The Scranton Tribune

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

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

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Less than 500 in line	.25	.275	.50
500 inches	.20	.22	.40
1000 "	.16	.175	.30
5000 "	.15	.16	.25
10000 "	.13	.165	.15

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SCRANTON, MARCH 4, 1901.

Public sentiment in this valley must be educated to final strikes to cases of direct provocation and last desperate resort. Otherwise strikes will ruin our property.

Four Years of McKinley.

EVENTS have crowded upon each other so rapidly in the past four years and the range of American interests and ambitions has so widened that it is difficult to recall with vividness even the large outlines of the situation in which the nation found itself at the time of the first inauguration of William McKinley as president of the United States.

The national government at that time had just had to sell bonds to raise money to patch out the insufficient revenues in order to meet fixed charges and current expenses. The credit of the government's outstanding obligations was depressed by the agitation for free silver coinage; industry was in abridgement or suspense; money was inactive; building; labor worked on reduced time or pay or was in large numbers idle; and overhanging all forms and phases of American activity was a cloud of unusual anxiety. Business failures were numerous and increasing; there was almost a complete paralysis of the institution of new industries and of the building of new homes; and with natural endowments the richest of any people in the world and with facilities for the development of those resources which were and are the wonder of civilization, the inhabitants of the United States were the victims of the strangest of maladies, a business "panic." Thus depressed by affairs at home, they were still further disturbed by affairs in the next door island of Cuba, whose abominations were being narrated with all the imaginative skill of yellow journalism and in favor of whose summary liberation there was already in motion a formidable wave of sympathetic sentiment soon to sweep everything before it.

This, briefly sketched, was the status of affairs four years ago when William McKinley, a country lawyer and politician, developed through the offices of major of volunteers, district attorney, congressman and governor, with a fine reputation for personal honesty and sincerity, but thought by many to be wabbly and easily influenced, appeared on the portico of the Capitol at Washington to be sworn in as president of the United States. It was a critical moment for the man himself and all can see now, looking back with the advantage of historic perspective, that it was also a critical moment for the republic and for mankind. Forty-eight hours later appeared the summons for an extra session of congress. Its fruit was the Dingley tariff act, effective within five months, under the influences of which, aided by other wise policies of diplomacy and of legislation, the United States has enjoyed a commercial and industrial revival, the greatest in its history. The three years prior had shown a $105,000,000 deficit; the three years immediately ensuing, divested of war revenue and expenses, revealed a $57,000,000 surplus. The national credit was saved from strain; gold exports gave way to gold imports; and within two years of the date when, in a time of complete peace, President Cleveland had had to negotiate with a syndicate of bankers a bond sale at high figures a war loan, opened to popular subscription, was over-subscribed five times. Nor since the enactment of the new currency law approved one year ago, have we heard apprehensive comment on the score of the alleged insecurity of the gold reserve or expressions of fear that ingenious speculators might work the "endless chain" to pump the treasury dry.

The figures of trade extension and increase of money circulation and credit which could be introduced in superfluous proof of a prosperity everywhere patent are waved aside and we proceed to note some of the peculiar manifestations of special Providence which have characterized the course of America's foreign relations since March 4, 1897. The new executive approached the Cuban problem cautiously. Diplomatic moves were made with great care in the hope of securing from Spain concessions in the interest of peace and humanity. Spain disdained the olive branch, permitted the unexampled crime of the destruction of the Maine; and brought on by inherited arrogance and strange inability to look ahead the war which President McKinley tried his best to avert. It is proper to emphasize here that the chief executive fought until overborne to hold back the dogs of war. His critics of today for the greater part were his critics of three years ago; but whereas they then denounced him for indecision in striking a martial blow they now, with singular inconsistency, berate him because when the die for war was cast, he pushed it as far as he did and won a victory as complete as he did.

Less than three years ago able men not few in number were predicting that the war would drag on for years with great cost in life and property; and were explaining how our seacoast cities would be ravaged and the lesser ones ravaged by the superior navy of Spain. Yet in three months Spain's power was broken, her navy annihilated, Cuba liberated, Porto Rico and the Philippines held by conquest and the annexation of Hawaii secured for all time. For two years 10,000,000 of dependents have been governed by executive absolutism, under operation of the war power, yet with steady advances toward justice and self-development. In China, through American diplomacy partition has been postponed through international ratification of the principle of the open door and a campaign of rescue has been pushed to a speedy and successful issue mainly in consequence of American energy and horse sense. In every chancellery on the globe the power and influence of the United States are in the summit of recognition and perception is world-wide that its motives are benevolent and its purposes clean.

