The Scranton Tribune

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LIVY S. RICHARD, Editor.
O. F. BYXBEE, 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	Siding on Reading	Full Position
Less than 500 inches	.25	.275	.30
500 inches	.20	.22	.24
1000 "	.16	.175	.19
3000 "	.15	.17	.185
6000 "	.13	.165	.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, APRIL 4, 1901.

Rumors of contemplated wholesale head-choppings in the city executive departments are without foundation and their irresponsible circulation does harm. Changes, if any, will be few and made for reasons calculated to command public approval

A Good Bill to Kill.

THE SENATE at Harrisburg should be slow to enact the bill, which passed the house on Tuesday, taking away from the governor the appointment of mine inspectors and providing for their election. The bill is listed as a labor bill and has the support of certain labor organizations; but careful study of its provisions and probable consequences will disclose that it would work no benefit to mine workers, but on the contrary would be likely to work to their harm.

An impression has been created among some of the miners that the present method of selecting mine inspectors puts the control in the hands of the corporations. It is, therefore, proposed to change it over into the hands of the labor politicians. Would such a change be wise, even though all that is said about the corporations were true, and sensible miners know that most of it is simply talk? The corporations, whether heartless or soulless, at least have pocket books. It is to their interest to protect their properties and to avoid suits for damages. If they have any influence now in naming the mine inspectors is it not safe to suppose that it is used to secure the services of competent and efficient men, under whose care the mines will be kept safe? Look over the list of inspectors in the anthracite region. Is there one among them who is incompetent, inefficient or unsafe? Are they not a much better body of men, taken as a whole, both in their scientific acquirements and level-headed common sense, than would be likely to be brought together by a process of popular election, with wrangling local factions everywhere contending for the mastery?

The genesis of this bill has not been disclosed but the chances are it dates back to some factional clash between a mine inspector who proposed to do his duty and some labor politician who threatened the inspector with revenge. It should be entitled "a bill to make mine inspection a farce."

It is evident that the Boston "aunties" will continue to hope so long as a single Filipino guerilla remains in the bush.

About "Culture" in Schools.

"NOTHING essential omitted, nothing non-essential included," is the wise stating of what should be the lower grade courses of public schools, made by an experienced and successful educator. He was at the time calling the attention of a large community to the fact that we have had occasion to dwell upon of late; that in the primary and grammar schools nine-tenths of the children get their sole education. Most peculiarly is this true in communities including great percentages of foreign born population even though the children of many of them have been born on American soil. The majority of these children as every one is aware must go to wage earning early. What school training is given them must be of the most useful. If it be the most useful for them, we hesitate not to say it will be the most useful foundation also for the education of those who are to have more years of school.

"The end and aim of education is culture." Continually we hear and read that statement. Very well: if this be so, then the demand for an attempt to grasp seven or eight different branches of study, in the same school year, by youthful brains, constitutes an assault on those brains and on any possible culture—an assault that, if not "with intent to kill," does no less surely kill. The further demand for passing a written examination, and that at frequent intervals, in which all the children alike must come up to a certain "average" or miss promotion, works of necessity most grievous injustice to the children whose home environments cannot possibly aid them, and to those who from inherent causes can never express themselves at their best in this required fashion. "Culture" is not thus brought to pass.

Culture, we admit to be the desirable thing for those whose school years must be most brief. They must then be given the rudiments of knowledge, sometimes known as "the three R's." They must be taught to look out on the objective world, to notice what is before their eyes, to strive to bring eye, hand and brain to help each other by means of some simple, elementary manual attempt at reproduction or some thing that they have thus learned to actually see. They must also be taught something of the value of books—to know that, after they have ended their school days, they can themselves go on and on, as occasion offers in hours won from toil, to add to their stores of knowledge and of wisdom. Teach them to understand and to love, as can be done, but one book—it may be a simple school geography with its outlet of light on the whole world—and these children will already be rooted in "culture," and they and the country of which they are to be the future citizens will have reason to rejoice over their education.

