The Scranton Tribune

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

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

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

When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these 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 inch each insertion, space to be used within one year:

DISPLAY	Run of Paper	Siding on Reading	Full Position
Less than 500 inches	.25	.225	.50
500 inches	.20	.22	.24
1,000 "	.16	.175	.19
5000 "	.155	.17	.189
10000 "	.15	.165	.18

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence and similar contributions in the nature of advertising The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line.

Rates for Classified Advertising furnished on application.

SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 25, 1901.

We call attention to the assertion of the Harrisburg correspondent of the Scranton Times, which we know to be true, that the policy of the state administration is opposed to the creation of new offices and to the increasing of the pay of state officials and employes. Governor Stone not only is opposed to these measures but he has served notice on their authors that if the bills come to him he will veto them. This fact should be stored away in memory pending the next state campaign.

Oil of Vitriol.

THE MOST objectionable feature of the Focht ballot bill now pending at Harrisburg is in section four where it says: "Independent nomination papers shall not designate a name or principle. No person shall accept more than one nomination for the same office. Whenever any person shall receive two or more nominations for the same office he shall be deemed to have accepted the first nomination made unless within the time limited for filing independent nomination papers he shall file, in the office where such independent nomination papers are required to be filed, a written statement, signed and sworn to by him, designating which one of such nominations he desires to accept."

While the present law may seem to need correction because of the facility it affords for the multiplication of ephemeral parties and quixotic independent candidacies, and undoubtedly does at times necessitate a ballot grotesque in size, yet it may fairly be doubted that this warrants the attempt to extinguish fusion movements by legal technicality. Laying aside the question whether the legislature has constitutional power to prevent the acceptance by one man of more than one nomination for a public office, or, rather, assuming that it has, is it politic under the circumstances for the Republican organization now in full control of state legislation to invite, among the thousands of honest citizens of independent proclivities who are just recovering from insurgent deception, a return to their former antagonistic feeling? Is the organization so sure of its future that it can afford to stand sponsor for a bill which, if passed with the above section unamended, will be accepted by every independent voter in the commonwealth as a direct challenge to a life and death combat? We do not think so. But if it were, why take the risk?

Our readers well know that we do not take much stock in the ordinary independent enterprise in politics. The money spent in getting an independent movement organized and in motion would, as a rule, effect far more considerable results if applied within regular party lines. We do not undervalue independence but we prefer its substance to the empty form that is usually all there is of the independent proposition in politics. At the same time there is no contributing agency so fruitful in feeding the discontent which from time to time makes independent movements temporarily formidable as is a spirit of intolerance in the councils of regular party management. It is a true saying that molasses will catch more flies than vinegar. The part of the Focht bill quoted above is worse than vinegar to the sensitive cuticle and overwrought nerves of the average independent. It is oil of vitriol; and vitriol throwing is always poor business.

The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette is insistent that the new charter shall be re-amended to provide for the election of select councilmen at large. In its opinion the lack of a unifying force in city legislation is an outrage. If it is not that, it certainly is a drawback and a great misfortune.

Abolishing a State.

NEVADA, with a population smaller than that of West Scranton and steadily declining, yet with two votes in the United States senate, is Uncle Sam's prize puzzle. It has been proposed to annex Nevada as a county to Utah or California; but two elements debar. Nevada doesn't want to neither does Utah or California. If the two states and congress were willing, this could be done under section 3 of Article IV of the federal Constitution, which provides that "* * * no new state shall be formed * * * by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress"; the plain inference of which is that where such consent is given, merger is legal.

The Pittsburg Dispatch points out one other method. That is by an amendment to the Constitution providing that whenever the population of any state shall fall below a specified number, or become less than the number upon which representation in the house is based, congress shall be authorized to annex the territory of such state to one adjoining. But the trouble with this plan is that it would take a generation of agitation to make it effective.

Colonel Hains, of the last Nicaragua canal commission, points out the worst danger to the proposed water-way, when he says that a few evil-disposed persons, with a few pounds of dynamite, could destroy a lock or an embankment and suspend navigation indefinitely. Considering that the canal would run through uninhabited country and that to guard properly all parts of it at all hours would be impossible, this peril is by no means small. Yet, in view of the fact that Uncle Sam is willing to take the chances without a penny of cost to anybody else, this is no reason for delay.

One Colored Man's Work.

