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.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

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500 inches	.23	.22	.21
1,000 "	.18	.175	.17
2000 "	.15	.17	.165
5000 "	.13	.165	.18

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SCRANTON, MARCH 14, 1901.

The Garner bill to cut the pay of mine inspectors and make them elective might well be entitled a bill to increase the perils of mining. It has not one redeeming feature.

Benjamin Harrison.

HIGH PURPOSE, clean character and great ability were brought together in the personality of the distinguished citizen of Indiana whose death is just announced. That he lacked the magnetic quality which attracts personal affection was a temperamental misfortune that prevented him from becoming one of the foremost leaders of men.

When nominated for the presidency in 1888 General Harrison, while not unknown to the country at large, was really but little known. He had been a good soldier in the war for the preservation of the union; a successful and respected leader of the bar of Indiana and for one term a senator of the United States, but defeat had overtaken him in his ambition for re-election, and it was generally supposed that his political life was at an end. His defeat at Indianapolis had been due to a notoriously unfair redistricting of his state by the opposition party. This invited sympathy and led to the presentation of his name as a presidential candidate, with the object more of compliment than of expected success. But Mr. Blaine's peremptory refusal to permit the use of his name; the Granger feeling in the West which manifested itself in strong hostility to the candidacy of Chauncey Depew and the widespread stalwart opposition to Judge Gresham made a compromise selection essential to party harmony and after deliberation among the national leaders the choice fell upon Harrison.

The campaign which followed was rendered notable by the wonderfully clear and cogent presentation of pending issues made by the Indiana candidate in front-porch speeches to visiting delegations. The history of American politics up to that time had seen nothing to compare with his marvelous command of logic, language and discretion. His words cut through error like razor-edged knives, but made no personal wounds. The country learned to view in him a man pre-eminently sane and safe; and his election was in large part the consequence of its quickly-established confidence; although the strategy of the contest was superbly looked after by the national chairman, Colonel Quay.

The administration which followed, if not brilliant, was progressive, well-balanced and free from serious reproach. Under it the country prospered, its prestige grew and the start was made toward that wide expansion of trade, influence and sovereignty since consummated under General Harrison's Republican successor. The country's denial of a reelection will always remain one of the enigmas of elective government. For no reason other than the mere fact of prosperity, with its natural consequence of labor strikes, to which may, perhaps, be added the apathetic attitude of party leaders chilled by the general's unresponsiveness to political demands, the splendid results of four years of efficient rule were brushed aside at the polls and Harrison was swept out of office by a Democratic tidal wave.

His demeanor from that time onward was dignified and calm, but felt is heart the unjust repudiation evidently rankled; and in some of his later speeches and writings were plainly visible the workings of a mind ill at ease. Be this as it may, his career was illustrative of much that was pure and noble and inspiriting; and the country's esteem of him will be shown unmistakably in the honors paid to his memory.

Reports of the proceedings of the Hawaiian senate indicate that our new insular citizens are getting together in true American style.

Joint Vs. Individual Conferences.

NOTWITHSTANDING the emphasis placed by President Mitchell upon the advantages of a joint conference between the anthracite operators and the representatives of the United Mine Workers, it is not yet clear to the average man just what those advantages are. They need to be further explained.

Conferences between employers and their employes are valuable in removing mutual misunderstandings and in effecting unity of interests, and these are invited by the operators in their notices extending the present wage basis until April 1, 1902, and agreeing to receive committees of their own employes at any time for discussion of differences. Such conferences are advisable because they bring together the parties directly in interest and keep out outside parties whose fidelity to the men may or may not be all that they profess it to be. It is time enough to bring third parties into a conference when the principals themselves fail to agree.

But a joint conference of all the operators with representatives of the miners' union, however interesting it might be as a spectacle, would now have no practical value, since the wage scale accepted by the union last fall has already been granted by the operators for the ensuing year and since every other material grievance not local in character has been removed or put in the way of adjustment.

To be sure, President Mitchell thinks a joint conference would avert many petty local strikes. But the operators do not seem to be of this opinion and if they are willing to take the risk it is their's to take.