The mention now heard of Colonel Frank J. Fitzsimmons for chairmanship of the Democratic state committee is of agreeable local interest, as indicating another opportunity for Scranton genius to illumine the commonwealth. These are great days for the sons of Lackawanna.

Home for the Friendless.

THE TWENTY-NINTH annual report of the Home for the Friendless, reported in the Scranton newspapers when read in January at the yearly anniversary, is now before the public in pamphlet form, together with the detailed financial reports for 1900.

Its appearance in this form gives opportunity for a thoughtful, if brief, consideration of the Home's work in the past, its present status and needs, its outlook toward the future. There used to be a fashion in the earlier years of its existence of calling it "Scranton's pet charity." Since the autumn of 1871, when the first steps were taken for organizing the Home, Scranton has gone far on the way towards quadrupling its population, and not a few other charitable foundations and institutions have of necessity come into being or have expanded from small beginnings, making their imperative and irresistible appeal to the community. But, in its measure, and according to the ability of the people, the Home has never been left without generous sympathy and continued, not spasmodic, help. It has some special needs now. The pressing ones will assuredly be met, as they are specified from time to time through the public press, although the still heavy building debt awaits the longed-for event of a sale of the Adams avenue property.

There were sixty-five inmates when the year 1900 closed—a dozen old ladies; the remainder belonging to the varied classes of little ones whom the Home continually shelters. But sixty-five does not by any means represent the number sheltered in the twelve-month. There had been ninety-six persons received during the year. There had been seventy-five discharged, many of these being taken again by parents who from temporary disastrous circumstances had gladly sought the Home's shelter for their little ones, until work was again secured enabling them to care for their own again. A few children have found permanent homes; others are out on trial.

Like hospitals, and like all institutions for helping friendless little ones, there is a continual current of change—just as in the great world without. But that very current of change makes the work done more far reaching, widening out in ever increasing circles.

One of the especially satisfactory results of the conditions of the Home's existence—its dependence on voluntary gifts, on the constant generous thought of this community—is the influence that it thus exerts on the children of happy homes without, called on to steadily befriend the helpless little ones, as well as that it exercises on those within its shelter. One recorded incident, that of four of these, to whom last autumn some friend had given a few pennies, insisting upon giving these, their all of worldly wealth, to the Home itself, recalls the poor widow's two mites, so tenderly and significantly commended by the Master.

There is one feature of the Home in which, so far as we know, it is unique. It is one that we hope it may always retain, and which it would be well that many other "Homes for the Aged" should follow. It receives the poor old ladies whom it shelters without making the demand, impossible for so many of those who most need such shelter to meet, of an entrance sum of hundreds of dollars. There are no mere pitiful cases of poverty in the world than those of helpless, refined, aged people, doomed to county poor houses, or sharing the poorest of poor homes with those who have but scant bread for themselves. It is just such as these that other "Homes" for the aged of either sex shut out. May Scranton's Home for the Friendless be preserved, by the public and by its managers, from ever doing so.

In the language of the sporting fraternity, it seems about time that some one "called" Venezuela's "bluff."

Porto Rico Emigration.

THE INCREASING emigration from the United States island dependency, Porto Rico, appears to present two points of view to American observers on the spot. It is for the general good of an overcrowded island with vast numbers of the unemployed who at home must remain so. That appears to be the general consensus of expressed opinion. But it is also noticed that in many cases it works distress to individuals to prevent which the island authorities have had to interpose in some instances.

Thus it is reported from San Juan that the vessel announced to sail from Ponce on March 2, carrying emigrants for Hawaii, was delayed a day; "being held up by the authorities on complaints from parents that their children were being taken away without their consent. Dozens of women also complained that their husbands were deserting them. Several of those intending to sail on this vessel were taken off by the police."