SATURDAY'S issue of the Outlook brought to a close Booker T. Washington's remarkable autobiography, "Up from Slavery," which has for a number of weeks been running in that excellent weekly as a serial. The story of the rise of this ex-slave from a state of poverty so dire that for many days, shortly after the war, he had nowhere to sleep but in a cellar-way under a sidewalk in Richmond, Va., and nothing to eat save refuse picked up ere it had gone too far toward decay, as told in his own modest but graphic way, possesses greater charm than any fiction and is more dramatic than the average play. This ex-slave, in addition to having built up the most successful educational institution for negroes in the United States, now lectures before presidents, governors and state legislatures, or, when travelling abroad, dines with royalty and is the center of attraction at great receptions; moreover, the steps by which his progress has been achieved are all honest steps and every one has been pluckily self-hewn. "Up from Slavery," which is soon to appear in book form, ought to be in every home and in the library of every public school, for the lesson it teaches is a lesson that every American boy, whether white or black, ought to learn thoroughly—the lesson that where there is a will to succeed and a patience to endure the privations of the honest way, success will surely come. But we wander from our purpose, which was to make one short quotation:

"Twenty years have now passed," writes Professor Washington, "since I made the first humble effort at Tuskegee, in a broken-down shanty and an old hen-house, without owning a dollar's worth of property, and with but one teacher and thirty students. At the present time the institution (the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute) owns 2300 acres of land, over 700 of which are under cultivation each year, entirely by student labor. There are now upon the grounds, counting large and small, forty buildings, and all except four of these have been erected almost wholly by the labor of our students. There are in constant operation at the school, in connection with thorough academic and religious training, twenty-eight industrial departments. The value of our property is $300,000. If we add to this our endowment fund, which at present is $188,000, the value of the total property is now nearly half a million dollars. The annual current expenses are about $80,000. The greater part of this I collect each year from door to door and from house to house. From thirty students the number has grown to 1100, coming from twenty-seven states and territories, from Africa, Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica and from other foreign countries. In our departments, there are eighty-six officers and instructors; and if we add the families of our instructors, we have a constant population upon our grounds of not far from 1500 people. The only difficulty now is that the demand for our graduates, from both white and black people in the South, is so great that we cannot supply more than one-half the persons for whom applications come to us. Neither have we the buildings nor the money for current expenses to enable us to admit to the school more than one-half the young men and women who apply to us for admission."

The man who wrought out this marvelous achievement of progress; who has been instrumental in educating in handicraft and in brain upward of 2000 negroes now scattered throughout the south, and in turn educating other negroes; and whose eloquence, logic and sane way of looking at things have made him a celebrity of world-wide renown, to whom the highest in all lands feel it no humiliation to show honor, twenty-five years ago was, to all appearances, only a darky roustabout. What he has done is a striking proof of what, under proper circumstances and with proper encouragement, his people are in some degree capable of doing.

The National Legislative league "calls upon" the women of the United States "to organize in every municipality a legislative committee to investigate and correct all laws which bear onerously on women; to visit the several state legislatures while in session, and to insist that women shall not only have the right to the ballot, but that they shall have equal property rights, the equal guardianship of their children with their husbands, and the equal right to hold office, with its emoluments." Considering the number and emphasis of these periodical calls, a good many women must be hard of hearing.

Deducting from the expenses of maintenance the revenue from crown lands and certain unofficial revenue hereditary in character, the net yearly cost of royalty to the British taxpayer is less than $500,000. Writes Arnold White, in his London correspondence for the Philadelphia Ledger: "If we compare the cost of our government with that of France, which pays its deputies, its senators and its president no less than $2,530,000 annually, or with that of the United States, which pays its president, its senators and its representatives $4,770,000 a year, we are forced to the conclusion that a monarchy is cheaper than a republic. Beyond this, it has been calculated that the American presidential election dislocates business every four years to such an extent as to cause a national loss of something like $20,000,000. Our country is, as matters stand, the most economically administered in the whole civilized world." Nevertheless, Americans are not envious.

Of 1556 prisoners confined during 1900 in the Eastern penitentiary, 67 had served more than one term. Of these, one is serving his eighth sentence, three their sixth sentence, two their fifth sentence, nine their fourth sentence and nine their third sentence. Society has evidently not yet reached with its various "cures" the tap root of confirmed crime.

It begins to look as though there was not much of a demand for Miss Maude Gonne's return dates.

Fluctuations in the cold wave again indicate the approach of spring.

Our Export Trade with Russia Small

Washington, Feb. 22.