This marvellous record, of which we have mentioned only the barest outlines, is the record to the credit of the so-called "wabbly" country lawyer, politician and statesman who four years ago today, amidst considerable popular misgiving, took the solemn oath which today he will repeat. He is the most powerful ruler on earth. He has used his power with a wisdom and skill akin to inspiration and he enters upon his second term with a measure of popular respect and confidence not enjoyed by any predecessor and probably not equalled since mankind was born.

The "pay roll" in Pittsburg amounts to 2,000 permanent employes and over $2,000,000 a year. This is the political lever to be wielded by the powers that be in Allegheny county politics. The king is dead. Long live the king!

The True Modus Operandi.

UNDER the auspices of the National Civic Federation, a committee of well-known labor leaders and large employers, with representation, also, of clergymen, college presidents and other celebrated students of social problems, has undertaken to consider how a national movement to bring about the settlement of all labor troubles by arbitration, thus doing away with strikes, may best succeed. Very probably a national conference, like the anti-trust conference held recently under the same auspices, will be convened, at which there will be a large interchange of opinions leading to no particular conclusions.

It would be unfair to say that these loudly heralded conferences do no good. They undoubtedly stimulate thinking as well as give practice in debating and there is always the possibility that by means of them some ideas of actual value may be evolved. But for practical effect, one good bill put before a state legislature and fashioned into workable shape in the course of experience would be worth a dozen conferences largely or wholly theoretical in character. That is why those who favor arbitration in lieu of destructive strikes should get down to earth in the vicinity of Harrisburg and see to it that the present session of the Pennsylvania general assembly shall not have expired without putting into local effect some practical ideas on this subject.

What is known as the Leard local option bill, empowering the court to refuse a liquor license whenever a majority of the residents over 21 years of age of the ward, borough or township in which it would be effective, shall appear by remonstrance against granting it, is expected to come before the legislature soon on final passage. It is actively supported by the Anti-Saloon league and is manifestly fair. The majority should rule.

Bryan and the Octopus.

FROM Lincoln, Neb., comes the news that Colonel Bryan's Commoner is gaining popularity so rapidly that increased facilities for printing it may be needed. The dollars are rolling in abundantly and the politician-editor who runs that paper is alleged to be in a fair way to become a plutocrat.

Editor Bryan in the current issue of his paper continues his campaign against trusts, and inveighs against the United States steel corporation in particular. With reference to this new institution he says: "The existence of such a combination of capital, absolutely controlling several lines of business, dealing out daily bread to tens of thousands of workingmen and dominating a large part of the business world, is in itself indefensible and insufferable."

Maybe it is. But let us suppose a case. At Nebraska City, not far from Lincoln, lives J. Sterling Morton, who likewise runs a weekly paper. It is called the Conservative, and some think it far more readable than the Commoner. Imagine these competitive papers fighting each other furiously until both shall cease to make and instead begin to lose money for their owners. Or, suppose that the two get into each other's way so often and make so much mutual trouble that Messrs. Bryan and Morton decide that the competition shall stop. Would such a decision be indefensible and insufferable or would a merging of interests for the safety of the publishers' trade be considered by Mr. Bryan contrary to the public interest?

To be sure, if Bryan and Morton should go to the state for a charter and in virtue of its powers should try to float a lot of watered capital, the question would be different. But it is not watered capital principally to which Mr. Bryan objects. He objects in the first instance to combinations of capital controlling lines of business and dominating trade. It is the combination part which rolls him. Combinations presumably are all right among workingmen, in the form of labor trusts or trades unions, for Bryan repeatedly endorses them. Combinations evidently are all right in politics, for Bryan within recent years has made a number of them in the hope of controlling several lines of government and dominating a large part of the political world. It is only when the combinations are combinations of capital that Bryan balks. In other words, he is one-sided, not well rounded.