This one case shows the necessity for the vigilant exercise of "paternal government" under the conditions. Hawaii presents the point of greatest attraction to the Porto Rican emigrants, combining the advantages of a climate and of a kind of labor, on sugar plantations, familiar to the Porto Ricans, with the fact of being also under United States government. Hayti and San Domingo, it is reported, have also gained a few, and a railroad building company in Ecuador is striving to secure Porto Rican recruits for completing its contract. Hawaii, however, as just mentioned, is likely to be the favorite objective point for starting anew on life. The Porto Ricans are sought by the Hawaiian sugar planters, in their concerted effort to free the Pacific island from too great a Japanese population. This last has become to be intensely unpopular with the white citizenship of Hawaii on both industrial and political grounds.

So the great republic that has been expanding its borders and taking in "the islands of the sea" as a part of its domain has another illustration of "westward ho!" in its own territory. Comparatively insignificant in numbers as the new movement cannot but be, it is none the less significant and deeply interesting as an industrial advance, marking the stirring of new life and new purpose under the stimulus of the almost equally new political conditions.

The Cuban constitutional convention seems to be unable to untangle itself.

General Funston is now due for a magazine article.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 2.34 a. m., for Thursday, April 4, 1901.

A child born on this day will notice that the new municipal government of Scranton came in like a lion.

Rock beer signs had a lonesome appearance yesterday.

It would take several arbor days a month to keep pace with the modern tree butcher.

Pessimistic citizens are now settling back in their rockers preparing to find fault with the new government-makers.

The frequent newspaper heading: "A Wilkes-Barre Man Absent from Home Without Cause," is misleading. The fact that Wilkes-Barre is his home should furnish excuse enough.

It must not be imagined that the slumbers of the "strange bed-fellows of politics" are always peaceful.

If the taxpayers can be satisfied as easily as were the party men, the ripper business will be in a fair way to produce millennial results.

Ajacchus' Advice.

The early boy catches the trout angle worm.

Will the Indian Become Extinct?

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Philadelphia, April 2.

"IN TWENTY YEARS the Indian in his native state will be extinct." This remarkable statement was recently made by Curator Culin, of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, one of the most distinguished archaeologists in America. Mr. Culin declares that while some few representatives of the Indian tribes, who have adopted the life of the conventional civilization of the whites may still live in two decades from now, these will soon after, with the second generation, have become assimilated and absorbed by the Anglo-Saxon. But the Indian in his natural roaming and hunting state—be of the government reservations—will not last more than a few years. In even ten years the unpainted red-man will, for all scientific purposes of investigation, be forever gone.

This is exceedingly deplorable for it means that there is an immediate and urgent necessity for further research on the manners, customs and traditions of this moribund people, if vast stores of invaluable information are not to be for all time lost to the world. "The impression exists," says Curator Culin, "that we have plenty of material for studying the fast disappearing Indian—that the museums are full of material; but, in point of fact, compared with what we can and must get, we have little." It was with a view of satisfying himself personally as to the possibility of securing new relics and information on this interesting subject that Mr. Culin, under the direction of the University of Pennsylvania recently made an extended tour among the Indian tribes from Alaska to New Mexico, bringing back with him many rare objects and a store of fresh facts.

To your correspondent, Curator Culin described briefly some of the results of his trip among the American Indian tribes. He stated that of the 350,000 Indians north of Mexico, and including the Esquimaux, there are fifty-seven distinct linguistic stocks, though three-fourths of these are found in eight broad stocks, the others being already practically extinct. "We have no evidence," he continued, "to connect the Indian with past geologic ages, such as we have discovered of the people in the Old World; but this does not mean that this continent was uninhabited until the Indian came. We have no authentic records of man's antiquity in America. The anthropologists place the age of man in America as beginning at the end of the Tertiary Age, which geologists fix as 60,000 years ago. At present, however, we are most interested in studying the Indian somatologically, that is, the man himself rather than his history and traditions."

