movements in the great articles from port to part upon the lakes, and while it was not the season of 1000 was the first attempt to classify and study the movements in the lakes, and while it was not the lakes, and while it was not the season of 1000 was the first attempt to classify and study the movements in the lakes, and while it was not the lakes and while it was not the lakes, and while it was not the lakes in the lakes and while it was not the lakes in the lakes and while it was not the lakes in to classify and study the movements in the great articles from port to part upon the Great Lakes, and while it was not found practicable in this experimental year to include in this work some of the minor ports, or to obtain work some of the minor ports, or to obtain data in all cases for the opening month of the season, the figures may be accepted as presenting R. R. Co., Scranton, Pu. a fairly accurate view of the port to port com-merce of the articles and classes of articles which form the bulk of the traffic on this great internal waterway.

According to the figures secured by the bureau of statistics, there were received by vessels at the thirty-seven principal ports on the Great Lakes between April 1, 1990, and the close of the year, a total of 1,296,234 tons of flour. 52,834,256 bushels of wheat, 70,805,801 bushels of corn, 33,290,767 bushels of cats, 11,526,501 bushels of burley and 1,840,802 bushels of rye. These figures relate purely to the movements be-tween United States ports, and do not, therefore, include the alignments to or from ports on the Canadian side of the canals or through the Welland canal. The great bulk of the grain traffic originated at Chicago and Duluih and had Buffalo as its point of destination. So far as can be judged from the discrepancy between the figures representative of shipments and re-ceipts, respectively, after making allowance to the grain in storage on vessels both at the beginning and close of the season, and their shipments from small ports not included in the season's compilation, the movement of grain via the Canadian water routes did not reach the proportions which had been predicted for it.

The receipt of iron ere by water at the ports embraced in the burean's compilation reached a total of 16,268,027 tons, and this may be acepted as about 85 per cent, of the entire movthe principal ore receiving and shipping ports are covered by the burean's statement. Of the 16,208,027 tons handled, 15,843,681 tons are shown to have been shipped from the six ports of Two and West Superior, and 13,623,609 tons were received at the six ports of Ashtabula, Cleve-land, Conneast, South Chicago, Buffalo and Erie—a remarkable exemplification of the extent to which the iren ore traffic is concentrated.

Many different classes of commodities, such as provisions, dry goods and hardware, are reported under the general head of unclassified freight. This movement at the principal lake ports during the past year reached the aggregate of 3,471,131 tons. In this traffic the city of Chicago led, with 842,221 tons. The receipts at other ports were: Buffalo, 668,831 ions; Cleveland, 275,675 ons; Detroit, 224,482 tone; and Milwaukee, 225,-

In view of the effort being toads by the owners the lumber carrying vessels on the great takes to effect a combination with the purpose of maintaining rates, it is, perhaps, interesting, as illustrating the scope of this branch of commerce, to note that lumber shipments were thirty-seven ports, the commerce of which the bureau of statistics kept a record, receipts being recorded at an equal number of ports. The otal receipts aggregated 2,123,400 thousand feet.

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 Length C Which Are Inserted Free.

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LOST-BETWEEN JEFFERSON AVENUE AND Linden street and the Lycoum theater, a of opera glasses. Liberal reward for return this office.

to him without any merit of his own, but simply to gratify his mother.

They claim that there are hundreds stability are established, and that the were very merry yesterday, and I saw a fellow Teuant's C'sek Summit hotel.

They claim that there are hundreds stability are established.

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Money to Lean. DO YOU WANT TO LOAN MONEY. COME AND

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ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN-QUICK straight leans or Building and Louis, A from 4 to 6 per cent. Call on N. V. Walker, 214-215 Connell building.

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Board Wanted.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY: ABLE BODGED, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 75; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. Resemits specially desired for service in Philippines. For information apoly to Recruiting Office, 121 Wyondey ave., Scranton Pa. THE WILE'S BARBE REPORD CAN BE HAD Special Notice. READ THE NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL

Personal. LONELY PLIASANT GENTLEMAN WITH means would marry folly rotting social lady. Please write Harry Heart, 150 N, 12th st., Pall-

LEGAL. PROCLAMATION-THE GENERAL MUNICIPAL election will be held on the third Turwing February, being the 12th day of said month, which date the following city of more will

First Ward—One person to serve as Common conneilman, two persons as additional Common founcilmen.