The underlying sanity of the American people has never been better demonstrated than upon the two consecutive occasions when, after carefully measuring the man, they set aside William Jennings Bryan's specious assumptions and facile demagogism and declined to put him into power for mischief.

How men like Croker make their money is thus explained by one of the leaders of an anti-Tammany movement: "Before the Speedway was ever thought of by the public Mr. Croker 'anticipated' that it would be built, and he sent his henchmen into the territory and bought up the biggest part of the property required for the Speedway and then sold it to the city at a price three or four times its value." Of course, that is "legitimate"; that is to say, it is robbery within forms of law and therefore sure of society's applause.

Missouri, too, has passed a law putting severe penalty upon the practice by Christian Scientists of healing for pay. The bill requires all professional healers to qualify before an examining board and specifies that when persons not so qualified shall treat cases of illness in an emergency they must not exact a charge for their services. Legislation of similar purport will soon be on the statute books of every state.

At last William R. Shafter has been made a major general in the regular military establishment, leaving as the sole unrewarded principal officer on the American side of the Spanish-American war probably the most painstaking and successful of them all, Rear Admiral Sampson.

The total mileage of the Pennsylvania railway system is 10,411, covered by 18,605 miles of track, or enough to build a five-track road from New York to San Francisco. No wonder this corporation is a power. It deserves to be.

Chinese Trade Is Hurt by the War

Washington, March 3.

THE HOSTILITIES in China have seriously affected exports from the United States to that country. In the seven months ending with January, 1901, the total exports from the United States increased more than $100,000,000, or about 13 per cent., as shown by the reports of the treasury bureau of statistics just issued, while to China alone the exports from the United States show a fall of more than 50 per cent. In practically all of the articles other than those required by the troops now in the field in that country, there is a marked decrease, while in a few articles such as telegraph instruments, flour, bacon and hams, butter and cheese, there is an increase.

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In such important articles as cotton cloths, illuminating oils, cars and carriages, bicycles, builders' hardware, lumber and furniture, which enter into the daily requirements of the life of the people of China, the reduction is very strongly marked. Cotton cloths, for instance, show a reduction from 115,093,840 yards in seven months of the fiscal year 1900 to 21,476,000 yards in the same months of the fiscal year 1901. Mineral oils show a fall from 10,600,993 gallons in seven months of the fiscal year 1900 to 9,492,360 gallons in the corresponding months of the present fiscal year. Builders' hardware shows a fall from $28,569 to $16,477; cars and carriages, from $14,091 to less than $1,900; clocks and watches, from $12,959 to $1,236; and manufactures of tobacco, from $24,782 to $190,121.

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In other parts of Asia and Oceanica peculiar circumstances also result in an adverse showing in the exports of the fiscal year up to this time. The exporters to the Hawaiian Islands have refused, since these islands became a part of the United States, to furnish to the collectors of customs the usual statements of exports, and as a result the bureau of statistics is unable to make any report of the exports to the Hawaiian islands which presumably amount to more than $15,000,000 per annum, as they had reached that sum prior to annexation, and were showing a rapid increase when the reports terminated. This will cause the exports to Oceanica to fall fully $15,000,000 below the actual amount, since the existing law provides no method by which exporters can be required to furnish a statement of their exports from one port of the United States to another. Other circumstances are causing the figures of our exports to Japan to fall in the fiscal year 1901 below those of the preceding year. This is due entirely to the fact that Japan imported such large quantities of cotton from the United States in the fiscal year 1900 that she requires but little at the present time, and our exports of raw cotton to Japan in the seven months ending with January, 1901, amount to only 5,520,865 pounds, again 93,027,986 pounds in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year, thus causing a reduction of more than $6,000,000 in the single item of cotton exports to Japan. These three peculiar circumstances—the reduction of exports to China by more than 50 per cent.; the reduction of cotton exports to Japan amounting to over $6,000,000 in seven months' time, and the inability of the bureau of statistics to present the figures of our exports to Hawaii, which have doubtless amounted during the seven months of the fiscal year to nearly $10,000,000—must have a marked effect upon the export figures to Asia and Oceanica, and it is not surprising that the figures of the bureau of statistics show an apparent reduction of $13,000,000 in the total exports to Asia and Oceanica in the seven months ending with January, 1901, as compared with the seven months ending with January, 1900, when China and Japan were taking their full quota and when the exports to the Hawaiian islands were being recorded.