This question of the antiquity of the prehistoric aboriginal in the western hemisphere and of the conditions of his existence has been a source of controversy among scientists for many years. Evidences that portend world-startling revelations are said to slumber under the hieroglyphics that have just come to light in New Mexico. These evidences were just discovered by an expedition sent out by the Northwestern University of Illinois and scientists all over the world have evinced great interest in the finds. If their meaning as reported has been correctly interpreted and is verified they will revolutionize scientific research. They go to show, it is said, that beside America, Egypt, India and Babylonia are but striplings when their civilizations are compared with the wonderful state of progress and enlightenment that once flourished in the 'Land of Light' as the United States was then called. If the discoveries telling of the strong aboriginal civilization be proven true America will no longer be known as the 'New World,' but as the infinitely older world from whose prehistoric center Egypt drew its earliest lessons of strength and grandeur and passed them on to India. But this lost beauty, learning and magnificence in all its perfection, undreamed by modern minds, will slumber on till the trumpet call of eternity. For we can never know this civilization; we can but know of it. No one has accurately deciphered the strange hieroglyphics; we can but guess at their full meaning. No one can prove or refute the theories that are advanced to explain them. Not until archaeology has made the highly probably discovery of a key to this aboriginal chirography will the world be enabled to read of this civilization to which the accumulated wisdom of modern days may have been as nothing. —W. H. B.

KANSAS—THE TENTH MUSE.

William Allen White, in the St. Louis Mirror.

There is a foolish English question or conundrum, which runs: "Why is a mouse when it spins?" There is no answer to it. It is only a silly combination of words, and in this idle spirit and by the same token one might ask, "Why is Carrie Nation when she smashes?"

Why is she?

Heaven knows.

Why does all the world stop its business and stand agape while this fat, little, old woman, who, until ten weeks ago, has lived sixty eminently respectable years, goes about waving her hatchet and talking in loud and excited tones.

As the world has rolled along any number of ladies and gentlemen have risen with axes or adzes or clubs and have beaumed the daylights out of people who disagree with them. Saloon-smashing has been done, and in recent years, by women who have been per-cented by the Rum Fiend. The matter has caused some neighborhood comment. It has even got into the day's dispatches. But the story was unimportant and trivial and "really of no consequence."

But here comes this little, old Kansas woman, and throws a rock heard around the world.

Why does it resound?

Would it have crashed through the glass doors of the House of Fame if Mrs. Nation had thrown that rock at Springfield, Mo., or Wheeling, W. Va., or Charleston, S. C., or Walla Walla, Wash., or Laramie, Wyo., or Hion, N. Y.?

"No," as the Fourth of July orator would say, "no; ten thousand times no."

The rock that Carrie Nation aimed at the Rum Fiend's slats, rattled around the world like a moon full of meteors falling on a tin roof, solely and only because Carrie Nation threw that rock in Kansas.

Kansas is the tenth muse—the muse of advertising.

There have been Socialists in America for a century—but until the Kansas Populists appeared the Socialists were without force or effect. There have been cyclones in the world since the morning stars sang together; but until the Kansas cyclone appeared the cyclone was without distinction or influence. God made grasshoppers before He made man; but until thhe grasshoppers became hyphenated with Kansas he was a lowly bug, less known than the bed-bug or the flea.

Kansas refuses to allow her wares to become shopworn. She advertises. It is in the blood. When she found she had in Ingalls the best living American stylist, what did she do? Did she hide him in a college, as Massachusetts would have done? Did she start a magazine with him, as New York would have done? Did she send him to the Court of St. James, as Ohio would have done? No, gentle reader, Kansas found the best bill-board on earth, and put old John J. Ingalls to writing advertising on Kansas there. Kansas sent Ingalls to the senate.

Kansas gets advertising out of everything. Good fortune and calamity, riches or adversity, famine or feast—all times and seasons are reserved in the contract for top-of-the-column-next-to-reading-matter advertising for Kansas.

Kansas is a wonderful state. If, some night, an earthquake should drop the whole, ever-blooming state into the bottomless pit, before morning the enclosure would be fenced up with a bill-board ten miles high, covered with the story of the glory of Kansas; and every night, from the crater of the pit, the same enlivening and diverting and withal profitable Kansas tale would be wig-wagged from the blazes below upon the dome of the eternal stars.

FORESTRY NOTES.

Interest in scientific forestry is rapidly increasing in the south. A preliminary examination has been made by the division of forestry of the United States department of agriculture of the large forest in Polk and Monroe counties, Tenn., owned by Senator George Peabody Wetmore, of Rhode Island. The examination has established the suitability of this tract to be handled under practical forest methods. Work will now be begun and pushed in making a working plan for the forest, which contains 81,000 acres of hardwood timber. The division has also received from the south two other important requests for expert assistance in forest management, both from owners of private tracts.

Among the recent applicants for advice and assistance in the management of its woodlands is the Moose River Lumber company, which owns a tract of 16,000 acres in the Adirondacks (N. Y.). This tract is mostly spruce land and is situated in Herkimer county. The preliminary examination has already been made by one of the experts of the division of forestry and the working plan will be prepared this spring. It will contain estimates of the present and future yields of timber on the tract, and will also make recommendations regarding the lumbering. This application, taken with those which have been received from other owners of private forest lands in the Adirondacks during the last two years, brings the total area of private land in that region, for which working plans have been requested, up to more than 400,000 acres. On 140,000 acres these plans are already in operation.

The division of forestry, through its section of tree planting, has succeeded in arousing widespread interest in the subject of tree growing on the plains of the upper Mississippi Valley. An agent of the division has recently returned from that region, and reports that the farmers in the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the fortieth parallel of latitude are awakening to the importance of planting trees, especially for economic purposes.

The State Line and Sullivan Railroad company, the Barclay Railroad company, and the Long Valley Coal company, all with headquarters at Towanda, have made application to the division of forestry for assistance in preparing a plan to prevent the occurrence of annual forest fires on their properties.

A matter of considerable interest is the forthcoming publication of the working plan for Township 40, in the New York state forest preserve. This working plan as published will contain maps, illustrations, tables, rules for cutting, and estimates of stand. It will be of especial value not only to people interested in forestry, but to lumbermen as well, since it is the result of careful investigations by a practical forester and a practical lumberman. The working plan for Township 40 is the first made by the division of forestry for state land in the Adirondacks. The division at the request of the New York Forest, Fish, and Game commission for expert assistance undertook to make working plans for the 1,250,000 acres of woodland composing the Adirondack forest preserve, of which the working plan for Township 40 is the first. This work is being done with a view to obtain a regular income from the state forests in case of the repeal of the constitutional clause which now prohibits lumbering on state lands. Systematic cutting under skilled forest management would benefit the future growth of the forests, improve their present condition, and give the state a large and increasing annual income.

BEQUESTS OF BRAINS.

The Cornell Brain association, of which Professor Burt G. Wilder is president, has received more than 100 bequests of the brains of highly educated people, as the result of the circulation of a unique form of "will and testament" which he drew up and asked them to sign.

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.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS STENOGRAPHER AND Remington operator; good salary to the right man. Address Manufacturer, care Tribune.

Help Wanted—Female.

DESIRABLE POSITION FOR LADY; CAN DEvote all or part of time. Local work or travel with salary and expenses paid. Call Thursday, 1207 Adams avenue, Green Ridge.

Situations Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT WOULD like position; competent and reliable. Address Bookkeeper, 1114 Fairfield street, Scranton.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS, wants position in electrical works or on civil engineer corps; satisfaction guaranteed. 605 Washington avenue.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS grocery clerk, dry goods or shoe salesman, or any clerical position; has fifteen years' experience; best of references. Address A. B. C., Tribune office.

YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS ASsistant bookkeeper; can furnish best of references and is experienced. Address "Experience," Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG COLORED woman as cook or doing general housework. 533 Lackawanna avenue.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO OUT WASHING and ironing taken home also. Call or address L. B., 334 Sumner avenue.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO GO out by day washing, ironing and cleaning. Call or address Mrs. Mary Russell, 1219 Cedar avenue, city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOOD AND RESpectable girl to do general housework in a small family. Can give good reference. Please call at 534 North Rebecca avenue, Hyde Park.

WANTED—CLERICAL POSITION OF ANY KIND by a competent young man; references. Address M. F., care of The Tribune.

For Rent.

ONE SIDE DOUBLE HOUSE; MODERN IMprovements. Apply 812 Harrison avenue.