In other words, the British answer to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty amendments may be taken as a polite invitation to come again.

Settle the Strike.

THE MOVEMENT to arbitrate the silk strike is a movement in the right direction and the public generally will be glad to see it succeed. We are not familiar enough with the conditions of the silk industry to express any opinion on the merits of the points in controversy; but one thing is very apparent. The strike is beginning to weigh heavily upon the strikers, upon their families, and upon the community. It is to the interest of all that it should be ended as quickly as possible and upon such terms as will be likely to lead to a long period of unbroken industry and activity.

This strike is a conspicuous example of how zeal may outrun judgment when sentiment takes the place of reason. It did not come as the last desperate recourse after long argument and earnest petition for the adjustment of differences had failed to make any impression upon the employing interests. It gathered and burst like a thunder cloud in April, sweeping along with it those who had no grievances and literally paralyzing a prospering industry before half of those participating in the struggle knew clearly what it was all about. When they saw the storm coming, the operators granted such concessions as they could but to no avail. There was a strike bacillus in the air; people breathed it and caught the infection, and it has had to run its course.

The strike has impoverished many of its participants and brought want within the family circle. Nothing in the shape of a gain is in sight to offset this loss. In many instances a spirit of ill-feeling has appeared between workers and employers and among the fellow-employes whose relations previously had been most friendly. Nothing is likely to be wrought by the strike in the shape of material benefit to the strikers which can compensate for this sacrifice of the old-time cordiality and good will. It will take years to regain what has been lost, if, indeed, it can ever be wholly regained. But more significant than all else, the foundations of this industry have been unsettled; it may be diverted to other localities. Already scouts are abroad seeking sites where there is less likelihood of hasty interruption. What it took years of patient negotiation by the Board of Trade to establish in our city, so that its golden stream of wage disbursements would be available to keep active the currents of local enterprise when dull times prevailed in the mines and when the steel mills had departed, may be lost in a day through the promptings of impulse which were obeyed without taking due time to reckon the costs.

It is very proper that a misfortune of this kind should if possible be terminated by arbitration. But it is necessary also that the lesson of it should be thoroughly impressed. Our city can ill afford to have the prosperity which is just beginning to come to it after years of depression halted by precipitate action in the ranks of labor. All parties in the community must learn the virtues of reason, cool judgment and patience.

The Porto Rico Jeremiahs appear to have dried their eyes.

For Medical Attendance.

FOR MEDICAL attendance upon the late Father John Finnen, of Pittston, covering the period from October 18, 1898, to February 14, 1899, including two hundred and fifty-three visits, twenty-two analyses of urine and seven consultations with other physicians; also ten operations, such as cupping and tapping, a physician of that city presented to the executors of the estate a bill amounting to $2,875. The charge was at the rate of $10 a visit, with extra charge for the extra services performed. This bill the executors have refused to pay, although testimony was offered before them by another physician of Pittston that the charge of $10 a visit was a reasonable charge. These visits required the attending physician to travel a distance of two hundred yards each way from his office to the patient's residence.

This was the original claim at the hearing of the audit, but when the executors asked for a copy of the claim a bill was presented for three hundred and forty-seven visits, for forty-six analyses, seven consultations and one hundred and eighty-one operations, amounting with interest to $5,982. This bill covered a somewhat longer period of service. The auditors have rejected all of this claim on the ground that no proof came to them that any such service was rendered, and because they alleged that the book from which the record was compiled was not a book of original record and that the accounts in it were so kept as to render it impossible for them to make an intelligent interpretation of them. The Orphans' court of Luzerne county has confirmed the audit, thus disapproving the physician's bill. Here is evidently a case in which Christian Science or osteopathy treatment would have been possibly as effective and very likely much cheaper.

If the foreign envoys at Pekin would be less specific in their requests there is no doubt that these occasional demands for a half dozen heads or so would be cheerfully complied with.

The Texas cyclone was on time this year. If the robin and blue bird will be equally prompt there is no reason why spring should not open at once.