EXPORTS of manufactures from the United States to Russia do not amount to $60,000,000 per year, as has been asserted, nor have they ever reached a month that sum. This assertion is shown by the official figures of both the United States and Russia. According to the figures of the United States Bureau of Statistics, exports of manufactures to Russia range from three to four million dollars per annum, and according to the Russian official statistics, they have averaged a little over $4,000,000 a year since 1895, the earliest date at which the detailed figures of Russian imports are obtainable.

The Russian statement of total imports of goods of all classes originating in the United States have never, save in two exceptional years, shown as much as $20,000,000, and have averaged since 1895 less than $25,000,000 per annum, and of this sum more than three-quarters represents raw cotton, which is not affected by the recent order of the Russian government. Much of the American cotton imported into Russia is bought in the markets of Europe and thus, while represented in the Russian importations as of American origin, does not show in the export statements from the United States because it is sent from this country direct to the great cotton markets of Europe, Liverpool and Bremen, and thence is distributed to Russia and other interior states of Europe.

The reports of the United States government only show total exports to Russia of about $10,000,000 per annum, while those of the Russian government show imports of American products averaging about $25,000,000 per annum; but an analysis of the two statements shows that the discrepancy is chiefly in cotton, which discrepancy is accounted for as above indicated.

In merchandise other than cotton the Russian and United States figures correspond quite as closely as could be expected in view of the fact that the United States fiscal year terminates June 30 and that of Russia Dec. 31. Taking the figures of either country or of both, and comparing them year by year, it is found that the total exports from the United States to Russia of all articles exclusive of raw cotton averaged in 1890 and 1900 about $8,000,000 per annum, and prior to that time had averaged but about $4,000,000 per annum. This $8,000,000 of exports other than cotton includes live animals, books, maps and engravings, breadstuffs, chemicals, coal, copper, green, dried and preserved fruits, malt and spirituous liquors, bags and bagging, paraffine, cotton seed oil, animal oils, furniture, patent medicines, cars and carriages, agricultural implements, and manufactures of iron and steel. Of the total exports to Russia from the United States in the fiscal year 1900, only $5,122,000 consisted of iron and steel manufactures and agricultural implements, which classes include the chief articles affected by the recent order.

A careful analysis of both the export statement of the United States and the import statement of Russia justifies the conclusion that the exportation from the United States to Russia of the classes of articles named by the recent order amounted in 1900, the year of our largest exports to that country, to less than $6,000,000.

THAT ADVANCE IN ANTHRACITE.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Worse demagoguery has not been seen than the assault and attack on the advance in the price of anthracite coal this winter as the work of a "combination" or "monopoly." This charge, made when coal rose last fall, is repeated now that an investigation in New York has drawn attention to the facts attending the 10 per cent. advance in wages last fall. Coal has risen. So has everything else. The advance of 50 cents a ton in anthracite is from one-half to one-third the advance on coal in England. The advance in Germany is larger. Bituminous coal has risen in this country. The advance in coke has tripled past prices. Iron ore has nearly doubled. The entire range of iron and steel prices averages one-half higher than in the past. The average of prices as measured by Bradstreet's "index number" shows that prices in general are over one-third higher than on July 1, 1896, when they were at their lowest.

Anthracite has advanced, too. Is this strange? Is it a crime? Does it take a "combination" to advance the price of one article when the price of all is rising? Nobody but a demagogue would say this, and even he would know that he was lying. In this advance labor has shared, and fairly shared, as it right, and if labor is wisely guided it will enter on no contest now that price in general has begun to fall.

No "combination" can ever maintain the price of anthracite because bituminous coal stands always ready to take its place, if an advance in anthracite makes bituminous desired. The instant anthracite is raised beyond a certain point it comes bituminous. It goes to the factory and mill, to the forge and furnace, to the house, hotel, and institution, and dislodges anthracite. For this reason over 1,000,000 tons of bituminous is used in Philadelphia today, where anthracite was once used alone. Bituminous coal always encircles anthracite. It is used on the locomotives which draw hard coal to market. It meets anthracite at tide water. It competes on every railroad.

When everything rises anthracite rises, "combination" or no "combination," and in the near future when prices fall anthracite will fall with them and no "combination" can prevent.

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The area of Venezuela is larger than all Europe, leaving out Russia.

Sixty-seven per cent. of Portugal's inhabitants cannot read or write.

There were granted by the patent office during the past year 26,418 patents.

By reason of mourning for the queen 4,000 waiters are out of work in London.

You can take out a patent in Belgium for $25, in France for $80, in Russia for $95.