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The following tables show the principal exports to China in seven months ending with January, 1899, 1900 and 1901:

Articles showing a decrease.	1899. Dollars.	1900. Dollars.	1901. Dollars.
Cotton manufactures	5,016,494	5,557,857	1,247,625
Illuminating oils	892,427	1,321,001	818,411
Tobacco manufactures	165,806	261,789	180,191
Lumber	77,474	91,124	65,746
Builders' hardware	32,241	28,569	16,947
Bicycles	17,710	15,163	8,982
Naval stores	9,051	7,181	6,144
Furniture	6,067	10,008	1,708
Typewriters	5,121	6,807	4,078
Clocks and watches	8,715	12,960	1,236
Sewing machines	2,306	1,513	5,519
Cars and carriages	16,651	14,091	921
Seeds	197	478	455
All other articles	1,176,423	1,173,601	1,172,580
Total	7,740,080	8,627,270	4,065,288
Articles showing an increase.			
Canned beef	9,992	15,149	90,901
Flour	51,409	46,696	79,146
Fruits and nuts	15,219	25,865	57,920
Scientific and electrical instruments	20,172	41,894	45,355
Provisions	25,425	33,922	50,120

SCANDINAVIANS IN AMERICA.

From Ainslee's Magazine.

Of Scandinavians, that is natives of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, we have 653,249. They have a decided tendency to go into communities of their own kind, and we find that of these 509,551 are in the North Central division of the country, and the bulk even of these being in four states, as follows:

States.	Norwegians.	Swedes.	Danes.
Illinois	30,329	86,511	12,914
Wisconsin	65,696	59,157	12,885
Minnesota	101,169	99,913	14,132
Iowa	27,678	50,276	15,519

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 M., Tribune office.

Help Wanted—Female.

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 601 Olive street.

Situations Wanted.

WANTED—POSITION AT GENERAL OFFICE work by thoroughly competent young woman; excellent reference. State character of work and salary. E. F. A., care Tribune office.

AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER, WILLING to assist with books, desires position with reliable firm; highest references. Address S. A. G., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS housekeeper in a small family with a gentleman that has got a nice home. Address Miss F., 1101 Prospect avenue, city.

WANTED—YOUNG WOMAN WITH GOOD business capabilities wants position as stenographer or bookkeeper. Address C. W. A., care Tribune office.

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, 20 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, 1535 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.

Outline Studies of Human Nature

As a Matter of Course.

"NOW, BOYS, when I ask you a question you mustn't be afraid to speak right out and answer me," said a Sunday school superintendent. "When you look around and see all these fine houses, farms and cattle, do you ever think who owns them all now? Your fathers own them, do they not?"

"Yes, sir," shouted a hundred voices.

"Well, where will your fathers be thirty years from now?"

"Dead!" shouted the boys.

"That's right. And who will own all this property?"

"Us boys!" shouted the urchins.

"Right. Now tell me—did you ever, in going along the street, notice the drunkards lounging around the saloon door waiting for some one to treat them?"

"Yes, sir; lots of them."

"Well, where will they be thirty years from now?"

"Dead!" exclaimed the boys.

"And who will be the drunkards then?"

"Us boys!" shouted the unabashed youngsters.—The Scottish American.

A Matter of Jolts.

THE MASSACHUSETTS Supreme court has decided that street car jolts do not prove contributory negligence on the part of the motorman. This seems to leave the field wide open for the jolters. The motorman, if of a revengeful or playful disposition, can jolt the very socks off his uncomplaining load—for what's the good of complaining in the face of the Massachusetts precedent?

Some time ago a passenger on the Wade Park line happened to let his gaze wander to the leaving floor of the car.

"Sir," he said between jolts to the man opposite him, "your false teeth appear to have been jolted out of your mouth and onto the floor of the car."

"Sir," said the unfortunate passenger, as he took a fresh grip on the edge of the seat, "I am well aware of the unpleasant fact. "Don't you see that I am sitting here waiting for that brute of a motorman to jolt 'em back again?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Other Way.