Mr. Bryan seems to be willing that those who have the price may precede his best literary efforts in the advertising columns of The Commoner.

The ice crop of the Susquehanna river appears to have fluctuated for the last time this season.

Ex-President Harrison Dead

(Concluded from Page 1.)

poison cases and no knowledge of poisons. He called to his aid Dr. T. Parvin (who has since become distinguished in his profession as General Harrison has in his), and the two young men spent the whole night in diligent work on the poison case. The next day to the astonishment and bewilderment of the defense, young Harrison appeared ready for the trial. He conducted the prosecution vigorously and succeeded in having the prisoner convicted.

A Match for Hendricks.

General Harrison began his work as a Republican speaker in the campaign of 1856, and ever since he has been a conspicuous figure in every campaign in Indiana, and on many occasions he has appeared for his party in other states. It is remembered that in the Lincoln campaign of 1860 he and the late Vice President Hendricks happened to have appointments to speak in the same town on the same day. It was arranged that they should divide time, and Mr. Hendricks expected to amuse himself by devouring the white-haired young man who thus unexpectedly became his prey. He did not do it. The result of the meeting was a surprise to both sides. Democrats admitted that Mr. Hendricks had met his match, and Republicans thought he was badly worsted. The chairman of the meeting afterward said: "I have heard a good many political debates in my day, but I never heard a man skin an opponent as quickly as Ben Harrison did Hendricks that day."

In 1860, at the age of 27 years, he was elected reporter of the Supreme court of Indiana for four years, and it was during the same year that he formed a partnership with W. P. Fishback. In 1862, when the Union armies had met with reverses in the South and volunteers had in a measure ceased to offer themselves, General Harrison, leaving a young wife and infant children, obtained a lieutenant's commission, went into camp with Company A, of the Seventieth Indiana regiment, and in less than thirty days led to the front a regiment of 1010 fighting men. The regiment served in Kentucky and Tennessee with the Army of the Cumberland. During the Atlanta campaign it was attached to the Twentieth army corps, "Fighting Joe" Hooker's command, General Harrison taking the place of General Butterfield as brigade commander. The reports of his superiors bear record of his courage and fighting qualities at the battles of Resaca and Peach Tree Creek.

Promoted on the Battlefield.

General Hooker rode the lines the day after Peach Tree Creek, and, as he shook hands with the young commander, said: "Harrison, by ——, I'll make you a brigadier general for this fight," and his word of mouth on the battlefield was supplemented by a hearty letter of commendation written to the secretary of war a few months later. The fact that he had always been highly esteemed by the officers and men who served under him is high testimony to General Harrison's character as a soldier and commander. While on temporary leave to visit his family General Harrison was cut off from immediate return to Atlanta by the rebel invasion of Tennessee and Northern Georgia. He took command of a brigade at Nashville, however, and led in the bloody battles about that place, and under General George H. Thomas—one of the finest figures of the war—aided in defeating Hood and putting his army to flight. Called home to the bedside of his two children, who were stricken with scarlet fever, General Harrison was attacked by the disease in a malignant form. After barely escaping a fatal termination of the fever he rejoined his regiment in North Carolina and remained with Sherman's army until the close of the war, returning to his home a brevet brigadier general.

In the fall of 1864 General Harrison was reelected reporter of the Indiana Supreme court, and in the same year became a member of the law firm of Porter, Harrison & Fishback. Porter (Albert G.) was elected governor of Indiana in 1880. In 1876 General Harrison was the Republican candidate for governor. He led his ticket by 2,000 votes, and, though unable to withstand the "drove of mules" which General Barnum sent into the state, he won more fame in defeat than many leaders have gained by victory.

Becomes United States Senator.