HALF OF DOUBLE HOUSE FOR RENT, 1019 Mulberry street; all improvements. Inquire 1017. $25 a month.

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

For Sale or Rent.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A SINGLE HOUSE IN good condition at No. 538 Quincy avenue. Apply to John Jermyn, 119 Wyoming ave., 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.

Wanted.

WANTED—TENEMENT OF 4 OR 5 ROOMS, CENtrally located; one with bath preferred. Address, stating rent, D. S., Tribune office.

Business Opportunity.

A MAN OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE WISHES to invest from $2,000 to $5,000 in a suitable business. Address Investment, Tribune office.

WANTED—HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS MAN TO put on work and take orders in manufacturing places. Must have $50.00 to invest in business. Can make $25.00 per week. Address Business, Tribune office.

A YOUNG MAN UNDERSTANDING BOOKKEEPing may, by investing five or ten thousand dollars in a well established, dividend paying company, secure a fine position at a good salary. Address X. Y. Z., Tribune.

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.

Rooms and Board.

LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH BOARD FOR TWO gentlemen. 410 Adams avenue.

Miscellaneous.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING, 323 OLIVE ST.

FACE AND SCALP TREATMENT.—MY SYSTEM of Facial Massage will do wonders in restoring contour and removing lines and wrinkles, Falling Hair, Dandruff and Eczema of the Scalp successfully cured. Helen S. Buchanan, Dermatologist, 312 Washington avenue.

FEATHERS—WANTED—WILL PAY CASH FOR old geese featherbeds. Address M. H. Richards, General Delivery, city.

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. 1503 Summit ave., Scranton, Pa.
H. S. ALWORTH, Attorney.

PRICEBURG ODD FELLOWS HALL ASSOCIAtion. The yearly meeting of the above association will be held on Monday evening, April 8, at 7.30 o'clock, for the purpose of electing three directors, one president, one treasurer, one secretary. By order

RICHARD BARRON, President.
JOHN G. MILLER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Fenner & Dickerson, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by George A. Dickerson, who has assumed all liabilities and will collect all debts due said firm.

(Signed) S. P. FENNER,
GEO. A. DICKERSON.
Scranton, Pa., March 29, 1901.

PROFESSIONAL.

Certified Public Accountant.

E. C. SPAULDING, 229 BROADWAY, NEW York.

Architects

EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, CONNELL building.

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

Dentists.

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

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

Lawyers.

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

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

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, OFFICE MOVED TO NO. 211 Wyoming avenue.

Physicians and Sugeons.

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

DR. S. W. L'AMOREAUX, OFFICE 539 WASHington avenue. Residence, 1318 Mulberry. Chronic disease, lungs, heart, kidneys and genito-urinary organs a specialty. Hours, 1 to 4 p. m.

Hotels and Resturants.

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.

Seeds.

G. R. CLARKE & CO., SEEDSMEN AND NURSerymen, store 201 Washington avenue; green houses, 1959 North Main avenue; store telephone, 1382.

Expensive Furniture.....

There are two kinds of expensive furniture—

First—The kind that is purchased at a higher price than it is really worth.

Second—The kind that's made out of costly and rare woods, beautifully carved, and upon which no expense is spared in its construction and finish.

The latter is classed as "expensive" because it costs more than the ordinary, and there is an impression that such furniture cannot be bought anywhere short of New York.

We have Bedroom Suits, Sideboards, Dining Room Tables, Parlor Suits, Library Tables and all the smaller articles that go with them, of the very highest grade, elaborately carved and highly finished.

Look them over before your next trip to the city.

Hill & Connell

121 N. Washington Avenue.

Wire Screens.

JOSEPH KUETTEL, REAR 511 LACKA. AVE., 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 1109 North Main avenue, or Eicke's drug store, corner Adams and Mulberry. Telephone 951.

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 903 Linden; M. Norton, 122 Lackawanna avenue; I. S. Schutzer, 241 Spruce street.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.

In Effect March 3, 1901.