"FRANCES," said the little girl's mamma, who was entertaining callers in the parlor, "you come down stairs so noisily that you could be heard all over the house. You know how to do it better than that. Now go back and come down the stairs like a lady."

Frances retired, and, after the lapse of a few minutes, re-entered the parlor.

"Did you hear me come down stairs this time, mamma?"

"No, dear. I am glad you came down quietly. Now, don't let me ever have to tell you again not to come down noisily, for I see that you can come down quietly if you will. Now tell those ladies how you managed to come down like a lady the second time, while the first time you made so much noise."

"The last time I slid down the banisters," explained Frances.—Tit-Bits.

Hardly Sane Enough.

TWO INMATES in a Scotch asylum, working in the garden, decided upon an attempt at escape. Watching their opportunity when their keeper was absent, they approached the wall.

"Now, bend doon, Sandy," said the one, "and I'll clim' up your shoulder to the top, and then I'll gie ye a hand up tae."

Sandy, accordingly, bent down. Tam, mounting his back, gained the top of the wall, and, dropping over the other side, shouted, as he prepared to make off:

"I'm thinking, Sandy, you'll be better to bide anither fortnight, for you're no scrr right yet."—Glasgow Evening Times.

Observant Little Charles.

CHARLES is a very observing boy. Yesterday one of mamma's friends came to the house to call. Mamma was out and Charles opened the door.

"Mamma is not home," he said.

"Will you please give her my card when she comes?" inquired the caller.

"Yeth, ma'am," said Charles.

The caller opened her card case, and as she withdrew the engraved pasteboard a bit of tissue paper fluttered down onto the steps. Very gravely Charles picked it up and handed it to her, saying

"You dropped one of your cigarette papers."—Albany Journal.

For Rent.

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 80 by 21 feet, two stories, cellar under all, and has been occupied for forty years by the Elk Hill Coal and Iron company until late; is in good condition for general store business. Apply to William H. Richmond, Richmond Hill, 3424 North Main avenue, Scranton, Pa.

FOR RENT—TO MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT children, part of a steam heated house; fine location; possession March 15 if desired. Apply at 829 Monroe avenue.

HOTEL FOR RENT—INQUIRE OF MRS. T. L. Jones, Main street, Taylor.

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 308 JEFFERSON AVENUE, $35; city steam. Chas. D. Scuffer.

MRS. E. F. BOYLE'S RESIDENCE, 1324 NORTH Washington avenue, for rent, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 730 North Washington ave.

FOR RENT—APRIL 1, STORE, NO. 225 LACKAwanna avenue; brick building in rear, suitable for plumbing or other business.

Offices for rent in Paull building. Apply 1551 Sanderson avenue.

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

FOR RENT—HALF DOUBLE HOUSE 608 HARrison avenue, nine rooms, $18. Apply Thomas Russell, 650 Harrison avenue.

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

For Sale.

FOR SALE—ANTIQUE SPINNING WHEEL, 150 years old; first-class condition. Inquire 801 Quincy avenue.

FINE HORSE FOR SALE—SPLENDID ROADster, sound and kind, color bay, weight between 1,000 and 1,100 pounds; age eight. Horse can be seen at T. H. Watts' place, Glenburn. Address Owner, 839 Monroe avenue.

PRIVATE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR one week, at 638 Washington avenue.

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, 34 Lackawanna avenue.

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 Council building.

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, 121 Wyoming ave., Scranton, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

DRESS PLAITERS FOR SALE, 75 CENTS; FORmer price, $1.50. Mrs. MacDonald, 339 Washington avenue.

LEGAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN JENkins, of the Twenty-first ward of the city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna and state of Pennsylvania has filed in the office of the clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions of Lackawanna county, an application for a license for the sale of vinous, spirituous, malt and brewed liquors, at retail, at a hotel to be established as No. 2609 Jackson street, city of Scranton, and that the said application will be heard by the court aforesaid on Monday, March 4, 1901.

THOMAS P. DANIELS,
Clerk of Quarter Sessions.

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 Tuesday, 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 so numbered above have been drawn by lot for payment on the first day of April, 1901, and 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.

PROFESSIONAL.

Certified Public Accountant.

E. C. SPAULDING, 23 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 5592. Joseph Kelley, 124 Linden.

Dentists.

