The Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MARCH 1, 1901.

It begins to look as though the Focht reform ballot measure would be the next legislative foot ball.

Ballot Reform Next.

NOW THAT the ripper is out of the way, the next proposition likely to come before the legislature is the question of ballot reform. Opinion on this subject is sharply divided between those who argue in favor of the Australian ballot in its original form which classifies the names of candidates alphabetically under the titles of the offices without any device, such as the party circle, to facilitate straight voting; and those who, by reason of their belief in stalwart partisanship, are opposed to granting any concessions calculated to weaken the lines of political organization.

The Pennsylvania Ballot Reform association has conducted an energetic agitation covering many years in behalf of the unadulterated Australian ballot. The enactment of its wishes into law would reduce the ballot in size from the blanket proportions of today to a piece of paper but little larger than the page of the average magazine. It would also compel every voter to mark separately alongside the name of every candidate of his choice, save in the case of presidential electors, who would be grouped as at present. The advocates of ballot reform contend that personal scrutiny of every name on the ballot would be likely to improve the character of nominations, as well as encourage greater thoughtfulness among voters. Being, in the main, men of good education and better than the average culture, the task of running through a list of names in this manner does not present to them the difficulties which it presents to a large proportion of the electorate, whose preference in a large majority of elections is for straight voting.

The practical question, therefore, to be considered by the legislature, if it would govern itself by the rule of the greatest benefit to the greatest number, is whether the wishes of the small minority, or the convenience of the great majority, should have preference. While no statistics are at hand, it is a fact borne out by common observation that the percentage of men who habitually cut their party ticket is much smaller than is the percentage of those who do their fighting at the party primaries and afterward accept tickets there nominated. Whether this should or should not be true is a consideration apart from the fact that it is true; and that being true, it supplies a considerable warrant to the legislature for incorporating in any new ballot act provisions calculated to facilitate straight voting. It is no violation of ballot reform to enable the voter to vote a ticket with one mark, if he prefers to vote in that manner, instead of taking the time to go over every name separately and make individual marks. Those who believe in independent voting and in close personal study of the candidates have still the opportunity to inculcate their belief through various educational processes, and when the majority of the voters come to agree with them it will be time to discontinue the use of the party circle.

We are, therefore, led to believe that the outcry against the Focht ballot bill upon this score is not representative of the majority opinion of the voters, but is reflective of the opinion of a small minority of men belonging to the class commonly known as theorists. An objection to the Focht bill, which in our judgment is much more deserving of attention, is that it proposes to prohibit the acceptance by any candidate of more than one nomination in a given campaign for any office. This trenches upon the individual liberties of the people to combine for political purposes in such a manner as they may see fit, and to form as many parties as may seem to them wise. Most of these sporadic independent movements are ineffectual and useless, but that does not argue that they should be outlawed.

A New York choir contralto has shocked the congregation at the church where she is employed by accepting an engagement to appear in vaudeville. Spiritually considered, the choir engagement is probably more agreeable to the singer, but from an earthly standpoint vaudeville offers inducements that can scarcely be scorned by one who is obliged to work for a livelihood.

The encouraging announcement is made that the American Tobacco company, more familiarly known as the "tobacco trust," has made up its mind to curtail its output of cigarettes, and bend its powerful energies to putting upon the market a better grade of cigars at lower prices than now prevail. The tobacco trust is not actuated by philanthropic motives, but by the fact that so many states have passed restrictive laws upon the sale of cigarettes that the business of producing them has ceased to be profitable. If tobacco is to be smoked in any form, let it be smoked in the form of a decent cigar.

The Grand Army and Spanish war veterans can scarcely be censured for declining to take position with the supply train in the inaugural parade. With due respect to the National Guardsmen there seems no reason why they should be given preference in parades over the battle-scarred heroes of actual service.

The Latest Big "Trust."