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., 9.08 a. m.; 1.05 and 3.40 p. m.

For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago and all points west, via D. & H. R. R., 11.55 a. m., 3.33 (Black Diamond Express), 7.48, 10.41, 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 11.55, 8.27 p. m.

Pullman parlor and sleeping or Lehigh Valley 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.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western

In Effect Dec. 2, 1900.

South—Leave Scranton for New York at 1.40, 3.09 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 6.40 p. m. Milk accommodation at 3.40 p. m. Arrive at Hoboken at 6.30, 7.18, 10.28, 12.08, 3.15, 4.48, 7.19 p. m. Arrive at Philadelphia at 1.06, 3.23, 6.00 and 8.22 p. m. Arrive from New York at 1.10, 4.06 and 10.25 a. m.; 1.00, 1.32, 5.43, 8.15 and 11.50 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 4.25, 2.55, 5.45 and 10.00 a. m.; 3.50 and 8.00 p. m. From Oswego and Syracuse at 2.55 a. m.; 12.58 and 8.00 p. m. From Utica at 2.55 a. m.; 12.58 and 3.50 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 9.00, 1.52, 9.15 p. m. Arrive in Scranton from Northumberland at 9.42 a. m.; 12.35, 4.30 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, 3.09, 5.50, 10.05 p. m.; 3.33 and 5.40 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, 7.05, 8.36, 10.12 a. m.; 12.00, 1.20, 2.44, 3.52, 5.26, 6.52, 7.57, 9.15, 11.15 p. m.; 1.16 a. m.

For Honesdale—6.20, 10.12 a. m.; 2.44 and 5.26 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—6.15, 7.48, 8.43, 9.58, 10.43, 11.50 a. m.; 1.28, 2.18, 3.33, 4.27, 6.10, 7.18, 10.11, 11.30 p. m.

For L. V. R. R. points—6.15, 11.50 a. m.; 2.18, 4.27 and 11.30 p. m.

For Pennsylvania R. R. points—6.15, 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—9.00, 11.03 a. m.; 2.41, 3.52, 5.47, 10.52 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—9.58, 11.50 a. m.; 1.58, 3.38, 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. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.
H. W. CROSS, D. P. A., Scranton, Pa.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

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

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1900.

Trains leave Scranton for New York, Newark, Elizabeth, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and White Haven at 8.30 a. m.; express, 1.10; express, 3.50 p. m. Sundays, 9.15 p. m.

For Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, 8.50 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. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

Erie and Wyoming Valley.

Time Table in Effect Sept. 17, 1900.

Trains for Hawley and local points, connecting at Hawley with Erie railroad for New York, Newburg and intermediate points, leave Scranton at 7.05 a. m. and 2.55 p. m.

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

FINLEY'S

Easter Glove, Corset and Umbrella Announcement

Should be of unusual interest to every lady reader of this paper. It comes opportunely at the season when ladies should dress in harmony with the beautiful surroundings of this festive holiday. It would be very inappropriate to appear improperly gloved on this occasion, therefore see that you get the up-to-date styles. This implies the necessity of patronizing a reliable dealer in making your selection of Easter Gloves. By purchasing from us you derive the benefit of our experience, as we handle only reliable makes of acknowledged

Good Wearing Qualities.
Perfect Fitting,
Correct Shades,
Proper Finish.

CORSETS.

A full line of new corsets in all the popular makes and colors.

UMBRELLAS.

Complete assortment of Ladies' and Men's Umbrellas, unique and nobby handles in great variety. Initials engraved free on all umbrellas See our window display at

510-512
LACKAWANNA AVENUE

EASTER NOVELTIES.

We are displaying an unusual pretty line of Easter goods in Booklets, Cards, Hangers, and Hand painted Sachets—all of which serve as a suitable easter remembrance. This year we have added an imported line of chickens, ducks, and rabbits, which will interest all easter buyers.

ReynoldsBros

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Schedule in Effect March 17, 1901.
Trains leave Scranton:

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, 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, week days only.

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

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

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY.

Time Card in effect Dec. 30th, 1900.

SCR