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

DR. C. C. LAURACH, 115 WYOMING AVENUE.

Seeds.

G. R. CLARKE & CO., SEEDSMEN AND NURserymen, store 520 Washington avenue; green houses, 1000 North Main avenue; store telephone, 782.

Hotels and Restaurants.

THE ELK CAFE, 125 AND 127 FRANKLIN AVE nue. Rates reasonable.
P. ZEGLER, 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. R. 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 906-907, 9th floor, Mears building.

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

PATTERSON & WILSON, TRADERS' NATIONAL Bank building.

C. COMEGYS, 9-12 REPUBLICAN BUILDING.

A. W. BERTHOLF, ATTORNEY, MEARS BLDG.

Physicians and Surgeons.

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

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Schools.

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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, 1-3 Velopes, paper bags, twine. Warehouse, 130 Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa.

THE WILKES-BARRE RECORD CAN BE HAD in Scranton at the news stands of Benson Bros., 400 Spruce and 506 Linden; M. Norton, 222 Lackawanna avenue; I. S. Sommer, 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, 5.30, 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 7.40 p. m. Arrive at Hoboken at 6.40, 7.18, 10.28, 12.00, 2.15, 4.14, 7.19 p. m. Arrive at Philadelphia at 1.00, 3.24, 6.00 and 8.22 p. m. Arrive from New York at 1.10, 4.06 and 10.25 a. m.; 1.00, 1.52, 5.45, 8.15 and 11.20 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, 5.38 and 11.55 p. m. For Oswego and Syracuse at 4.10 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. For Utica at 4.10 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 1.55, 5.55, 9.55 and 10.00 a. m.; 3.30 and 8.00 p. m. From Oswego and Syracuse at 5.55 a. m.; 12.58 and 8.00 p. m. From Utica at 5.55 a. m.; 12.58 and 8.00 p. m. From Nicholson at 7.50 a. m. and 6.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.05 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, 8.30 p. m. For Kingston at 8.10 a. m. Arrive at Northumberland at 9.35 a. m.; 4.10, 5.00 and 8.45 p. m. Arrive at Kingston at 8.52 a. m. Arrive at Plymouth at 9.00, 4.22, 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, 5.30, 10.05 p. m.; 3.33 and 8.40 p. m.

North—Leave Scranton at 1.15, 4.10 a. m.; 1.55, 5.38 and 11.55 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., 8.8 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), 2.18, 10.11, 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 11.55, 8.27 p. m.

Pullman parlor and sleeping or Lehigh Valley buffet 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 300 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Delaware and Hudson.

In Effect Nov. 25, 1900.

Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6.20, 7.35, 8.55, 10.13 a. m.; 12.00, 1.20, 2.41, 3.56, 5.22, 6.35, 9.15, 11.15 p. m.; 1.10 a. m.

For Honesdale—6.20, 10.13 a. m.; 2.41 and 5.22 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—6.05, 7.48, 8.45, 9.58, 10.13, 11.55 a. m.; 1.28, 2.18, 3.33, 4.37, 6.00, 7.48, 10.11, 11.20 p. m.

For L. V. R. R. points—8.45, 11.55 a. m.; 2.18, 4.37 and 11.20 p. m.

For Pennsylvania R. R. points—6.05, 9.58 a. m.; 2.18 and 4.37 p. m.

For Albany and all points north—6.20 a. m. and 5.22 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Carbondale—8.00, 11.00 a. m.; 2.11, 5.00, 8.15, 10.32 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—9.28, 11.50 a. m.; 1.55, 4.38, 6.27, 8.37 p. m.

For Albany and points north—5.32 p. m.

For Honesdale—8.00 a. m. and 5.32 p. m.

Lowest rates to all points in United States and Canada.

J. H. 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, 1.40; express, 5.30 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, 8.30 a. m., 1.40 and 5.30 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Baltimore and Washington, and points South and West via Bethlehem, 8.30 a. m., 1.40 and 5.30 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Long Branch, Sea Girt, Ocean Grove, etc., at 8.30 a. m. and 1.40 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Allentown, 8.30 a. m. and 1.40 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Pottsville, 8.30 a. m. and 1.40 p. m.

Through tickets to all points east, south and west at lowest rates of the season.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen.