### The Scranton Tribune Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Trib-tine Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month,

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

Marine Anna Marine De la Company de la Compa New York Office: 130 Nussau St. 8, S. VREELAND, Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising

Entered at the Postedice 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 there must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition procedual to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

THE PLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING. The following table shows the price per included insertion, space to be used within one year | Run of | Siding on | Vull Less the 500 meters 500 inches

For eards of thanks, resolutions of condelence and similar contributions in the nature of ad-vertising The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line. Bates for Classified Advertising furnished on

SCRANTON, APRIL 9, 1901.

The Cuban constitutional convention is beginning to act like a Scranton conneils

#### William Alexis Stone.

TARIOUS interpretations of the as the first recorder of Pittsand, strange to say, every explanatio is volunteered save the real one, which is that Governor Stone wanted for th place a man absolutely of the firs class commanding the respect of every faction and every party.

Incidental to this flood of speculation is the conjecture that "Stone has thrown Quay." The manner in which this has been done warrants the belief that Quay would like to be thrown in that way for the remainder of his active political life. If ever one may stood lovally by another, William A Stone has stood loyally by his friend, Matthew Stanley Ouav.

The fact is being perceived through the dispersing clouds of factionalism that the governor of this commonwealth is a man big in every attribute of executive greatness. It surprises some; but there were many who knew it all the time.

One of Havana's yellow papers has been suppressed. The good work should be carried on to New York and Philadelphia.

### Figures Demanding Thought.

OMMISSIONER HARRIS' 10port for the school year ending last June has not long ago been issued by the government. We note one or two facts of the multitude therein statistically recorded. There was during that year a total enrollment of 18,738,362 pupils in American schools, from the kindergarten to the college inclusive. Of these more than 15,000,600 were in the public schools.

Nothing could more foreibly denote the call for making the common schools vehicles of the best and most successful training, as regards both in struction and discipline, than do these figures. It is the future citizens of this republic, the people who are presently to rule this country, to determine its polley and the national character, who are in the public schools today.

Of the entire population one in every five bundred was in college last year one in every four and a half of the population in school. It is noted as a great improvement over the educational conditions of tidriy years ago that then "the average child in the public schools received but three years of training, and that now the average has risen to four and a half years." That is an emphatic showing of how brief a scanol time several millions of American children, native born and foreign born, sceure.

The report itself, and many comments upon it in various leading journals, while saving that the standards of teaching have risen, unite in making the two points which The Tribune has also been steadily dwelling upon of late -the need of freeing the public schools wholly from the domination of politics. and that of "substituting fresh and individual methods of training for mechanlent methods."

Once more we mention the self-evident truth that "fresh and individual methods of training" are impossible under the present system of assigning far too many pupils to a teacher, and demanding of that teacher the bringing them all up to the arbitrary standards of the written examination as the test for promotion and advancement in

Emberer William's address to his nemy indicates that it is unpleasant for one in become the target even for or marksman.

## The Value of the Birds.

E ARE glad to see in a magazine as widely read as Ainslee's a recognition of the value of the on birds and mammals published by the Biological Survey at ing more widely distributed among

that do him greatest service." He gites the absolute proof given by the Biplogical Survey that, of the seventy-three different species of hawks and of is inhabiting the United States, Helena. Montana, say "the patients but sik kinds are injurious; "and of these six three are so vare they need hardly be considered, or taken into ac- from the excitement of being moved. count as enemies of agriculture. The but this could not have been accomother sixty-seven kinds prey upon plished had it not been for the neroic

ment's work as shown in the bulletins it issues, notes that these pamphlets give authentic, detailed information on food habit of one hundred and forty different species of birds. It is not the farmer only who is interested essentially in such knowledge. If it is of absolute importance to the raiser of food crops to know his winged friends and cease to destroy them, it is of no less consequence to the consumers of food everywhere. In other words, to must buy their food in the markets instead of planting and cultivating it themselves, its production in abundance is a matter of as vital importance

as it is to the tillers of the soil. The Biological Survey's periodical scientific, accurate reports ought to multiply the friends of the birds in general, and arouse systematic effort to prevent their wanton destruction. Indifference and ignorance have aided commercial greed and criminal vanity in the almost total extinction of whole species of the feathered creatures which are among the most valuable friends of the human race.

Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation to all insurgents, commanding them to lay down their arms and become good citizens. If there is obedience at Boston, no further trouble need be antleipated.

#### An Age of Communication.

THAT ARE known in governmental parlance as postal issues include al forms of postage except on regular periodicals. For 1900 these appointment of A. M. Brown amounted in value to \$99,701,426. The growth in the postal business of the burg are appearing in print. United States since 1881 is shown in the

10	flowing table:		
li y	Years.	No. of Pieces.	Face Value,
0 165	t	1,429,773,198	\$11,483,500
1 100	a construction	2 142,678,890	40,460,616
y 100	* management	2,700,635,170	50,636,821
150		3,183,741,058	50,458,054
18	i conservation.	2,190,105,273	61,200,101
11 159	2	8,673,011,832	68,748,000
8 180	G	3,943,635,001	75,494,875
189	t	3,068,819,016	70,239,910
1 1 201		3,014,835,787	71,037,490
1 180		4.195,665,523	79,168,272
n 189	7	4,201,737,901	79,631,561
189	S	4,500,853,765	\$3,289,261
150	0	4,917,269,025	50, 151,650
100	0	5,821,057,911	97,687,771
6.1			

In Great Britain and the United

States, as has been shown by an interesting coputation made by O. P. Austin, chief of the United States treasury bureau of statistics, and summarized in the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger, the use of the mails doubled within the twenty cars which closed the nineteenth century. The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, rose from 1,165,000,000 in the fiscal year 1881 to 2,246,800,000 in 1900. The average number per capita rose, in the meantime, by more than 60 per cent., from 24 to 55. The number of newspapers and packets delivered increased by more than 130 per cent., from 364,600,-600 in 1881 to 866,200,000 in 1899; In the United States an exact account is not kept of the number of pieces of mail matter handled, but an illustration of the progress made is afforded by the number of postage stamps and other pieces of stamped paper sold at the postoffices as above set forth. The number of pieces of stamped paper hus issued was 1, 490,773,498, in 1881, representing a face value of \$34.483,503, The amount substantially doubled in 458,054, and nearly trobled for the fiscal year 1900, when the number of pieces was 5,283,678,010. Thus, within value was \$97,640,897. Thus, within nineteen years, with an increase of about 50 per cent, in population, there was an increase of nearly 200 per cent. in the postal expenditure of the penple, and their per capita postal expenditures rose from about 70 cents to \$1.30.

The increase in the use of the telegraph and telephone has been even racre phenomenal. In Great Britain the number of messages sent rose from 29,966,965 in the fiscal year 1881 to 62,-368,031 in 1890 and 90,415,123 in 1900. In the United States the number of miles of wire operated by the Western Union Telgraph company rose from 112,191 in 1870 to 874,420 in 1898, and the number of offices from 3,972 to 22,210. The number of messages sent increased in the same interval from 9.157.646, at an average charge of 75.5 cents, to 62,173,-749, at an average charge of 30.1 cents. The Postal Telegraph company increased its length of wires from 21. 587 miles in 1885 to 143,290 miles in 1898, while the number of messages rose from 1,428,630 to 15,497,918. Figures as to the growth in use of the telephone in the United States are not available. but that this growth has been enormous is a fact of common observation; and that, with cheapened service it is likely to multiply many fold in the pext decade is readily credible on the basis of the growth already visible. This is the age of rapid communica-

