The Scranton Tribune

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

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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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5000 "	.15	.165	.18

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, MARCH 15, 1901.

There is never a pressing demand for a ballot reform bill that is not expected to give the fellow not in office the advantage.

Stand Up.

MUCH prominence has been given to the fact that a number of merchants in Wilkes-Barre have sent a petition to J. Pierpont Morgan asking him to use his influence to protect the beautiful Wyoming valley from the horrors of another miners' strike. The business men of Wilkes-Barre have it in their power, to an extent perhaps even greater than lies within the power centered in J. Pierpont Morgan, to protect their community themselves against the ravages of uncalled for strikes. They can use their influence intelligently to discourage the demagogical literature and oratory so common in the preliminary stages of a general strike. They can refuse to be bulldozed by threats of boycotts put forth usually by men whom they would not employ in their own stores or shops under any circumstances. They can decline to give credit to professional fomenters of mischief or to have dealings with men or institutions clearly inimical to the general welfare. A little wholesome Anglo-Saxon courage on the part of business men, and for that matter, all other men who believe in equal justice and fair play, put forth at the judicious time, to form the nucleus of a public sentiment hostile to the arrogances of the strike spirit and emphatic of the fact that the abettor of an unjustifiable strike is one of society's worst enemies, would do much to prevent the necessity for sending petitions to New York when things look squally in Wilkes-Barre or Scranton.

In spite of the predictions of the melancholy, the city of Scranton will probably be flourishing after most of us are dead.

The Guffey Ballot Bill.

THERE ARE good and bad points in the Guffey ballot reform bill. The abolition of the party circle is a vicious point. It proposes to subject seventy-five per cent. of the voters to inconvenience in ballot-marking in order that a small minority of independents may be not benefited, but simply gratified. The party circle should be retained. It is an act of justice and fair play to party organization.

By the terms of the Focht bill fusion is blocked by limiting each candidate to one party designation no matter by how many or what parties he was nominated. The Guffey bill compels designation to the right of each candidate's name, "of the party or parties" by which he was nominated. This is fair. Fusion can be discouraged by public education but it cannot be outlawed. The courts would not for one moment sustain a ballot law that prohibited the nomination of one candidate by more than one party. The right to indorse is co-equal with the right to nominate. It cannot be suppressed while manhood remains.

By the terms of the Guffey bill no helper at the polls shall assist more than three voters at one election and in each case there must be either physical disability apparent to the officers of election or the voter must swear that he cannot read or write English. The Focht bill, on the other hand, provides that each party shall have an official helper at the polls and the provision is dangerous.

By the terms of the Guffey bill the appointment of overseers of election is made mandatory upon application by petition. It reads that whenever ten or more citizens of any county, city, ward, borough, or township, five of whom shall be citizens of the election district, petition for the appointment of overseers, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas, upon such petition being presented, to appoint two judicious and intelligent citizens, residing within the county, but who may reside within or without the election district from which the petition has been presented.

It further provides that the overseers appointed shall belong to different political parties, said overseers shall be qualified to serve upon election boards and shall have the right to be present with the officers of said election during the time the same is held, the votes counted and the returns made out and signed by the election officers and keep a list of voters if they see proper, and to challenge any person offering to vote and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath in regard to his right of suffrage at said election and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers, so selected and appointed, every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and to perform their duties as aforesaid, such officer or officers shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $1,000 or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, or if the overseers shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation all votes polled in such election district may be rejected by the proper tribunal trying a contest under said election. This is acceptable to believers in honest elections. No safeguards can be too stringent against fraudulent voting and counting.

Under the provisions of the Guffey bill, five citizens, by petitions charging that fraud has been committed, and specifying the district, are sufficient to have ballot boxes of the district opened and the return judges are commanded to order the ballot boxes produced for the purpose, in order to ascertain the truth of falsity of the charges made. In this respect the bill is an improvement.

Provision is made in the Guffey bill for punishment of the person or persons caught soliciting votes by promising to give any money or other valuable consideration, and for police officers who keep within one hundred feet of the poll, unless for the purpose of voting or serving a warrant. This is a necessity of law which custom very generally nullifies. But it should be enacted and wherever possible enforced.

Thus it can be seen that the Guffey bill has some excellent points. It may well be adopted with the one proviso that the party circle shall be retained.

There is no question as to the genuineness of Mr. Carnegie's expressions of good will toward Pittsburg. A complimentary letter accompanied by a $5,000,000 check certainly hath the ring of sincerity.

Senatorial "Face."

SEVERAL DAYS ago Senators Platt and Depew declared through the newspapers that if the president should appoint Colonel W. C. Sanger, of New York, assistant secretary of war, as he had been requested to do by Secretary Root, they would fight the nomination when it came to the senate for confirmation, and the inference drawn from the tone of their remarks, especially from those of Senator Platt, was that they would teach the president a thing or two concerning the majesty of senators and the danger of ruffling senatorial feelings.

To understand this matter properly, it is necessary to know that Colonel Sanger, who is a gentleman of independent means and one who has made military affairs a special study for years, trains in Empire state politics with what is known as the anti-Platt crowd. He was a member of the legislature which elected Platt senator, and he showed his independence by being one of the four members who voted in the caucus for Mr. Platt's opponent, Joseph H. Choate. On a later occasion he dared to run in one of the state senate districts against a Platt candidate and came within an ace of being elected. Secretary Root had known Colonel Sanger for years. They were on terms of the closest intimacy. Root had all possible confidence in Sanger's ability, trustworthiness and special adaptability for the place, which is a peculiarly confidential one. He recommended him to the president, believing that it was properly within his province to choose his chief deputy without political or factional interference and without regard to the personal preferences or animosities of particular senators.

We see by the telegraphic dispatches that the president has upheld his secretary of war in this case, and it remains to be seen whether the New York senators will draw an issue and wage a fight. If the office had been one concerning New York state especially, senatorial tradition would have been on the senators' side. It is not considered the proper thing by senators for the president or a member of his cabinet to select a postmaster of the presidential class, a revenue collector, United States district attorney or other federal appointee chargable against a state's quota without first having had consultation with the senators or one of the senators from that state. But it is worthy of note that Colonel Sanger's appointment is virtually a cabinet appointment, chargable not against New York's quota, but virtually personal on the part of the secretary of war. If he is not to have the choice of his own most confidential lieutenant, the executive department had better be abolished and the whole government turned over to the senators for sub-division.

Senator Emery's apportionment scheme is liable to be regarded in the light of a bunco by the representatives from Susquehanna and Wayne.

Treat It Liberally.

THE FINANCIAL statement of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania for the year ended Aug. 31 last is interesting. The income of $1,057,490.28 came from tuition and other fees, $382,522.84; income from investments applicable to expenditures, $144,313.05; and donations, $530,654.39. The expenditures of the year amounted to $1,089,907.30, divided as follows: Educational work, $542,403.88; hospital maintenance, $121,878.69; and purchase of ground and construction of buildings, $425,684.73. In other words, the fixed charges exceeded the income of the university by $137,416.68. An energetic solicitation of donations was necessitated to make ends meet, to say nothing of new buildings or extensions. The University of Pennsylvania is happy in having a board of trustees, faculty and general body of alumni who are not backward in pursuing the possible dollar for the sake of the cause. But their time might well be spared for other purposes if this necessity could be obviated. The present legislature will make no mistake in dealing liberally with this splendid institution.

The persistence with which Mr. Kruger holds on to his money bags and refuses to sanction the surrender of his starving followers under General Botha shows that he is possessed of the real stuff necessary in the composition of the modern patriot.

The proposed poison bill, if passed, will make it necessary hereafter for the purchaser of any other than the standard snake-bite remedy to state whether it is a case of rodents or unrequited love.

There seems no reason why artificially colored butter should not also be placed upon the tabooed list.

The Mormons are willing to abolish polygamy, but not the polygamists.

Oleo of any other color would taste as greasy.

Outline Studies of Human Nature

"Ed Wales" Equal.

WHEN the Prince of Wales made his tour of the States in 1859 he visited Baltimore on his return from Richmond, Va., and was escorted from the Camden station to the Gilmor House by the City Guards, then Baltimore's crack military organization. Colonel Joe Warner, who commanded the Guards, was a bluff old soldier, intensely American, with most pronounced democratic ideas. After the battalion reached the hotel Mayor Swann, who had the prince in charge, invited the officers into the hotel parlor to be introduced to his royal highness. Of course, Colonel Warner was the first to be so honored. Advancing toward the prince he grasped his outstretched hand, and, giving it a vigorous shake, exclaimed:

"Mr. Wales, I am very happy to make your acquaintance, sir!"

The officers of the Guards stood aghast at this extreme cordiality on the part of their commander, and an amused expression came over the face of the prince; but, giving the colonel as vigorous a shake as he had received, he good-humoredly expressed his pleasure at the compliment paid him.

Upon the return of the Guards to their armory Major Lloyd Parks, who entertained entirely different notions of etiquette from this colonel, took him to task for his brusqueness. Colonel Joe listened in surprise at the rebuke of his subordinate, and when he had concluded he said:

"See here, Lloyd, I took a liking to that young fellow; there's nothing of the aristocrat about him. Why, he doesn't wear a better hat than I do. It may be some day he'll be a king, but so long as he's in these great United States he's Ed Wales and I'm Joe Warner.—Philadelphia Record.

A Matter of Poor Judgement.

ANECDOTES of the new sovereign of Great Britain will doubtless be popular for some time to come—at least until the novelty of his accession shall have worn away, relates a London newspaper. A short time ago he was staying at a friend's country place in the west of England, where, among the guests, was a somewhat conceited, strait-laced and interfering clergyman. Entering the billiard-room one morning shortly after breakfast the parson found his royal highness deeply interested in a sporting paper. Instead of retiring at once, as any man of tact would have done, the clergyman forced himself upon the prince.

"Might I ask your highness if such a paper as you are reading really interests you?" said he.

"I am not in the habit, sir, of reading what does not interest me," said the prince, very rigidly, and then turned again to his paper.

The parson, however, determined to have his say, continued in a somewhat dramatic tone of voice:

"Don't you think, your royal highness, that horseracing and betting are a great curse to this country? Now what would your royal highness think of a man (alas, once a friend of mine!) who lost £10,000 through betting? He told me himself that he never won £100 in his life through backing horses. What would your royal highness think of such a man?"

The prince, disgusted, said very quietly: "What do I think of such a man? Well, I will tell you, sir. I think him a mighty bad judge of horseflesh!"

Practical Side of a London Divine.

A LONDON NEWSPAPER gives this pen and ink sketch of the Rev. John McNeill, the famous preacher of London: "Many would like him to remember that he was educated at a university and forget that he once worked on the railway. But John does not forget it. He is still, now that he is famous throughout the world, the same homely, hearty, charmingly blunt and perilously frank John McNeill, who sold railway tickets behind the little window in Greenock railway station nearly thirty years ago. He began life as a gateboy at a railway crossing, and the story is told that one day, after he had applied for a better place, an official put his head out of the train and shouted:

" 'Are you the young man who considers himself too good for his situation?'

"John said he was, and he was promoted to the booking office at Greenock. He has preached on every continent. He has held an audience of 10,000 nightly for weeks at the Agricultural Hall, in London, and he has preached to a shivering little group of forty on the top of the observatory on Ben Nevis. He preached then as near to heaven as any man can get in Britain, but there are good people in the world who are not at all sure that heaven will be his home. One of them was traveling in a Glasgow train with him the other day, and, after asking him if he was John McNeill, said:

" 'Do you think you are going to heaven?'

" 'I do,' said John, 'but I would rather go to Greenock first.' "

Not Practiced in Lying.

HAVE YOU heard the story about the young man in the pension office who—well, if you haven't heard it, here it is. He is buying a house on the installment plan, at a town somewhere between this and Baltimore, and his dear little wife lives out there. It is his wont to come in early of a morning, and to go out again on the 5.30 train, when his day's work is done. A few days ago he met an old friend from Chicago, and yielding to the entreaties of that old friend, he decided to spend the evening in town. He was so afraid wifie could feel hurt if she knew that he had deliberately planned an evening's good time without counting her in that he manfully resolved to deceive her. Accordingly, as he came away from the office, he went to a telegraph office and sent this message to her:

"Unavoidably detained. Missed 5.30 train. Will be out later."

It was a great deal later when he reached his happy home. Wifie met him at the door, and there was a look in her eye that every married man learns to know and instinctively dread.

"Did you get my message, precious?" he asked, as he kissed her tenderly, holding his breath meanwhile as a precautionary measure.

"Yes, dear," she made answer, and when a woman calls her husband "dear" that way you can cut loose from the weather bureau and prognosticate a few things on your own hook. "Yes, dear, I received your message. Here it is."

There it was, sure enough. It was marked as plain as plain could be, "Received at 4.28." He hadn't thought of that.—Washington Post.

Stimulating Effect of a Lecture.

A FEW YEARS ago Mr. Dolliver was invited to deliver a lecture in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., before the Young Men's Christian Association Lyceum. In each city the hall was crowded wherein he spoke, some fifteen hundred young men attending. His topic was "Chances for Young Men."

"That," said Mr. Dolliver, "was a favorite topic with me. I believed in young men and liked to talk with them, knowing full well that if one can stir them up to energy and ambition he is doing a grand work in the world.

"Well, I have not changed my opinion since the delivery of that lecture; but when I got back to Washington to resume my congressional duties, a week later, I began to hear from those particular young men. Letters began to pour in on me. They came in bunches of two and three; then in dozens and finally in basketful. Every St. Paul and Minneapolis young man who had heard me declare that this is the young man's age wrote that he fully agreed with me—and asked me to get him a government job!"

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.

ACTIVE MAN BY LARGE MANUFACTURING house; $36.00 in cash paid for 12 days' trial, promotion and permanent position if satisfactory. Address G. B. P. Co., Box 1027, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOY WANTED TO WORK IN PAINT SHOP; one with experience preferred. Helriegel's Carriage Works, 847 Locust.

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.

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small family. 917 Vine street.

WANTED—A LADY TO APPOINT AGENTS FOR a Philadelphia firm, salary and expenses paid. Address Box 31, care Tribune.

Situations Wanted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO GO out by the day washing, ironing or cleaning, or take washing home. Call or address 1219 Cedar avenue.

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 439 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 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.

THE PRESIDENT'S POWER.

Belief Expressed That It Is Growing All the Time.

Henry Litchfield West in the Forum.

The lines along which the legislative, executive and judicial divisions of the government were laid down are no longer equal, as to themselves, nor parallel as to each other. The legislative and judicial are merging toward the executive. The appointment of the federal judiciary is entirely in the hands of the executive, as, to be sure, it has always been; but no intelligent man needs to be informed that instances are unhappily becoming only too frequent where the tenor of a forthcoming legal decision can be accurately predicted through a knowledge of the political complexion of the court. In the legislative branch of the government, it is the executive which influences, if it does not control, the action of congress; while the power originally vested in the executive alone has increased to an extent of which the framers of the Constitution had no prophetic vision.

It is not difficult to discover the secret of executive power. A golden stream flows through the White House to the remotest corners of the United States. Its source is the national treasury. To the president of the United States is given the oportunity to divert a good part of this stream where and whither he will—into the pockets, generally, of his personal friends, but invariably to the financial benefit of his political supporters. If money is the lever that rules the world, the president can dispense it with a largess that is startling. Picture, for instance, the president standing beside the public vaults, with one arm plunged elbow-deep into the overflowing treasury, while the other is distributing the golden store to a greedy horde of eager men! Postmasters, collectors of customs, revenue officials, marshals, attorneys, consuls, foreign ministers—all these and more are among the recipients of the president's bounty. The only check is the approval of the United States senate; and the members of that body, knowing that their constituents are drinking deeply of the golden stream, rarely interpose an objection.

There is no occasion to deal in generalities. The records of the departments at Washington present accurate detail of the number of offices which are directly filled by the president, with the amount of their annual salaries. Let me present this information as I have gathered it from official sources:

State Department—	
318 consular and diplomatic appointments	$1,000,000
Treasury Department—	
743 customs, revenue, marine hospital, etc.	617,353
Postoffice Department—	
4,915 postmasters	6,951,000
Interior Department—	
747 Pension officials, landoffice agents, etc.	1,997,810
Department of Justice—	
Judges, attorneys, marshals, etc.	1,126,000
Total	$11,671,995

It needs no argument to prove that the hand which controls this enormous ouput of the national wealth is a hand of power. The spoils of office which figured so largely in Jackson's administration were as a tiny rivulet compared with the mighty patronage of a president at the present time. It is, therefore, a question worthy of consideration whether this tremendous power has been or could be used to accomplish definite results desired by a president of the United States.

M'KINLEY'S INAUGURATION.

For The Tribune—

"A Coronation," remark the Democrats
When they speak of the inauguration;
But you are wrong, my worthy friends,
'Twas simply the tribute of this nation,
That knows how to appreciate a good thing.
You may talk about that demonstration,
But we know well you're only jealous
That it wasn't a Bryan ovation.

You may say what you will, but 'tis the truth,
You are cross and mad as a March hare
Because the Republicans wouldn't let
Bryan sit in that coveted chair.
Had he been there we all know well
You would try to paint the country red,
But if Bryan got there you may be sure
The American people had better be dead.

Not so with McKinley, for he's the man
The people have selected to be
The ruler and saver of this great land,
So broad and grand and free.
The Democrats may screach, bluster and talk
About that great "Coronation,"
But it's only because they got back seats
At McKinley's second inauguration.

—M. Nealon.

Olyphant, Pa.

For Rent.

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

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

FOR RENT—$20 PER MONTH, STORE, 723 Lackawanna avenue. Inquire on premises.

DESIRABLE HOUSE ON MADISON AVENUE for rent; modern improvements. Apply to A. Rose, 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.

PIANO FOR SALE—GOOD MAKE; UPRIGHT; very cheap. Apply to W. W. Rissinger, 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; A1 in every way; an exceptionally fine carriage; $125 for quick sale. Apply 830 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.

A MANDOLIN, RICCA MAKE, FIRST GRADE, for a 4 by 5 plate camera. Exchange, care of Tribune.

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.

Recruits Wanted.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY: ABLE BODIED, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. Recruits specially desired for service in Philippines. For information apply to Recruiting Office, 123 Wyoming ave., Scranton, Pa.

Lost.

LOST—WHITE AND BRINDLE PUPPY; REward if returned to 325 Monroe avenue.

Miscellaneous.

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

LEGAL.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF Lackawanna County:

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the court of Common Pleas of said county on Monday, the eighth day of April, A. D. 1901, under the "Corporation Act of 1874" and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "Principi Madeo Ditorino Aviglianese," the character and object of which is to provide relief for its members in case of accident or sickness and for their families in case of death, from the funds collected therein and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by said Act of Assembly and the supplements.

JOHN M. HARRIS, Solicitor.

ESTATE OF AMOS SAX, LATE OF THE CITY of Scranton, County of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.

Letters testamentary 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 IRVIN T. SAX, Executor, Milwaukee, Lackawanna county, Pa. ELIZABETH SAX, Executrix, 1124 Washburn street, Scranton, Pa.

CHARLES L. HAWLEY, Attorney for Estate, 416-417 Connell building, Scranton, Pa.

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, 23 BROADWAY, NEW York.

Architects.

EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, CONNELL building.

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

Dentists.

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

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

Seeds.

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

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.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

Norwegian legislators propose that girls who do not know how to knit, sew, wash and cook shall be refused admission to merry. Daughters of wealthy men are not to be excepted.

California visitors to the Buffalo Exposition next summer will register in the largest book ever bound. It has just been completed in Los Angeles. The book is 29 inches long, 28 inches wide and 18 inches thick, is of 4,000 pages and weighs 400 pounds.

In Korea the gentlemen of the court are making handsome profits out of the illicit manufacture of false money. They can buy for $100 enough white metal to make $400 worth of coin, and as they are on good terms with the king the police dare not interfere.

The United Kingdom spent in 1898-99 £26,145,509 on her sea-going forces, against a revenue of £119,938,905, and an average tonnage of the mercantile marine of 9,146,312. Sea imports, including bullion and specie, stood at £599,297,009, and exports £365,095,812.

Lawyers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PATTERSON & WILCOX, TRADERS' NATIONAL Bank building.

C. COMEGYS, 9-13 REPUBLICAN BUILDING.

A. W. BERTHOLF, ATTORNEY, MEARS BLDG.

Physicians and Surgeons.

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

DR. S. W. L'AMOREAUX, OFFICE 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 511 LACKAWANNA avenue, Scranton, Pa., manufacturer of Wire Screens.

Miscellaneous.

DRESSMAKING FOR CHILDREN TO ORDER; also ladies' waists. Louis Shoemaker, 212 Adams avenue.

A. B. BRIGGS CLEANS PRIVY VAULTS AND cess pools; no odor. Improved pumps used. A. B. Briggs, proprietor. Leave orders 1100 North Main avenue, or Eicke's drug store, corner Adams and Mulberry. Telephone 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, weddings and concert work furnished. For terms address R. J. Bauer, conductor, 117 Wyoming avenue, over Hulbert's music store.

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

THE WILKES-BARRE RECORD CAN BE HAD in Scranton at the news stands of Reisman Bros., 406 Spruce and 503 Linden; M. Norton, 322 Lackawanna avenue; I. S. Schutzer, 211 Spruce street.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

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), 7.48, 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 8.30 a. m.; express, 1.10; express, 3.50 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, 8.30 a. m., 1.10 and 3.50 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Baltimore and Washington, and points South and West via Bethlehem, 8.30 a. m.; 1.10 and 3.50 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at 8.30 a. m. and 1.10 p. m.

For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Allentown, 8.30 a. m. and 1.10 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Pottsville, 8.30 a. m. and 1.10 p. m.

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

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

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, 7.19 p. m. Arrive at Philadelphia at 1.06, 3.23, 6.00 and 8.22 p. m. Arrive from New York at 1.10, 4.06 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 1.10 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.48 p. m. For Nicholson at 4.00 and 6.15 p. m. For Binghamton at 10.20 a. m. Arrive in Scranton from Buffalo at 1.25, 2.55, 5.35 and 10.00 a. m. 3.30 and 8.00 p. m. From Oswego and Syracuse at 2.55 a. m.; 12.38 and 8.00 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, 3.40, 8.50 p. m. For Kingston at 8.10 a. m. Arrive at Northumberland at 9.35 a. m.; 1.10, 5.00 and 8.45 p. m. Arrive at Kingston at 8.52 a. m. Arrive at Plymouth at 2.00, 4.32, 9.45 p. m. Arrive in Scranton from Northumberland at 9.42 a. m.; 12.35, 4.50 and 8.45 p. m. From Kingston at 11.00 a. m. From Plymouth at 7.55 a. m.; 3.20 and 5.35 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

South—Leave Scranton at 1.40, 3.00, 5.50, 10.05 p. m.; 3.33 and 3.40 p. m.

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

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

Delaware and Hudson.

In Effect Nov. 25, 1900.

Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6.20, 7.53, 8.53, 10.13 a. m.; 12.00, 1.29, 2.44, 3.52, 5.29, 6.52, 7.57, 9.15, 11.15 p. m.; 1.16 a. m.

For Honesdale—6.20, 10.13 a. m.; 2.44 and 5.29 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—6.45, 7.48, 8.43, 9.38, 10.45, 11.55 a. m.; 1.28, 2.18, 3.33, 4.27, 6.10, 7.48, 10.41, 11.30 p. m.