In January, 1881, General Harrison was elected to the United States senate to succeed Joseph E. McDonald, Democrat. When the contest for the senatorship opened, late in December, 1880, there were three leading candidates besides General Harrison. They were Will Cumback, Godlove S. Orth and Walter Q. Gresham. Judge Gresham was the first to withdraw; Orth virtually retired soon after, but did not withdraw his name. On Jan. 10, 1881, Cumback withdrew from the canvass, having convinced himself that a majority of the Republicans in the legislature favored the nomination of Harrison and would vote for him in caucus. In announcing his decision to Harrison he wrote as follows: "Believing it possible for a disappointed candidate to render to a successful rival sincere and hearty congratulations, I know you will accept mine." General Harrison received the caucus nomination, and on Jan. 18 he received the full Republican vote in each house of the legislature. The election was completed on the following day in the joint convention. He took his seat in the senate on March 4, 1881, the day upon which President Garfield was inaugurated.

The session was an extra one, for executive business only, and he simply attended and voted when occasion arose. When the senate reassembled in the following December, at the beginning of the Forty-seventh congress, and opportunity offered, he assumed his share of the duties of the body.

One day in July, 1882, the senate heard him at his best. His colleague, Senator Voorhees, in discussing a revenue reduction bill, had made a characteristically loose and reckless oration, laying stress upon some phrases in which he had ridiculed the Republicans for taking the tax off perfumery and cosmetics. Senator Harrison had waited for just this speech. When Senator Voorhees concluded Senator Harrison began, and, stepping down into the arena in front of the desks, and approaching the Democratic side, he went on, without notes, to belabor his colleague most vigorously and unmercifully for nearly an hour. It was the most brilliant speech delivered by Mr. Harrison during his term in the senate. Senator Voorhees never sought occasion again to provoke him to answer.

In the second session of the Forty-seventh congress Senator Harrison's principal speeches were made upon the civil service, the Blair educational bill and on the Mississippi river scheme of improvement.

Nominated and Elected President.

General Harrison was a delegate-at-large from his state to the national Republican convention held in Chicago in 1884. Four years later, when his name had been at an early stage brought into prominence as an aspirant for the Republican nomination to the presidency, he remained at his home in Indianapolis, carefully refraining from taking too active a part in current political discussion. The Republican leaders in Indiana, and almost the entire Republican press of the state, had pronounced in favor of his nomination, and his name was presented by the solid delegation to the convention at Chicago. On the final ballot Harrison received 544 votes, or over 100 more than were necessary for a choice. Sherman received on this ballot 118 votes; Alger, 100; Gresham, 59; Blaine, 5, and McKinley, 4. Ex-Governor Levi P. Morton, of New York, was nominated for vice president on the first ballot.

It cannot be said that the nomination of Harrison was received with great enthusiasm, either in the convention or elsewhere. After an exciting campaign, in which General Harrison remained at his home in Indianapolis, but delivered many speeches, chiefly from his own doorstep, the contest was decided at the polls in favor of the Republican candidate, who received 233 votes in the electoral college, against 168 for Grover Cleveland, his Democratic predecessor in office.

First, the financial situation and the reduction of the public revenue, of which he said: "The existence of a large actual and anticipated surplus should have the immediate attention of congress, with the view of reducing the receipts of the treasury to the needs of the government as closely as may be." Second, and as a sequence of the above, "a revision of our tariff law, both in the administrative features and in the schedules." Third, the silver question, concerning which the message was noncommittal. Fourth, the reconstruction of the navy, on which the president took decided stand in favor of greater activity. Fifth, coast defense. Sixth, Chinese exclusion and the restriction of immigration generally. Seventh, pension legislation, on which the message conveyed the recommendation that "congress grant a pension to such honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Civil war as, having rendered substantial service during the war, are now dependent on their own labor for maintenance and by disease or casualty are incapacitated from earning it."

Defeated for Re-Election.

Three days before the assembling of the Republican national convention at Minneapolis, in June, 1892, James G. Blaine resigned the post of secretary of state, in order to compete with his chief for the presidential nomination. The contest in the convention was mainly between the supporters of these two aspirants, and on the first ballot Harrison was renominated, receiving 535 votes, or a clear majority of 166 over all competitors. His plurality over Blaine, who received 182 votes, was 356. McKinley also received 182 votes and 5 were scattering. Whitelaw Reid, of New York, was made the candidate for vice president. Grover Cleveland, who became the Democratic candidate for the third time, received 277 votes in the electoral college, to 145 for Harrison, and 22 for James B. Weaver, the Populist candidate.