Second Ward—Three persons as additional ommon Councilmen. Third Ward-One person to serve as Creamon

Councilman and one person to serve as Common non Councilman.

Eleventh Ward-One person to serve as Councilman and one person as solutional Common Councilman and one person as solutional Common Councilman.

on Counsilman and two persons as accirange emmon Cosmeilmen. Twentistic Ward—One person as solitional Com-

Twenty-first Ward-One person to here as the mon Councilmon.

And such other word and desirbet officers as may be directed by law.

JAMUS MOSE, Mayor

PROFESSIONAL. Certified Public Accountant.

Architects. EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, CONNECT, PREDERICK L. BROWN, ARCHIVECT, PRICE building, 126 Washington System, Stranton.

Dentists. DR. C. E. EILENBERGER, PAULI BUILDING. OR. I. O. LYMAN, SCRANTON PROVATE ROS-

DR. H. F. REYNOLDS, OPP. P. O. Cabs and Carriages. RUBBER TIRED CAPS AND CARRIAGES, BUST | For Inc.

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burg and the West. RAILFOAD TIME TABLES. Delawars, Lackawanna and Western, In Effect Doc. 2, 1900.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.

ROLLIN H.

Sixth Ward—One person as additional Company
Councilman.

Night Ward—One person to serve as Common Kulthanaicreased, at 6.3, 10.65 a. m., 1.65 and 5.50 p. m. For Figure 1.65, 2.65 p. m. Let's and 5.50 p. m. For Figure 1.65, 2.65 p. m. Let's and 5.50 p. m. For Figure 1.65, 2.65 p. m. Let's and 5.50 p. m. For Figure 1.65 p. m. Arrive at North-mon Councilman.

Eleventh Ward—One person to serve us from the figure 1.65 p. m. Arrive at North-mon Councilman.

Eleventh Ward—One person to serve us from the figure 1.65 p. m. Arrive at North-mon Councilman and the figure 1.65 p. m. Arrive at North-mon Councilman and the figure 1.65 p. m. Arrive in Ulymouth at 2.65 p. m. Arrive in Ulymouth at 2.65 p. m. Arrive in Ulymouth at 2.65 p. m.

Central Bailroad of New Jersey.

in your Youn-Found or Liberty street,
while from:
Table 18 SPERICE NOV. 25, 1960,
Table 18 SPERICE NOV. 25, 1960,
Table 18 SPERICE NOV. 26, 1960,
Table 18 SPE " Wille-Barr, 830 a. m., 1.10 Orena Cipier, etc., at 8.30

from and Myoming Valley.

Finley's WASH GOODS

Designers of high art fabric printing and artistic weaving have excelled all previous efforts in their production of Reynolds Bros wash materials for this season.

Our selection from this array of beauti-W. BROWN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL ful fabrics are now displayed for your inspection. The asi sortment consists of Satin Liberty's, Plisses for shirt waists and dresses, Satin Striped Mousseline de Soie in all shades Satin striped Batistes French Foulards, special line at 25c. Anderson's Scotch Ginghams in the latest colorings. Stripes and plaids. Irish Dimities, exclusive line, JOSS PH RULLIVEL, REAR 511 LACKAWANNA 12 1/2 C. Also a full line of Galateas for boys' waists. Fancy and plain Piques, and our usual complete line of white goods.

> 510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

RAILROAD TIME TABLES. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD Schedule in Effect May 27, 1900.

Trains leave Scranton, D. & H. 6.45 a. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and for Pitts-

9.38 a. m., week days, for Hazleton, Pottsville, Reading, Norristown, and Philadelphia; and for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, B ltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and the West.

2.18 p. m., week days (Sundays, 1.58 p. m.) for Sunbury, Harris-burg, 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.

In Effect Nov. 25, 1900, Trains leave Scranton. Trains leave Scranton.

For Philadelphia and New York via D. & tf.
R. R., at 6.45 and 11.55 a. m., and 2.18, 4.23
(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.
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2.15 and 4.37 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg, and principal intermediate stations via D. & H.

R. R. 6.45, 11.55 s. m.; 2.18, 4.27 (Black Diagonal Express), 11.50 p. m. Sundays, D. & H.

R. R., 1.58, 8.27 p. m.

For Tunkhamock, Towands, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva and principal intermediate stations, vid. D. L. & W. R. R., 8.08 s. m.; 1.05 and 3.40 p. m. B. L. & W. 1.53.

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