THE OPINION is expressed by the New York Sun that the formation of the United States Steel corporation is likely to be the most important and influential business event that has happened in this country since the discovery of gold in California. The Sun offers this opinion despite the fact that the capital stock and bonded indebtedness of the new corporation exceeds by $300,000,000 the aggregate capital stock and bonded indebtedness of the various companies merged in it.

That under careful management the advantages of a combination of capital and energy on this immense scale would be likely to prove many and far-reaching will readily be conceded. In union there is strength and the ability of one intelligent management to direct advantageously the business interests of iron and steel production in America, and to take such steps as may be necessary to increase the market for the products thus produced, avoiding the conflicts, competition and waste of the former competitive system, is an economic gain which ought to distribute itself throughout the industries affected and tend toward greater stability of profitable business conditions. The one great problem which has hitherto baffled the iron and steel experts in the United States has been the periodical alternations of feast and famine. Instead of a steady and gradual advance, the industry has bounded forward by spurts and then paused stagnant until circumstances enabled it to make another spurt. In the more stable industrial centers of Europe, this condition, while not entirely removed, is much less noticeable than it has been in this country, and undoubtedly one of the chief factors which have contributed to the present merging of the great American steel producing interests is the idea that this illogical and violent oscillation can be minimized under a more centralized managerial control.

But the question arises, how can the corporation create $300,000,000 worth of artificial capital and give it practical value without violating business ethics? It is not unfair to consider this $300,000,000 as a tax levied upon the public in order to maintain the combination, but if this tax is paid uncomplainingly in the form, let us say, either of reduced wages or of increased prices, what is to prevent future increases of the inflated capitalization, at the management's will, so as to pile up new taxes one after the other? This is the one great danger inherent in the modern trust, and it is a danger against which society at present has inadequate protection. Inflation, carried to the extreme, will, it is true, at some point overreach itself and involve its creators in disaster, but that will not restore to the people the unwarranted levies made upon them during the period of the attempt to inflate prices. The mischief will have been done so far as the consumer is concerned and he will have no redress.

There is need of safeguards in the forms of law. The question of what does or does not constitute over-capitalization is not one which may safely be left to the sole determination of the men whose pecuniary interests lie in the direction of over-capitalization. It is a question which should be passed upon by some tribunal where not only the interests of promoters and speculators are considered, but where also the far-reaching interests of the common people are given full hearing and fair judgment.

During the recent campaign, Senator Beveridge gave offense to the sentimentalists by his frank prediction that a time would never come when the American flag could be safely withdrawn from Cuba. He said candidly and courageously what a majority of well informed men thought, but were afraid to say. Stranger things have happened in American politics than that the young Indianian's courageous candor may be the means of projecting him prominently before the country as the exponent of a future issue looking toward broader Americanism and unequivocal frankness in the discussion of its policies and purposes.

Weather prognosticators who observe the movements of the lion or the lamb today may be able to rival the weather bureau in predictions for the coming month.

The oratorical microbe is in danger of creating greater havoc than the grip germ about our state and national legislatures at present.

While there seems to be unusual excitement over Admiral Sampson's remarks it will be noticed that Gunner Morgan keeps cool.

It cannot be denied that Admiral Sampson at least has the faculty of loosening the floodgates of congressional oratory.

With great regularity reports continue to locate General De Wet just around the corner in advance of Thorneycroft's men.

In other words, Cuba will call upon the United States if assistance is wanted in the future.

There is a suspicion that too many peace candidates for governor may incite war.

Now that the ripper bill has been disposed of there seems no reason why decorum should not reign at Harrisburg until the time arrives for the Czechs to return to the plowshares or to ward politics.

It is possible that a mistake has been made in not appointing our own George Marshall sergeant-at-arms in the house.

Outline Studies of Human Nature

In the Senate.

THE SENSE of humor in certain members of the United States senate is not sufficiently developed, writes William E. Curtis, to enable them to appreciate some of the jokes of the Hon. William E. Chandler. For example, last week Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, who is about the most serious man that ever lived, made an argument six hours long to prove that the subsidy bill is unconstitutional. He tore it to tatters; he put the fragments into a crucible, dissolved and analyzed them, and showed that not a single atom of Mr. Hanna's pet measure could be indorsed by congress without violating the fundamental law of the land. When Mr. Caffery closed his peroration and received the hearty congratulations and approval of the statesmen on the Democratic side Senator Chandler arose, and, in a childlike, innocent tone, expressed the hope that before the senator from Louisiana took his seat he would point out some of the unconstitutional features in the pending bill.

As Mr. Caffery had been doing nothing else for six hours, he looked around the senate chamber in a surprised sort of way and said:

"If the senator from New Hampshire had listened——"

"I did listen," interrupted Mr. Chandler, "and I was profoundly impressed and edified with the learning and eloquence of the senator from Louisiana, but I did hope that he would at least allude to some of the provisions in this bill which are ridiculously in conflict with the constitution. It is his duty to the country and to the senate to do so."

Mr. Caffery gasped; he could not adjust his mind to the sarcasm of the senator from New Hampshire, and in exasperation was about to explain that his speech had been devoted to the constitutional features of the bill, when Senator Cockrell grabbed him by the coat tail, pulled him violently into his chair and in a sotto voce tone that was heard all over the senate chamber, said: "Sit down, you blamed fool; sit down. He is just trying to have some fun with you."

Rapped at the Wrong Door.

WHEN Francis Wilson is playing an engagement within easy traveling distance of his home in New Rochelle, N. Y., he is occasionally visited by his family, relates the Chicago Times-Herald. Returning from a rehearsal in Boston the other day the clerk of the hotel informed him that his wife and two daughters had arrived and had been assigned to apartments next to his own. The comic opera monarch threw ceremony aside, and, making his way to the abiding place of his household, thumped on the door with a show of playful and noisy ostentation.

"Who is it?" a feminine voice queried faintly.

"It," the actor responded with reproachful emphasis. "It—if you insist upon my revealing the shivering and naked truth—is the head of this ranch!"

"Whom do you wish to see?" was the next inquiry that floated promptly and cautiously over the transom.

"Oh, well, as to that," said the unabashed visitor, who now allowed his sense of the ridiculous to have full play, "it doesn't make much difference. Anybody will do. I'm not at all particular. By the way, is there anybody just at present that you would care to see?"

At this point the door opened and a middle-aged lady who was a perfect stranger to the comedian surveyed him from head to foot, and said with icy severity:

"I am not at all certain that I care to see you, sir. You are distressingly formal."

Mr. Wilson had besieged the wrong door.

A Sample of Military Discipline.

GENERAL FRANCIS VINTON GREENE, president of the great company which controls about all the asphalt business of this country, and whose troubles in Venezuela are attracting much attention nowadays, was one of the strictest disciplinarians in all the army that went out to fight Spain three years ago, says the New York World. He was in command of the Seventy-first regiment, National Guard of New York, at Camp Black, near Hempstead, L. I.

As the regiment was breaking camp on the way to the front an old gentleman interrupted General Greene, who was talking with the writer.

"Sir," he said, "will you grant a brief leave of absence to Mr. Blank, a private in this regiment? He is a son of the late Colonel Blank of the army. His mother is dying and she is asking for her boy. He will join his command at Tampa."

"I am very sorry, sir," replied General Greene, "but it will be impossible to deviate in any case from the rule by which we are all bound. My own father lies dying at home, yet I cannot go to him."

And General Green, as a matter of fact, did not for many weeks see his father, who died before the Spanish war was ended.

How Dry Dollar Got His Name.

STEVE BRODIE, the king of the Bowery, who died in Texas the other day, once told how Senator Timothy D. Sullivan got the nickname "Dry Dollar," which has stuck to him for so many years.

"Don't you believe," he said, "that Tim ever took a wet revenue stamp off a beer keg and dried it and said it was a dry dollar. Tim never was a fool, no matter how small he was.