His Family.

General Harrison had married in October, 1853, Carolina Lavinia Scott, the daughter of a professor in Miami university, where both he and his wife were educated. Mrs. Harrison died a few days before the presidential election of 1892, this event casting a shadow over the closing days of President Harrison's official life. Two children were the result of the marriage—Lieutenant Colonel Russell B. Harrison, a mining engineer, who served in the volunteer army since the outbreak of the war with Spain, and a daughter, Mary, who is married to James B. McKee, formerly a prosperous merchant of Indianapolis, but now a resident of New York. In April, 1896, the ex-president married Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmick, a niece of his first wife.

Since retiring from the presidency General Harrison has studiously avoided taking an active part in political affairs, his most notable departure from which being his implied criticism of the so-called colonial policy of President McKinley in an address delivered before the students of the University of Michigan last winter. He has, however, continued in the active practice of his profession, frequently appearing in important cases before the Supreme court of the United States. He also acted as counsel for the Venezuelan government before the arbitration tribunal which met in Paris in 1899 to settle the disputed boundary question with Great Britain. General Harrison was occupied for many months in the preparation of the Venezuelan case, and made an elaborate argument before the tribunal, his professional fee for his services being, according to current report, the large sum of $200,000.

FACTS ABOUT HARRISON.

Twice married.
Loved public life.
A brilliant speaker.
Six years a senator.
Always hated a row.
Approved of McKinley.
Twenty-third president.
Entered politics in 1856.
Read much and remembered it.
Had $800 when he was first married.
Earned his first money as a court crier.
Held office thirty-four out of his forty years in public life.
Kind-hearted, but impervious to argument when his mind was made up.
Loved driving, but could never manage horses, and had many accidents.
With Murat Halstead he was a ring leader in mischief when a school boy.
Gave office to every one of his relatives, except one, who was a Democrat, and to every relative of his wife.
Grandson of a president; great-grandson of a signer of the declaration of independence.
As president he passed on nearly every case before him as if he had been a judge on the bench.
Descended from Colonel Harrison, who signed King Charles I's death warrant, and who was beheaded as a regicide.
Distinguished himself at the battles of Peach Tree Creek and Resaca, and was made a brigadier general on the field.
Of medium height, with a well-rounded figure, a massive head, a finely-expressive face and courteous and dignified address.

Murder of a Woman.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Buffalo, March 13.—Nicola Guinzilla, a laborer, was stabbed to death today by Mella De Moreno, the result of a quarrel over a woman. The murderer was arrested.

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.

LONG ESTABLISHED FIRM WISHES TO ENgage a manger for branch in Scranton, who can invest $800 to $1,000, and give unexceptional references. Salary for first year, $100 per month. Address Manager, Box 78, Philadelphia.

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

Help Wanted—Female.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Address 533 Main street, Peckville.

Situations Wanted.

A REPSECTABLE GIRL WOULD LIKE TO DO cooking; can give best reference. Please call at 534 Rebecca avenue, Hyde Park, city.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED stenographer and typewriter; best references given. Address K., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, 14 years old, to take care of children, or to do light housework. Call 404 Theodore street, Providence, Pa.

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

For Rent.

FOR RENT—SINGLE HOUSE, WITH IMPROVEments, in city; price, $25. Apply to W. W. Risinger, 708 Monroe avenue and D., L. & W. depot.

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, 113 Wyoming avenue.

FOR RENT—801 AND 803 JEFFERSON AVENUE. Also 609 Olive street. Inquire 615 Gibson st.

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

FOR RENT—$20 PER MONTH, STORE, 232 Lackawanna avenue. Inquire on premises.

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

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

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

For Sale.

FOR SALE—TEAM, WAGON AND SEWING MAchine. Cheap. 319 S. Main avenue.

PIANO FOR SALE—GOOD MAKE; UPRIGHT; very cheap. Apply to W. W. Risinger, 708 Monroe avenue.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY PLACE, NEAR PLEASant lake in Susquehanna county; 5½ acres, 10-room house, barn, fruit. Scott, attorney, Mears building.

FOR SALE—PHAETON, ALMOST BRAN NEW; it's home made; AI 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.

For Sale or Rent.

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

Wanted—To Exchange.

TO EXCHANGE—A MANDOLIN, FIRST GRADE, for a hand camera. Exchange, care of Tribune.

Furnished Rooms.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN. 340 Quincy avenue.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, by two gentlemen, central location. M. E. R., Tribune office.

Money to Loan.

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

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

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

Strayed or Stolen.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—WHITE SETTER bitch; black ears and head; white tail; answering name of "Spot"; reward for return. 1631 Sanderson 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, 153 Wyoming ave., Scranton, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

DRESS PLAITERS FOR SALE, 75 CENTS; FORmer price, $1.50. Mrs. MacDonald, 530 Washington avenue.

LEGAL.

IN RE: ESTATE OF CATHARINE WILLIAMS, late of the city of Scranton, Pa. Letters testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to
L. N. ROBERTS, Executor.
No. 1703 Sumnit ave., Scranton, Pa.
H. S. ALWORTH, Attorney.

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, 226 BROADWAY, NEW York.

Architects.

EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, CONNELL building.

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

Dentists.

D. C. E. EHLENBERGER, 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, 1950 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. L. Plumley, A. M., headmaster.

Lawyers.

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

F. S. TRACY, ATT'Y, COMMONWEALTH BLDG.

J. W. BROWN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELor-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 329 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 511 LACKAWANNA avenue, Scranton, Pa., manufacturer of Wire Screens.

Miscellaneous.

DRESSMAKING FOR CHILDREN TO ORDER; also ladies' waists. Louis Shoemaker, 213 Adams avenue.

A. B. BRIGGS CLEANS PRIVY VAULTS AND cess pools; no odor. Improved pumps used. A. B. Briggs, proprietor. Leave orders 1140 North Main avenue, or Eiche'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, 127 velopes, 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 536 Linden; M. Norton, 222 Lackawanna avenue; I. S. Schatzer, 243 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., 3.53 (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 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 8.50 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, 8.50 a. m.; 1.10 and 3.50 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at 8.50 a. m. and 1.10 p. m.

For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Allentown, 8.50 a. m. and 1.10 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Pottsville, 8.50 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 1.50, 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 1.00, 3.23, 6.00 and 8.22 p. m. Arrive from New York at 1.10, 4.00 and 10.27 a. m.; 1.00, 1.52, 3.43, 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, 5.48 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 10.30 a. m. Arrive in Scranton from Buffalo at 4.35, 7.55, 9.45 and 10.00 a. m.; 3.30 and 8.00 p. m. From Oswego and Syracuse at 2.55 a. m.; 12.38 and 8.00 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, 3.10, 8.50 p. m. For Kingston at 8.10 a. m. Arrive at Northumberland at 9.55 a. m.; 1.30, 5.00 and 8.45 p. m. Arrive at Kingston at 8.52 a. m. Arrive at Plymouth at 9.00, 4.52, 9.15 p. m. Arrive in Scranton from Northumberland at 9.12 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 8.40 p. m.

North—Leave Scranton at 1.15, 4.10 a. m.; 1.55, 5.48 and 11.55 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, 8.55, 10.13 a. m.; 12.00, 1.20, 2.44, 5.32, 5.20, 6.50, 7.57, 9.15, 11.15 p. m.; 4.16 a. m.

For Honesdale—6.20, 10.13 a. m.; 2.44 and 5.32 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—6.45, 7.48, 8.45, 9.38, 10.41, 11.55 a. m.; 1.28, 2.18, 3.36, 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, 11.30 a. m.; 2.41, 3.52, 5.47, 10.02 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—9.38, 11.55 a. m.; 4.58, 5.52, 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. H. BURRICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.
H. W. CROSS, D. P. A., Scranton, Pa.

Erie and W