For L. V. R. R. points—6.45, 11.55 a. m.; 2.18, 4.27 and 11.30 p. m.

For Pennsylvania R. R. points—6.45, 9.38 a. m.; 2.18 and 4.27 p. m.

For Albany and all points north—6.20 a. m. and 3.52 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Carbondale—9.00, 11.33 a. m.; 2.44, 3.52, 5.47, 10.52 p. m.

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

For Albany and points north—3.52 p. m.

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

Lowest rates to all points in United States and Canada.

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

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 unexcelled in style and fit.

A line of Black and Colored Silk Waists at $3.75, well made and perfect fitting. A rare bargain.

510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

WE HAVE

Our windows full of odds and ends in

Box Stationery

that will pay stationery buyers to look at and examine. Mostly all Whiting's finest papers.

ReynoldsBros

Stationers and Engravers,
Hotel Jermyn Building.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Schedule in Effect May 27, 1900.
Trains leave Scranton, D. & H. Station:

6.45 a. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and for Pittsburg and the West.

9.38 a. m., week days, for Hazleton, Pottsville, Reading, Norristown, and Philadelphia; and for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and the West.

2.18 p. m., week days (Sundays, 1.58 p. m.) for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and the West. For Hazleton, Pottsville, Reading, &c., week days.

4.27 p. m., week days, for Sunbury, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

J. B. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen. Mgr.

New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company

Time Card in effect Dec. 30th, 1900.

SCRANTON DIVISION.

207 Except Sun.	205 Sun. only	201 Except Sun.	STATIONS	202 Daily	204 Except Sun.	206 Sun. only
		PM 7 10	Ar. N. Y., W. 42d St. Lv.		AM 8 00	
	AM	PM			PM	PM
	10 45	1 05	Ar. Cadosia Lv.		2 05	4 30
	10 40	12 58	" Hancock "		2 11	4 35
	10 31	12 45	" Starlight "		2 20	4 45
	10 21	12 31	" Preston Park "		2 31	4 55
	10 15	12 25	" Winwood "		2 41	5 05
	10 00	12 10	" Poyntelle "		2 50	5 14
	9 50	11 58	" Orson "		[illegible]	5 25
	9 40	11 48	" Pleasant Mt. "		3 06	5 30
	9 36	11 [illegible]	" Uniondale "		3 09	5 34
	9 23	11 [illegible]	" Forest City "		3 19	5 43
PM	9 14	11 [illegible]	" Carbondale Yd "	AM	3 30	5 51
6 40	9 10	11 [illegible]	" Carbondale "	7 00	3 34	5 54
6 36	9 07		" White Bridge "	7 02		
6 31	9 03	11 14	" Mayfield Yd "	7 05	3 41	5 58
[illegible]	9 00	11 17	" Mayfield "	7 02	3 40	6 01
6 29	8 58	11 09	" Jermyn "	7 06	3 45	6 05
[illegible]	8 53	11 04	" Archbald "	7 10	3 51	6 09
6 20	8 50	11 01	" Winton "	7 18	3 54	6 12
6 15	8 45	[illegible]	" Peckville "	7 23	3 59	6 16
6 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	" Olyphant "	7 27	4 08	6 21
6 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	" Priceburg "	7 29	4 07	6 24
6 03	[illegible]	10 48	" Throop "	7 31	4 10	6 27
6 01	[illegible]	[illegible]	" Providence "	7 33	4 14	6 31
6 02	[illegible]	[illegible]	" Park Place "	7 35	4 17	6 33
6 05	[illegible]	10 40	Lv. Scranton Ar.	7 40	4 20	6 35
PM	AM	AM		AM	PM	PM

Additional trains leave Carbondale for Mayfield Yard 6.45 pm except Sunday, and 7.50 pm Sunday only, arriving at Mayfield Yard 7.00 pm and 8.00 pm.

Additional trains leave Scranton at 7.00 pm Sunday only, stopping at all stations to Carbondale, arriving at 7.45 pm, and train leaves Mayfield Yard for Carbondale at 6.45 am daily, arriving at Carbondale at 6.55 am.

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

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