The Scranton Tribune

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

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

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	Sidingen Reading	Full Position
Less than 500 inches	.25	.250	.30
500 inches	.20	.22	.24
1,000 "	.16	.175	.19
2,000 "	.15	.14	.15
5,000 "	.12	.105	.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, MARCH 12, 1901.

Most persons, we fancy, will agree with Bishop Malhalieu that "Quo Vadis" is unfit to be read, many newspapers unfit to be believed and much of the church music of the day unfit to be heard. Still it is this unfitness in life that makes clergymen necessary.

Not Worth a Fight.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL is evidently disappointed at the failure of the anthracite operators to give formal recognition to the mine workers' union. It is upon recognition that his heart is set. To the leader of any movement, whether in the world of industry or of politics, recognition means much. It is a form of triumph even more flattering to the ambition than the more material fruits. In the army and navy men toil for it, fight for it, risk their lives for it and are made proud by merely a word of mention in the official reports. Something of this spirit no doubt actuates President Mitchell and those associated with him in the executive direction of the United Mine Workers. They want both the substance and the honors of victory.

But it must also be noted that there are thousands of workers in the mines who care very little about the largely technical question of recognition. They are satisfied to be recognized by the paymaster with better wages than formerly, semi-monthly pay and the company store practically abolished. They recognize that President Mitchell and his colleagues were largely instrumental in effecting last autumn's advance. They are grateful for Mitchell's effective leadership and punctual in payment of their dues, but they are in no mood to hazard another strike over any question of minor practical importance, which more nearly concerns the ambition of their leaders than it does the question of their own wages and conditions of work. To them the union is not the chief end of life but rather a means to an end; a means which in a short time has been unexpectedly successful and therefore is not likely to suffer if held back a bit.

It is this conservative element, mostly with homes to maintain and families to support, which may be counted upon, if properly represented at the Hazleton conference, to stand out against talk or threats of radical action. They struck last fall and know that striking at best is unpleasant business. They perceive that the politics then influential, which caused the financiers to pause and eventually inclined them toward a compromise, no longer complicates the situation; that a fight now is likely to be a fight until one or the other side is completely exhausted; and that to justify them in inviting such a life and death struggle they must have a more substantial hold upon outside public opinion than is involved in the largely technical question of nominal recognition. Hence there will be no strike.

There is a notable discrepancy between the newspaper dispatches and the official advices concerning the attitude of the Cuban convention toward the American demands. Where the former are ominous the latter are singularly hopeful. General Wood ought to know.

Buncoed Again.

THE CURT refusal of Great Britain to accept the senate amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty, which is the diplomatic form of dismissing the whole matter until such time as a new basis of negotiation shall be submitted by the United States, ought to enlighten the recent critics of Secretary Hay. It ought to cause them to begin to realize that maybe, after all, he knew better what he was about when he drafted the original text of that treaty than did the English-hating jingoists of congress and the press, who assumed that the quickest way to get the Nicaragua canal built was to ride roughshod over everybody else concerned in it, and build it as we "durn please."

The critics of the American secretary of state, by tinkering with his work, have succeeded in throwing doubt upon their country's good faith in treaty conventions; they have succeeded in giving uncalled for offense to a large element of well-wishing Englishmen, who only a short time before had shown themselves to be our only well-wishers in Europe; they have succeeded in playing directly into the hands of the trans-continental railway interests, which have for a quarter of a century interrupted the building of this canal, and, in brief, they have muddled the matter so beautifully that he would be a bold prophet who should venture to predict a date for the dedication of the canal to the world's commerce. Desired by nine Americans in every ten: believed by an overwhelming majority to be a prime requisite to the commerce and defence of the United States, especially since the logic of war has made the United States guardian of numerous islands of the sea, the Nicaragua canal, after a generation of public discussion, is apparently as far away as ever it was; and the responsibility for its postponement rests, not upon the authorities at Washington, but upon the supposedly smarter gentlemen occupying editorial positions in various cities, who, in their excess of zeal, interfered with the state department's work and botched it almost beyond recovery.

It is no secret to those who study the subterranean ways of politics that the popular outcry against Secretary Hay's work, on the score that it surrendered precious advantages, was shrewdly started and manipulated by the canal's enemies, who knew they could not defeat the movement for the canal's construction by showing their opposition frankly. The men at Washington who belabored Mr. Hay were not hitting at him at all; their victim was the canal. Public sentiment forbade them to fight in the open; they accordingly resorted to intrigue. What they wanted was to confuse the canal's friends; to get them arrayed against each other; to introduce disturbing elements. Therefore they professed profound alarm over the absence from Mr. Hay's treaty of chips on Uncle Sam's shoulder and argued loudly for a serving of notice to the world that outsiders could be dashed.

We pity the canal people who were taken in by this trick. But next time they had better let the secretary of state alone.

Mormonism's bad faith is again revealed in the enactment in Utah of a law granting to polygamists immunity from prosecution in state courts. Action may still be brought in the federal courts, but so long as the majority opinion sanctions the maintenance of plural marital relations conviction is impossible and serious punishment out of the question. However, it is creditable to Mormonism that it is throwing off its disguise. Insubordination is always preferable to deceit.

False Alarm.

PRESIDENT HADLEY of Yale university warns the country that unless public sentiment shall proceed to enforce wholesome limitations upon the tendency of commercial and political enterprise to centralize under the autocratic control of a few men, known in business as executive officials of trusts and in politics as bosses, we shall have an emperor at Washington within twenty-five years. He tells us:

"The American standard of personal morality is, on the whole, high, as compared with other nations and other ages. We have developed personal virtues through individual conscience very well. But our actions in politics and in a social and business sense prove our moral standards in these directions desperately low. There is an appalling contrast between our methods of dealing with each other as individuals and the low standard observed in dealings between different parts of the whole organization of society. Competition used to prevent a man from practicing great extortion upon his neighbor even if he wanted to, and in politics we once had at least a rough form of relative justice. But today, with our industries organized into trusts and the imperialistic spirit developing in politics, the general development of the principle of trusteeship will become appalling, unless we cultivate a higher standard of morality than ever before. Public affairs can no longer be played as a game, but must be directed by an intelligent and active public conscience. Individual effort is helpless and hopeless."

That there is a measure of truth in these words may be conceded without accepting the admonition as wholly true or wholly justified. Every transition period has called forth the same forebodings. They were numerous in Washington's day and led to repeated riots and insurrections during the period when the newly liberated Thirteen states were fermenting in the imperfect Union of the Articles of Confederation. They reappeared in the public discussions of events prior to the war of 1812, with New England then, as since, a center of distrust and alarmist rumors. They were a notable feature of the political literature clustering around the Mexican war and around the abolition movement. They were stimulated by the economic changes resulting from developments of the steam engine and the general introduction of labor-saving machinery. They punctuated the era of business speculation which began with the discovery of gold in California and continued in varying degree throughout the era of transcontinental railway building and down to the recent industrial expansion helped forward by the doctrine of tariff protection. Now that these same inherent energies of the American people are massing for conquest of the markets of the world, in effecting which centralization of capital, policy and skill are seen to be indispensable, we have the same traditional objections worked over with a few changes in nomenclature. The poor are being crushed. The rich are seizing power. Liberty is endangered. Individual effort is shackled. The octopuses will get you if you don't watch out.

Yet through all this incidental turmoil American civilization has made its way steadily and there is scant reason to fear that it will soon retrograde.

It is becoming plain that the patience of the British public with the slow and costly campaign in South Africa is gradually disintegrating in the face of continued losses and increasing taxes. War's after-taste is always bitter.

General De Wet, Oom Paul and Webster Davis still refuse to surrender.

Philadelphians are going to take two days to exhibit their admiration for Senator Quay. A reception and two banquets, one by the Union league, are on the programme. Nothing succeeds with the average man half so well as success.

The National League of Improvement associations, with headquarters at Springfield, Ohio, is seeking to secure the organization of a local affiliated society in this place. The object of the league is to bring into communication for acquaintance and mutual helpfulness all organizations interested in the promotion of outdoor art and public beauty, town, village and neighborhood improvement. It is said that there are already in existence more than a thousand local improvement associations in various parts of the country, with an aggregate membership of fully one hundred thousand. The field in Scranton for improvement in outdoor art and public beauty is certainly large enough to keep the league busy.

The arrangements for the contemplated duel between M. Buffet and M. Deroulede are conducted with the disregard for secrecy that characterizes an American sparring match, where reserved seats bring $10 each.

The yellow journals have discovered that President Schwab, of the new steel combine, is to receive a salary of $1,000,000 a year. We wish we had the difference between this sum and Mr. Schwab's actual salary.

Missouri and Indiana have outlawed the practice of Christian Science healing for pay, and New York threatens to do likewise. The lines are tightening around the irregular pratitioner.

The scintillations of certain literary lights that claim to sparkle for labor only are beginning to be regarded as Will-o'-the-Wispish by the thinking toiler of this valley.

Brother Kohlsaat, through the Chicago Times-Herald, is disposed to throw bouquets at Illinois because that state has no "boss." How about Lorimer?

If the powers could only be induced to place more faith in Russia there would be less anxiety regarding the settlement of affairs in the yellow kingdom.

With 30,000 men under their command, there seems no likelihood that Prince Tuan and General Hsiang will approach and enter bait at present.

The Machiavelli of Chinese Diplomacy

Robert E. Lewis, in the Forum.

THE peace negotiations at Pekin call to mind the inexperience of the ministers who are negotiating with the Chinese statesman. The American minister has had about three years of contact with the east; the British minister has been in Pekin less than a year; the Russian minister has been at his post a shorter time than the American; and the French representative is a novice in dealing with the Celestial.

Opposed at these keen but new diplomatists sits the wrinkled veteran, Earl Li Hung Chang, with his associate Prince Ching. Of Li's seventy-eight years, the last forty have been largely spent in crossing swords with European and American representatives of statecraft. This prince of Oriental word-warriors has fought with Sir Frederick Bruce, Sir Thomas Wade, Sir Harry S. Parks, Sir John Walsham, Sir Nicholas O'Conor, Sir Claude MacDonald; Hon. Anson Burlingame, Hon. George F. Seward, Hon. Charles Denby; MM. Bouchechouart, Patenotre, Founier, Cogodan; Marquis Ito; Count Muravieff, and scores of other first-class diplomatic lances.

He knows every thrust and every parry; he has hunted out every seam in the armor; and he can cut into every unprotected, vital point. He has come into the negotiations to represent the humiliated power; but there is reason to believe that he is better prepared to fight a losing battle than would be all his opponents combined. The white emissaries have shown by two great failures that they are not yet prepared to cope with the yellow man. In September, 1898, they knew nothing of the coup d'etat until it was passed; and they, by doing nothing, permitted the reign of reaction, conservatism, and terror to gain headway. In 1900 they refused to believe that this reaction and conservatism were culminating. Not until the Boxers imprisoned them in Pekin did they realize that there was a Boxer uprising. They are now backed by force, that is their hope of success—I say it with all respect. Given a fair field and no favor, Earl Li would deftly set them to quarrelling as to who should lead in the assault, who should have his hat, coat and shoes, with the result that he would remain intact, while they would wonder how it all happened.

Earl Li is a striking, if not a great figure. He is a fascinating study. The foreign diplomacy of China, for forty years has been his. In Chinese politics he is a past master. He came into prominence as governor of Kiangsu, in the sixties. This is the province of which Soochow is the capital, and Shanghai and Nanking are the commercial and literary metropoli. Because of his services in suppressing the Taiping Rebellion, a vaster struggle than our Civil war, he was made guardian of the heir apparent—a position similar to that recently held by Prince Tuan—was granted the yellow jacket, and was made assistant grand councillor of the empire.

In 1868 he stepped into a viceroyalty, and, with Wuchang as his capital, ruled over Hupei and Hunan, as Chang Chih Tung is now doing. Imperial commands took him from his post; and, at the head of his armies, he put down rebellions in the northern provinces of Shantung and Shansi, and was made a full member of the grand council of state. In 1875 he was made metropolitan viceroy and moved from Wuchang to Tientsin. This position corresponds locally to the governorship of the empire state, but nationally it is of much more importance, for the metropolitan viceroyalty under Li Hung Chang has assumed a first place in international diplomacy. The nation, now in despair, now in defiance, for over twenty years entrusted its knotty problems to him. The viceroyalty of Chihli assumed greater and greater importance, although Li's predecessor was none other than Marquis Tseng. Li was created a noble of the first class, and appointed to take the initiative in foreign negotiations.

We find him displaying a profusion of talents. On one occasion he publicly worshipped a snake; on another he ordered a modern fleet. He battled with diplomats; was snubbed by the palace clique; and after China was defeated by Japan, in what was his war, was bidden to humble himself and plead for peace. The war was over in 1895, and in 1896 he attended the coronation of the czar, after which he made a tour of the world. Back in China again, he was degraded, then promoted, and finally seated in the chief grand secretary's chair. Playing too much into the hands of Russia (for money!), he was removed from the Tsungli Yamen in 1898. A year later, 1899, Li was made viceroy at Canton, from which post he was called to his present positions of viceroy of Chihli and peace commissioner.

THE REGULATION OF VICE.

Bishop Doane, in Leslie's Weekly.

The two objects to be sought in any attempt to suppress vice have relation, first, to the vicious, to restore and reclaim them; and next, to the virtuous, to keep them from the contamination of contact and from the danger of deterioration by familiarity with evil. And this latter is of extreme importance. The moral quarantine, the spiritual disinfection, come really first in hopefulness and value. And, having this in view, much can be done by wise laws, well enforced, and more by the compulsion of enlightened sentiment. The open solicitation to sin in the streets, the brilliantly lighted saloons and gambling hells and concert halls, the permitted presence of drunkards and prostitutes in the streets—these are glaring instances which magistrates can deal with. And the greater criminals than these, the men in uniforms or the men in office, who take blood money to protect such places and such people, need summary and severe punishment.

—o—

I do not believe that the extermination of the social evil is a possibility. The attempt to regulate it has the appearance of recognizing it, as though it deserved to come under the protection of law. I could never tolerate or advocate this treatment. I know that it offers relative immunity from physical consequences, but these are the brand of God's hatred and anger, perhaps one would rather say of God's love and pity, to warn against the indulgence of the animal in man. I know that the awful suffering which comes through these excesses to innocent people might be mitigated, but the visiting of the fathers' sins upon the children is part of the Divine plan of tempting men to resist temptation, by an appeal to the parental instinct.

—o—

In the same way, I do not believe that prohibition, the absolute closing of saloons, the abolition of the canteen for the army (a most weak and unworthy yielding to an unreasoning cabal), will abolish drunkenness. But laws can be made and can be executed which will neither turn sections of our cities into places of shame, nor permit the intrusion of women, lost to shame, into the neighborhoods where decent and God-fearing people live. The evil that cannot be suppressed can be repressed. Men and women on the lookout to lure victims, under false pretences, to ruin without their knowledge or consent can be punished. The most vulgar, vicious, noisy, disorderly houses can be closed, and the keepers made to disgorge their ill gotten gains by heavy fines and restrained, for a while at least, by imprisonment from their shameful trade.

LITERARY NOTES.

A novel which has many of the charms of "David Harum," and which in its wit and drollery of character portraiture is in places superior, appears from the press of the Saalfield company, Akron, O., and from the pen of James Ball Naylor, under the title, "Ralph Marlowe." The title is not apt. The hero of the story, or, at least, the central figure in it, is not Marlowe, a young physician and druggist who seeks employment in a small Ohio town to escape a sister who had become a dipsomaniac, but Dr. Barwood, the eccentric druggist and country doctor of the little place, about whose oddities of character the story revolves. Or, Jep Tucker, the old doctor's garrulous hostler, always ready to shirk work by means of a funny story well spun out in the telling, might better have supplied the title page. But however this may be, the book itself is a most diverting and admirable study of the quaint ways of small village life, and no reader with an eye for humor will regret making its acquaintance or sitting up two-thirds of a night, as the writer did, to complete it at one sitting.

At the request of the editors of The Outlook, George Kennan, author of "Siberia and the Exile System" and "Campaigning in Cuba," has been engaged for some time in a thorough study at Washington of the official documents relating to the Philippine problem. He has also had the opportunity of reading many private letters from officers in the Philippines, has talked on the subject with prominent Washington officials, from the President down, and has in every way taken pains to gain exceptional knowledge of everything relating to the topic. The results of this investigation have been embodied in three articles entitled, "The Philippines: The Present Conditions and Possible Courses of Action." The first of these articles appeared in The Outlook for February 23 last, while the second, dealing with the military situation, appears in the March magazine number, and the third, which treats of possible future action, will immediately follow.

"Nature in Literature" is to be the subject of the April number of Impressions, to include articles by George Hamlin Fitch, Charles Warren Stoddard, Adeline Knapp, A. I. E. H. and others. The supplement will be a careful reproduction of some beautiful photograph of nature. May, the fairy month, will be devoted to fairy literature, folk lore and the child mind. Impressions completes its first year with the March issue and can be congratulated for its brilliancy and independence during its short career.

D. Appleton & Company have just published an invaluable book for bankers and merchants, and all who are obliged to deal in figures. It is a quarto volume containing interest tables, so that accurate results may be almost instantly obtained on any sum from a dollar to a million, for any length of time, and at any rate of interest.

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.

Help Wanted—Male.

MANAGER—RELIABLE FIRM WANTS CAPable man to manage branch office, taking direction of business; salary, $1,000 and liberal commission; good references and $600 cash required. Address Box 258, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH TWO OR three years' experience in drug store. Address Lock Box 38, Jermyn, Pa.

Help Wanted—Female.

GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 707 Adams avenue.

Situations Wanted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework, 242 Putnam street, city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, 15 YEARS old, to do light housework. Address 433 Putnam street, North End, city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER, employed at present, but who wishes to change. Address E. F. G., care of Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 17, IN an office or store; references. Address G. H. R., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW, AS CHILD nurse or housekeeper. No. 515 Harrison ave.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY BETWEEN 15 and 16 years old, as driver; can take care of a horse. Address Stanley Price, River street alley.

SITUATION WANTED—AT WASHING, CLEANing or any kind of day work. 1219 Cedar avenue. Mrs. Russell.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN, GOOD PLAIN and fancy cook and baker. E., 214 West Market street.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as housekeeper in small family. Address 221 Irving avenue.

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 get a nice home. Address Miss P., 1101 Prospect avenue, city.

For Rent.

FOR RENT—THE WINWOOD GRANGE STORE, to the highest bidder. Sealed bids to be opened March 22, 1901, at 1 o'clock p. m. A. E. Kellogg, Secretary, Winwood, Pa.

FOR RENT—DOUBLE HOUSE, LATEST IMprovements, lovely location, surrounded with trees, 215 and 213 Madison avenue, Green Ridge.

FOR RENT—$20 PER MONTH, STORE, 124 Lackawanna avenue. Inquire on premises.

DESIRABLE HOUSE ON MADISON AVENUE for rent; modern improvements. Apply to A. Ross, 223 Lackawanna avenue.

1315 VINE STREET, SIX ROOM HOUSE; POSsession March 15, if desired; improvements.

FOR RENT—STORE ON SPRUCE STREET, OPposite Hotel Jermyn; also stores on Penn and Franklin avenues; offices in Coal Exchange and Liberty Hall, and flats suitable for small families on Washington and Franklin avenues. Apply to John Jermyn, 119 Wyoming avenue.

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

FOR RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE ON GREEN Ridge street. Modern improvements. Andrew M. Fine, 1623 Sanderson avenue.

FOR RENT—10 ROOM HOUSE, MODERN IMprovements, 514 Wyoming avenue.

922 GREEN RIDGE STREET, TEN ROOMS, modern improvements; steam heat, furnished; desirable; $65.00.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—PHAETON, ALMOST BRAN NEW; it's home made; A1 in every way; an exceptionally fine carriage; $125 for quick sale. Apply 839 Monroe avenue.

FOR SALE—OLD, ESTABLISHED PHOTOGRAPH business; correspondence invited as to details and reasons for selling. Address B. R. Lyons, Montrose, Pa.

16 DRAFT HORSES, 4 GOOD DRIVERS, PAIR of matched blacks. J. M. Field, 221-223 Oakford court.

FOR SALE—RUBBER TIRED BABY CARRIAGE, in good condition. Mrs. Turner, 1418 Mulberry street.

For Sale or Rent.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE, BARN AND three acres with fruit, in Elmhurst. Address Dr. Bateson, 337 Washington avenue.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE DRIVING PARK Hotel; elegantly furnished; possession given on the first day of April. Apply to William Craig, care E. Robinson's Sons' brewery.

Wanted—To Buy.

WANTED TO BUY—I BUY ENTIRE STOCKS of merchandise, also surplus goods of manufacturers and merchants for cash. Amount no object. Call or write to Hadley, Hotel Hart, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Four days only.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SLOT MACHINES; must be in good order, state particulars as to make and price. Address L. M., general delivery, Scranton, Pa.

Furnished Rooms.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN. 516 Quincy avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, IN best locality central city; all modern improvements; references. Q., Tribune.

Board Wanted.

WANTED—BY HUSBAND AND WIFE, BOARD in private family or in first class boarding house in walking distance from Municipal building. F. X., Tribune office.

Business Opportunity.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—FOR SALE—A WELLestablished and prosperous stationery and printing business. Address Box 7, Atlantic City.

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.

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, 133 Wyoming ave., Scranton, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

DRESS PLAITERS FOR SALE, 75 CENTS; FORmer price, $1.50. Mrs. MacDonald, 739 Washington avenue.

LEGAL.

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

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

JOHN T. KENNEDY, Administrator,
514 South Washington, Ave., Scran ton, Pa.
CHARLES L. HAWLEY, Attorney 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 25th, 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.

Dentists.

D. C. E. EHLENBEGER, 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, 1959 North Main avenue; store telephone, 782.

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.

LOOKED ON THE BRIGHT SIDE.

The death of ex-Governor Mount, of Indiana, takes from the world an exemplar of the men who succeed by looking on the bright side of things. In a private letter to the editor of Success, he wrote: "My success I attribute largely to looking on the bright side of things, to seeing possibilities, and then hopefully bending every energy to their accomplishment." On the same occasion, he wrote: "I have found the character counts for more than all else."—Success.

Lawyers.

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

F. E. TRACY, ATTY, COMMONWEALTH BLDG.

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 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 339 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.

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.

Wire Screens.

JOSEPH KUETTEL, REAR 519 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 954.

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, 139 Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa.

THE WILKES-BARRE RECORD CAN BE HAD in Scranton at the news stands of Relman Bros., 126 Spruce and 502 Linden; M. Norton, 222 Lackawanna avenue; L. S. Schutzer, 211 Spruce street.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.

In Effect March 3, 1901.

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, 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), 7.18, 10.41, 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 11.55, 8.27 p. m.

Pullman parlor and sleeping or Lehigh Valley parlors 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.

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, 3.30 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, 8.30 a. m., 1.10 and 3.30 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 3.30 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. OLDHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

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, 4.18, 7.10 p. m. Arrive at Philadelphia at 1.00, 3.25, 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, 5.43, 8.45 and 11.30 p. m. From Stroudsburg at 8.05 a. m.

North—Leave Scranton for Buffalo and intermediate stations at 1.15, 4.10 and 9.00 a. m.; 1.55, 5.48 and 11.35 p. m. For Oswego and Syracuse at 4.10 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. For Utica at 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 1.35, 2.35, 7.35 and 10.00 a. m.; 3.30 and 8.00 p. m. From Oswego and Syracuse at 2.35 a. m.; 12.58 and 8.00 p. m. From Utica at 2.35 a. m.; 12.58 and 7.30 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, 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 9.00, 4.57, 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 5.5 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

South—Leave Scranton at 1.40, 3.00, 5.50, 10.05 p. m.; 3.33 and 8.40 p. m.

North—Leave Scranton at 7.15, 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.

Delaware and Hudson.

In Effect Nov. 25, 1900.

Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6.20, 7.35, 8.51, 10.12 a. m.; 12.00, 1.20, 2.44, 3.52, 5.20, 6.52, 7.57, 9.15, 11.15 p. m.; 1.10 a. m.

For Honesdale—6.20, 10.12 a. m.; 2.44 and 5.20 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—6.45, 7.48, 8.43, 9.33, 10.43, 11.55 a. m.; 1.23, 2.18, 3.32, 4.27, 6.10, 7.18, 10.41, 11.32 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, 9.58 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—8.00, 11.35 a. m.; 2.41, 3.32, 5.47, 10.32 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—9.38, 11.55 a. m.; 1.58, 3.32, 6.57, 8.27 p. m.

For Albany and points north—3.32 p. m.

For Honesdale—8.00 a. m. and 3.32 p. m.

Lowest rates to all points in United States and Canada.

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

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

We are displaying our new selection of

Spring Shirt Waists

Every style is new and all the patterns are our exclusive designs. Our line embraces:

Dimity Waists,
(In White and Colors.)
White Pique Waists,
White Lawn Waists,
White Embroidered Waists,
White Corded Waists,

The "Senior" Black Silk Waists are un