Queensland, Australia, is twelve times larger than England, with a population about equal to Birmingham.

Mississippi has a total population of over 1,500,000, and yet the total vote of the state last November was under 60,000.

There is no small amount of capital invested in this country in turning out "starched apparel." The collar and cuff trust represents $20,000,000.

The typical Moro is never unarmed. He fights equally well on foot, on horseback, in his fleet war canoe, or in the water, for he swims like a fish and dives like a penguin.

The Mohammedan year is lunar. The civil months of the Mohammedan are adopted to the lunar months by the cycle of 30 years, in which 19 have 354 days and 11 have 355.

A Chicago electrician is maturing a plan whereby aldermen may vote by wire. The plan is that each alderman's desk be wired and furnished with a "yea" and "nay" button. When the roll is called the alderman would simply press the button he wishes and his vote would be recorded on an electrical register on the clerk's desk.

The chief staple of Siam is rice. The trade reports for 1899 show that the value of this product during that year was $22,834,100 Mexican, and the value of the output is rapidly increasing every year.

The empty mail bags not having been returned from the Congo for some time, it was found on inquiry that the sacks were regularly being stolen by the natives for presentation to their wives, who used them as petticoats.

A little more than one-eighth of the amount annually expended for pensions goes to the south. Of the nearly 1,000,000 pensioners of the Civil war 179,553 were residents last year of the fifteen southern states (including Maryland and Missouri).

The latest and most practical use to which an electromobile has been put occurred the other day in Boston, when one of the vehicles was used to pull a horse out of a hole in the street into which he had fallen and where he was stalled.

Among the many changes necessitated by the death of Queen Victoria, one, which is not unimportant, is the printing on all legal documents "God Save the King!" for "God Save the Queen!" This change alone, it is estimated, will cost something like $2,000,000.

An adulteration of coffee is now being practiced that consists in taking the worthless coffee beans, those which are "dead," or not fully matured, and have been separated from the good beans, and in polishing and painting them with a solution of red paint. The result is a beautifully browned berry, which is not easy to detect as worthless.

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.

Agents Wanted.

BELGIAN HARES—BUY FROM FIRST HANDS. largest breeders in the world; fancy stock, low prices. Rocky Mountain Belgian Hare Co., 208 Quincy Building, Denver, Colo. Agents wanted.

Help Wanted—Male.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BUSINESS MAN to represent an incorporated company; must deposit $600 cash; good salary and commission paid. Address R., box 536, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO WORK IN TRIBUNE bindery. Apply at once.

Situations Wanted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN to take charge of steam boiler and engine plant. Also a first class plumber and steam fitter. Address M. A., 415 Clay avenue.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady as housekeeper; good washer and ironer. Address A. B., this office.

SALESMAN FOR OUR ALUMINUM GAS TIP burner. Saves gas; gives 50 per cent. better light; retails for 15 cents. Sample and terms 10 cents. Rex Co., 1025 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG WOMAN WISHES WORK OF ANY kind by the day. Address "M.," Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL, AS nurse girl, or to do light housework; city references. 444 New street.

WANTED—SITUATION AS A FIRST OR SECOND hand in bakery; first or second hand on bread, cakes, pies or pretzels. R. D. Waltman, 507 N. Eighth street, Lebanon, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE day at washing or any kind of day work. Mrs. Russell, 219 Cedar avenue.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE, young man, as shipping clerk, or to do any other kind of honest work. Has had one year's experience in shipping. References furnished. Address H. D., care of Tribune office.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate.
HENRY BELIN, JR.
CHAS. H. WELLES.
THOMAS SPRAGUE.

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

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN—QUICK, straight loans or Building and Loan. At from 4 to 6 per cent. Call on N. V. Walker, 314-315 Connell building.

For Rent.

818—TEN-ROOM HOUSE, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, modern improvements. Large lot front and back. Trees. Easy to two street cars. Pleasant part of Green Ridge. April 1. G. W. S., Tribune.

922 GREEN RIDGE STREET, TEN ROOMS, modern improvements; steam heat, furnished; desirable; $25.00.

STORE FOR RENT—SITUATED IN DICKSON City, Lackawanna county, Pa., within 300 yards of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad company's Storrs' coal breaker, and less distance to the Elk Hill Coal and Iron company's Richmond No. 3 breaker. These two collieries employ 600 to 800 hands. Railroad facilities for delivery and sending freight first class, and a good place for a grain and feed mill. The store is 30 by 24 feet, two stories, cellar under all, and has been occupied for forty years by the Elk Hill Coal and Iron company until late; in good condition for general store business. Apply to William H. Richmond, Richmond Hill, 3425 North Main avenue, Scranton, Pa.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE FURNITURE OF WHOLE house; everything new; whole or separate. 544 Adams avenue.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AT HARVEY'S LAKE, Pa., with about one acre ground, thirty apple trees, barn, ice house, etc. Enquire of H. B. Hicks at Third National bank, 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.