"Here's the way the thing really happened. There were a lot of us kids who used to sell papers along the Bowery after school. Tim was the greatest hustler in the bunch. He wasn't like the rest of us, always pitching pennies or wasting our money. Tim was always looking out for his mother.

"One day Tim had big luck in his business. He had all the pennies and silver he made changed into a dollar bill, and showed it to the rest of us. Some of the fellows asked him if he wasn't going to wet his dollar by blowing us.

"'Blow nobody,' says Tim. 'That's a dry dollar, and it's going straight home to my mother.'"

"Sally" Made Into Soup.

THE Rev. W. A. P. Martin, president of the Imperial University of China, told a good story a few days ago at the Beta Theta Pi club.

"When the Boxers marched on Pekin," he said, "hastily gathering a few personal effects, I set forth for the legation in a cart drawn by an old mule we had named Sally. We reached Minister Conger's residence in safety, where I asked Secretary Squiers if I hadn't better send back Sally to my stable.

"'I think not, Mr. Martin,' he replied. 'We will keep Sally here. We may need to eat her.' We both laughed heartily at the jest and Sally stayed, but on the day we welcomed Chaffee's brave boys all that stood between us and starvation was some 'Sally' soup and a few loaves of coarse wheaten bread."

Celerity in Pennsylvania.

A GOOD STORY was told by James M. Beck, assistant United States attorney general, at the dinner of the Pennsylvania society in New York. Mr. Beck attempted to refute the theory that the people of Pennsylvania are slow by saying that within one hour after Governor Hastings was inaugurated a Philadelphia politician applied to him for the position of janitor of the capitol, relates the Milwaukee Wisconsin. The governor replied that the place had been filled half an hour before. A few days afterward the disappointed officeseeker saw the drowned body of the janitor hauled out of the river. He rushed to the governor and applied again, saying:

"I've just seen my rival's corpse pulled from the river."

"Sorry," replied the governor, "but I have just given the berth to the man who saw him fall in."

Grateful, but an Enemy.

"IN A CHARGE during the Seven Days' Fight," said General Felix Agnus, of the Baltimore American, "I was shot through the chest and tumbled down on the field. When I came to my senses I found that a young Confederate, also badly wounded, was lying across my legs. We got all jumbled up in that charge. I looked down at him and saw he was in a bad way. Blood was pouring from my wounds and from his. He was very weak and kept calling for water. 'Water!' he said over and over again. 'Water! Water!' I had a canteen on my belt full of black coffee. I managed to raise myself up enough to get to the canteen. I pulled the cork with my teeth and handed him the canteen. I could hear the coffee gurgle down his parched throat. When he had slaked his thirst he pulled himself together and handed the canteen back, saying: 'Yank, here's your canteen. Thank you, damn you.'

"Years afterward," continued the general, "I met that man in Baltimore. He was a brilliant chap and was working on the old Baltimore Gazette. I took him over to my paper, the American, and he worked there until he died."

THE PRESIDENT EMPOWERED.

The Philippine amendment to the army appropriation bill which the Democrats resisted so strongly in the senate, but which was passed over their prostrate forms, so to speak, is as follows:

All military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands, acquired from Spain by the treaties concluded at Paris on the tenth day of December, 1898, and at Washington on the seventh day of November, 1900, shall, until otherwise provided by congress, be vested 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.

Until a permanent government shall have been established in said archipelago full reports shall be made to congress on or before the first day of each regular session of all legislative acts and proceedings of the temporary government instituted under the provisions hereof; and full reports of the acts, doing of said government and as to the conditions of the archipelago and of its people, shall be made to the president, including all the information which may be useful to the congress in providing a more permanent government.

Provided that no sale or lease or other disposition of the public lands or the timber thereon, or the mining rights therein shall be made; and provided further that no franchise shall be granted which is not approved by the president of the United States and is not in his judgment clearly necessary for the immediate government of the islands and indispensable for the interest of the people thereof and which cannot without great public mischief be postponed until the establishment of permanent civil government; and all such franchises shall terminate one year after the establishment of such permanent civil government.

NEVER IMPATIENT.

From the Chicago Tribune.

About this time there came a smallpox scare in the land of Uz, and the physicians were sent around to vaccinate the people.

In due course they came to the house of Job.

Now Job was the most patient man in the settlement, and instead of pleading that he had troubles of his own—as indeed he had at that time—he gave orders that they be admitted.

"Job," they said, stepping up to his bedside, "we have come to vaccinate you."

"Go ahead, gentlemen," he groaned, "if you can find a place."

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

In this country about 12,000 persons are engaged making lamp chimneys.

Of the 698 cotton mills in the South, Texas has 17, Kentucky 7, and Arkansas 4.

A mosquito gets its growth in a short time. It is fully developed and equipped for business in three weeks.

Switzerland has 125 schools for girls. Domestic science and gardening are among the branches taught.

According to recently published statistics Berlin possesses now more than fifty thousand three hundred telephones.

Among the 2,751 students at the University of Edinburgh last year there were 232 women and 105 students were from India.

In spite of the growth of the oil industry in California, 170,000 tons of coal was landed at Port Los Angeles and sent inland last year.

Out in California they have a pioneer society composed entirely of women who crossed the plains in ox teams prior to 1854. There are 30 names on the charter roll.

There are 460 tennis courts in the various parks of London, and more than forty-five thousand games were played last season. About fifteen thousand games of cricket were played during the year.

The United States seems disposed to take the lead among the silk producers of the world. During the last three years the consumption of raw silk in the United States has exceeded that of France.

C. M. Garwood, an attorney in Denver, Col., is the possessor of a meerschaum pipe that is more than two hundred years old. It was brought to the United States by Mr. Garwood's great-great-great-grandfather in 1747.

In Australia a comparatively large proportion of the women are expert equestrians. It is proposed to organize 1,000 of them as a bodyguard for the Duchess of Cornwall and York at the time when the duke comes to open the Australian parliament.

THE FORSAKEN GRAVEYARD.

No costly granite marks the graves,
No fresh-cut flowers grace,
No new-made footprints in the clay
To tell a well-loved place;
Only a few old, tottering stones
Grown weary with the years,
With faded letters worn and dim,
But more with rain than tears.

Across a grave with sunken breast
A timid wild rose creeps;
Who knows but 'neath its perfumed leaves
A pitying heart it keeps?
Sometimes a wild bird rests upon
A crumbling rock and sings;
Who knows but from a pitying heart
That tender note he brings?

Here lies a grave so short and small,
'Twould touch a mother's heart;
Within some breast at some sweet time
It held a larger part.
And here around a faded name
Are green and clinging vines;
Who knows with what a pitying touch
The tender ivy twines?

And here's a long and narrow grave,
With naught to mark the place
Except a blue forget-me-not
That lifts its dainty face;
But who can say it blooms less fair
Upon the pauper's bed
Than where yon tottering stone is seen
Above his neighbor's head?

The wind blows sadly through the pines;
Alone, it seems to sigh,
Forgotten, whisper low the leaves
That rustle softly by.
But ah! we do not need to lie
Beneath a stone to be
Forgotten and alone; perhaps
They live in memory.

—May Rapley McNabb, in the Boston Transcript.

Situations Wanted.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE day, at washing or any kind of work. Mrs. Russell, 1219 Cedar avenue.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 29 years of age, at anything; good references. Address X. Y. Z., Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 years of age, in bottling works; three years' experience; best references. Address A. B. C., Tribune office.

WORK WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING TO take home. Good references. Address Mrs. M. R., Tribune office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS SALESMAN, SEVeral years' experience; can furnish best of reference. Address "T.," Rendham, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 16 YEARS old to work in store or work of any kind; send postal, 1555 Dickson avenue.

WANTED—POSITION OF TRUST BY A YOUNG man of business ability; would do collecting; also keep accounts; experienced; references. Address I. W., Tribune office.

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.

WANTED—TEN OR TWELVE ROOM FURnished house for few months. Address Ace, Tribune office.

Help Wanted—Female.

AN ENERGETIC LADY TO TRAVEL, $10 PER week, with advancement; and several to work here. Call mornings. Address 421 Adams avenue, city.

For Rent.

FOR RENT—CENTRALLY LOCATED, ELEVEN room house, steam heat, large lawn, fruit, two baths; modern; furnished or unfurnished. Owner going abroad. Address 406 Tribune office.

MRS. E. F. BOYLE'S RESIDENCE, 1734 NORTH Washington avenue, for rent, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 438 North Washington ave.

FOR RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOM. Apply 516 Quincy avenue.

FOR RENT—APRIL 1, STORE, NO. 225 LACKAwanna avenue; brick building in rear, suitable for plumbing or other business.
Offices for rent in Pauli building. Apply 1541 Sanderson avenue.

FARM TO RENT—150 ACRES; FOR FURTHER information call at 517 Prescott avenue.

FOR RENT—HALF DOUBLE HOUSE 648 HARrison avenue, nine rooms, $18. Apply Thomas Russell, 650 Harrison avenue.

$18—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.

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

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.

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.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE SUMMER place. Large 10-room house, barn, wagon house, ice house (filled), four acres of land, situated on high ground, midway between Glenburn and Dalton, ten minutes' walk or five minutes' drive from station. Never failing water supply. One of the best and most convenient locations for summer purposes north of Scranton. Henry Watts, 31 Lackawanna avenue.

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.

Special Notice.

LEWIS & REILLY ARE NOW SELLING MEN'S Burt $4 and $5 shoes for $2.50.

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.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE — ESTATE OF George L. Preston, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of George L. Preston, late of the city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons having claims or judgments against the estate of said deceased are requested to make known same to me without delay. And all persons indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment to.
SAMUEL H. STEVENS, Administrator,
Connell Building.
WELLES & TORREY, Attorneys for Estate.

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 as 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 23th, 1901.

PROFESSIONAL.

Certified Public Accountant.

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

Architects.

EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, CONNELL building.

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 5332. Joseph Kelley, 124 Linden.

Dentists.

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

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

Seeds.

G. R. CLARKE & CO., SEEDSMEN AND NURSerymen, store 201 Washington avenue; green houses, 1050 North Main avenue; store telephone, 782.

Hotels and Restaurants.

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.

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 329 WASHington avenue. Residence, 1318 Mulberry. Chronic diseases, lungs, heart, kidneys and genito-urinary organs a specialty. Hours, 1 to 4 p. m.

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.

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.

A. B. BRIGGS CLEANS PRIVY VAULTS AND cess pools; no odor. Improved pumps used. A. B. Briggs, proprietor. Leave orders 1100 North Main avenue, or Eicke's drug store, corner Adams and Mulberry. Telephone 934.

MRS. L. T. KELLER, SCALP TREATMENT, 50c; shampooing, 50c.; facial massage; manicuring, 25c.; chiropody. 701 Quincy.

BAUER'S ORCHESTRA—MUSIC FOR BALLS, picnics, parties, receptions, wedding and concert work furnished. For terms address R. J. Bauer, conductor, 117 Wyoming avenue, over Hulbert's music store.

MEGARGEE BROS., PRINTERS' SUPPLIES, ENvelopes, paper bags, twine. Warehouse, 130 Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa.