Real Estate.

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.

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, 125 Wyoming ave., Scranton, Pa.

LEGAL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, for the election of directors and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Scranton, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, March 6th, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m. The polls will remain open for one hour. The Transfer Books will be closed on February 24th, 1901, and re-opened on March 7th, 1901.
J. P. HIGGINSON, Secretary.
Scranton, Pa., February 22, 1901.

ALWAYS BUSY.

RUBBERS. RUBBERS.

LEWIS & REILLY

LEGAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS NUMBERS seven (7), eight (8), forty-one (41) and forty-six (46) of the Colliery Engineer Company, being the bonds bearing date October 1st, 1895, and secured by trust mortgage of that date. Please Take Notice that in pursuance of the provisions of the said bonds and the trust mortgage given to secure the same, the bonds so numbered above have been drawn by lot for payment on the first day of April, 1901, and you are hereby notified that the same will be paid on the first day of April, 1901, at the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Trustee named in the trust mortgage above referred to, together with interest coupons attached thereto and remaining unpaid, and that interest will cease after the said date.
THE COLLIERY ENGINEER COMPANY.
Scranton, Pa., February 25th, 1901.

AN ORDINANCE LIMITING THE PRICE TO BE charged for supplying water to the inhabitants of the City of Scranton, and providing a penalty for violation of the provisions hereof.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Scranton, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, that from and after the first day of April, 1901, the price to be charged by any person, firm or corporation, supplying water to the inhabitants of the City of Scranton, and using the streets of the city for that purpose, shall not exceed the following rates per annum:

DWELLING HOUSES.

For single family, per annum	$ 6 00
For single house occupied by more than one family, each family	4 00
Each bath tub	1 50
For each water closet	1 25
For each urinal with spring attachment	1 00
For each urinal without spring attachment	2 00
For street washers or lawn or hose connections	2 00

HOTELS.

Hydrant (family), keeping hotel	$ 6 00
Bar, with or without water	12 00
Each water closet, double acting	6 00
Each water closet of other description	3 00
For urinal, self-closing	1 50
For urinal of other description	1 00
For bath tub for use of boarders	3 00
Kitchen, for each faucet	5 00
Boarders, above 10 and not exceeding 25	7 00
Each additional 25 boarders	5 00
Water troughs for watering horses	7 50

STORE HOUSES.

A hydrant in yard or basin in store when occupied by a store only	5 00
Water closets, each	1 50
Urinal with spring attachment	1 00
Urinals of all other descriptions	2 00

DRUG STORE.

Drug stores, each	6 00
Counter fountain	10 00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Each faucet	2 00
Each water closet	1 50
Each urinal	1 00
Shops and banks, for first faucet, $5.00, each additional	2 00
Society room and all offices	2 00

RESTAURANTS.

Open all night 20 per cent. additional.

Restaurant drinking bar	12 00
Restaurant eating bar	12 00

BARBER SHOPS.

First Chair	2 00
Each additional chair	1 00
Each bath tub	3 00

PUBLIC BATHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Each bath tub	8 00

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES.

Photograph galleries	12 00

LIVERY AND OTHER STABLES.

Livery stables, per horse	1 50
Private stables, per horse	1 50
Cows, each per head	50

BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT.

Bottling establishment	25 00

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Slaughter houses	40 00

FOUNTAINS.

Fountains flowing 12 hours per day for six months during year, from a ½ inch ferrule, first opening	3 25
Lawn fountains	3 00
Hose used as a lawn sprinkler	3 00
Breweries, dye houses and manufacturing establishments rated according to consumption.	
Each wash basin	1 00

Sec. 3. Wherever meter is used, the charges shall be as follows:

For daily average of water used by any person, firm or corporation, of 10,000 gallons or less, ten cents per thousand gallons.

For daily average of water used from 10,000 to 20,000 gallons, eight cents per thousand gallons.

For daily average of water used from 20,000 to 30,000 gallons, seven cents per thousand gallons.

For daily average of water used from 30,000 to 50,000 gallons, six cents per thousand gallons.

For daily average of water used, of 50,000 gallons or over, five cents per thousand gallons.

Provided, That the provisions of this section shall only apply where a meter is used to measure amount of water used.

Sec. 4. Any person, firm or corporation, violating the provisions of this ordinance, shall pay a penalty of $50.00 for each offense, one-half for the use of the City of Scranton, and one-half for the person who brings suit for the same, to be recovered in an action of assumpsit before the Mayor or Alderman of said city. Each offence under the provisions of this ordinance shall be considered as being complete, every time a bill is sent by any firm, individual or corporation supplying water to the people of the City of Scranton, which bill is for a larger amount than would be due and payable under the rates fixed by this ordinance.

Approved January 11th, 1901.
JAMES MOHR, Mayor.

Published in pursuance of a resolution of City Council, approved February 18, 1901, and in accordance with Article 8, Section 8, Act of 1889.
M. T. LAVELLE, City Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL.

Certified Public Accountant.

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

Architects.

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

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

Cabs and Carriages.

RUBBER TIRED CABS AND CARRIAGES; BEST of service. Prompt attention given orders by 'phone. 'Phones 2672 and 5352. Joseph Kelley, 124 Linden.

Dentists.

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

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.

Seeds.

G. R. CLARK & CO., SEEDSMEN AND NURSerymen, store 201 Washington avenue; green houses, 1036 North Main avenue; store telephone, 782.

Wire Screens.

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

Lawyers.

FRANK E. BOYLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Rooms, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Burr building.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PATTERSON & WILCOX, TRADERS' NATIONAL Bank building.

C. COMEGYS, 9-13 REPUBLICAN BUILDING.

A. W. BERTHOLF, ATTORNEY, MEARS BLDG.

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.

Hotels and Restaurants.

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MEGARGEE BROS., PRINTERS' SUPPLIES, ENvelopes, paper bags, twine. Warehouse, 134 Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa.

THE WILKES-BARRE RECORD CAN BE HAD in Scranton at the news stands of Rusman Bros., 406 Spruce and 508 Linden; M. Norton, 522 Lackawanna avenue; I. S. Schutzer, 311 Spruce street.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

In Effect Dec. 2, 1900.

South—Leave Scranton for New York at 1.45, 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 6.40 p. m. Mixed accommodation at 3.40 p. m. Arrive at Hoboken at 6.20, 7.18, 10.28, 12.08, 2.15, 4.48, 7.19 p. m. Arrive at Philadelphia at 1.00, 3.20, 6.00 and 8.22 p. m. Arrive from New York at 1.10, 4.06 and 10.22 a. m.; 1.00, 1.52, 3.42, 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 11.50 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, 8.45 and 10.00 a. m.; 3.30 and 8.00 p. m. From Oswego and Syracuse at 2.55 a. m.; 12.25 and 8.00 p. m. From Utica at 2.55 a. m.; 12.28 and 3.30 p. m. From Nicholson at 7.30 a. m. and 6.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.30 and 8.00 p. m.

Bloomsburg Division—Leave Scranton for Northumberland, at 6.45, 10.05 a. m.; 1.55 and 5.50 p. m. For Plymouth at 1.05, 5.40, 8.50 p. m. For Kingston at 8.10 a. m. Arrive at Northumberland at 9.35 a. m.; 1.10, 5.00 and 8.45 p. m. Arrive at Kingston at 8.52 a. m. Arrive at Plymouth at 2.00, 4.32, 9.45 p. m. Arrive in Scranton from Northumberland at 9.42 a. m.; 12.35, 4.50 and 8.45 p. m. From Kingston at 11.00 a. m. From Plymouth at 7.55 a. m.; 3.20, 5.35 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

South—Leave Scranton 1.40, 3.00, 5.50, 10.05 a. m.; 3.33, 2.40 p. m.

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

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

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 region, 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.; 1.00 and 5.40 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 Cortlandt street, New York.
CHARLES S. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt., 26 Cortlandt 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, 7.03, 8.53, 10.13 a. m.; 12.00, 1.20, 2.44, 3.52, 5.20, 6.25, 7.37, 9.15, 11.15 p. m.; 1.10 a. m.

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

For Wilkes-Barre—6.45, 7.48, 8.43, 9.35, 10.34, 11.55 a. m.; 1.28, 2.18, 3.33, 4.27, 6.10, 7.18, 10.11, 11.30 p. m.

For L. V. R. R. points—6.05, 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, 11.38 a. m.; 2.41, 3.52, 5.47, 10.52 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—9.58, 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.