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, 211 Spruce street.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

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 1.06, 3.23, 6.00 and 8.22 p. m. Arrive from New York at 1.10, 4.00 and 10.23 a. m.; 1.00, 1.52, 5.48, 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, 5.35 and 10.00 a. m.; 3.30 and 8.00 p. m. From Oswego and Syracuse at 2.55 a. m.; 12.38 and 8.05 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. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 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, 3.40, 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 and 5.35 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

South—Leave Scranton at 1.40, 3.00, 5.50, 10.05 p. m.; 3.33 and 3.40 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 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, 7.53, 8.53, 10.13 a. m.; 12.00, 1.29, 2.34, 3.52, 5.23, 6.22, 7.57, 9.15, 11.15 p. m.; 1.16 a. m.

For Honesdale—6.20, 10.13 a. m.; 2.44 and 5.23 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—6.45, 7.48, 8.41, 9.38, 10.41, 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, 11.33 a. m.; 2.44, 3.52, 5.47, 10.52 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—9.38, 11.55 a. m.; 1.58, 3.28, 6.27, 8.27 p. m.

For Albany and points north—3.52 p. m.

For Honesdale—9.00 a. m. and 3.52 p. m.

Lowest rates to all points in United States and Canada.

J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.
H. W. CROSS, D. P. A., Scranton, Pa.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Stations in New York—Foot of Liberty street, N. R., and South Ferry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1900.

Trains leave Scranton for New York, Newark, Elizabeth, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and White Haven at 8.30 a. m.; express, 1.10; express, 3.50 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, 8.30 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. Sundays, 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.

Erie and Wyoming Valley.

Time Table in Effect Sept. 17, 1900.

Trains for Hawley and local points, connecting at Hawley with Erie railroad for New York, Newburg and intermediate points, leave Scranton at 7.05 a. m. and 2.25 p. m.

Trains arrive at Scranton at 10.30 a. m. and 9.10 p. m.

FINLEY'S

The King Waist For Boys.

The best waist in the market.

They are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

We have the sole agency for Scranton and our spring stock is now complete.

We also carry a line of the Mothers' Friend waists and other makes.

510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

The part of wisdom is to get the best going.

We have the largest line of stationery, office supplies and blank books in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

ReynoldsBros

Stationers and Engravers,
Hotel Jermyn Building.

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.

New York, Ontario & Western

Time Card in effect Dec. 30th, 1900.

SCRANTON DIVISION.

207	205 Sun. only	201	STATIONS	202 Daily	204	206 Sun. only
		PM 7 10	Ar. N.Y., W 42d St. Lv.		AM 8 00	
	AM 10 45	PM 1 05	Ar. ... Cadosia ... Lv.		PM [illegible]	PM [illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	" ... Hancock ... "		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	" ... Starlight ... "		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	" ... Preston Park ... "		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	" ... Winwood ... "		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	" ... Poyntelle ... "		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	" ... Orson ... "		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	" ... Pleasant Mt. ... "		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	" ... Uniondale ... "		[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	" ... Forest City ... "		[illegible]	[illegible]
PM	[illegible]	[illegible]	" ... Carbondale Yd ... "	AM	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	" ... Carbondale ... "	7 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		" ... White Bridge ... "	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	" ... Mayfield Yd ... "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	" ... Mayfield ... "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	" ... Jermyn ... "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	" ... Archbald ... "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	" ... Winton ... "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	" ... Peckville ... "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	" ... Olyphant ... "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	" ... Priceburg ... "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	" ... Throop ... "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	" ... Providence ... "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	" ... Park Place ... "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lv. ... Scranton ... Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PM	AM	AM		AM	PM	PM

Additional trains leave Carbondale for Mayfield Yard 6.45 pm except Sunday, and 7.00 pm Sunday only, arriving at Mayfield Yard 7.00 pm and 8.00 pm.

[illegible] trains leave Scranton at 7.00 pm Sunday only, stopping at all stations to Carbondale, arriving at 7.45 pm, and train leaves Mayfield Yard for Carbondale at 8.45 am daily arriving at Carbondale at 8.59 am.

Rates 2 cents per mile.
Lowest Rates to all Points West.

J. C. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, New York City.
J. E. WELSH, Trav. Agent, Scranton, Pa.