At Lake Placid, N. Y., this year a letter addressed to the merchants and tusiness men of the entire township. asking them to close their business places on Good Friday, was signed by the pastors of the Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Presbyterian congregations The Jewish rabbi added a posteript saying that "Friday, April 5, being the second day of the Feast of the Passover, and so dear to the Washington; bulletins that are becom- hearts of the children of Isreal, I would join my Christian brethren in farmers as the years go on. As the making the above appeal." The Lake writer in Ainslee's, Mr. Arthur Henry. Placid correspondent of the New York "Birds are the farmer's Churchman says the appeal was revaluable aids in his life-long sponded to by the closing of every with the insects that prey on place of business for the day: "not ps. . How important is it, there- only every one of the storekeepers, but at he should not destroy them also the mill owners, salvonkeeeers,

barbers, and all others." The reports of the recent destruction by fire of St. Peter's hospital at were all saved, and none of hem was injured or suffered any ill effects mice, insects, and other vermin, and conduct of the nurses. These, withrank among the farmers' best friends." out a single exception, and in the Mr. Henry's article, condensing some midst of great personal danger, gave of the important work done by this their whole attention to the rescuing

their own personal effects. The world has come to regard the heroism and self-sacrifice of nurses, as it dors those of firemen, as a matter of course, This is, though, the highest of tributes | to their character as a class.

The sixth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers is to be held this year on June 4, 5 and 6 at Detroit. In addition to business sessions there will be a visit to the people of towns and cities, who the Pan-American exposition and a trip around the lakes. As one of the most active present-day agencies in the extension of American trade, this association appeals largely to American interest and support. May its convention be in every way successful.

The irrepressible crank appears to be out in full force, explaining to the government at Washington what to do with Aguinaldo.

Developments in the celebrated Rice murder trial in New York demonstrate that lying is not yet one of the lost

Western justice is evidently getting color blind. A white man has just been lynched in Arkansas. Japan's anxiety to test the embrace

of the Russian bear appears to increase daily. TOLD BY THE STARS.

#### Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe Cast: 3.23 a. m., for Tuesday, Apri

(12) A child born on this day will notice that som

people could not be happy even upon Easter un less allowed to appropriate the goose egg. The discreet weather man will utilize the 'probably's in all predictions these days. No man can boast of a good name unless it worth something on a check.

Genius does not out much of a figure in the genius, however, to dispose of one, It begins to look as though it would be sent home on Saturday evening hereafter.

Ajacchus' Advice. The man who is looking for something should over talk polities

## Just One Decade of American Progress

J. D. Whelpley, in Collier's Weekly. TEN YEARS is but a short time in a man' life. The children of 1899 have not yet left their childhood. The men of that day are the men of this. The builders f then are the builders of now. The past deade is all within the prime of the present ger ration, and yet the nationalized energy of that rief time has wrought wonders even more significant than the growth of the nation in its Today American authority is supreme over hearly 200,000 square miles of territory more than in 1890, and the population of the whole is over \$6,000,000, as compared with the 63,000,000 of ten years ago. From the seventh place as o the fourth. An army of twenty-five thouand men has grown to one hundred and three possible factor in the affairs of one hemisphere has become the balance of power in both. The mere illustration of a high civilization has become the active influence for its extension the world about,

In 1800 the American people possessed someng less than 1500 million dollars of their own make, and in 1900 they had over 2055 millions, or, to be exact, an increase of 626 millions. This gain more than corresponds to the increase 1890, when the number of pieces was in population, for in 1890 the per capita money 3.183,741,338, and their value was \$59,- of this country was \$22,82, while in 1900 it was \$25,91. In 1890 Uncle Sam's income was 659 millions, and in 1900 it was 1078 millions. expenses of the government in 1890 were 630 llions, and in 1990 they were 886 millions. These receipts and expenditures have never be approximated before in times of peace, and In 1890 there was a balance in th United States treasury of 691 million dollars. In 1960 that balance was over 1059 millions and largely in gold specie. The per capita revenue of the United States in 1899 was 86.43, and in 1900 it was 87.45. The per capita expenses in 1800 were 85.07, and 86.30 in 1900. The inreased receipts have come largely from inter nal revenue. The increase in the expenditures is distributed throughout the various branches of the government. In 1890 44 millions was spent on the army, and 131 millions in 1990. In 1890 the navy cest 22 millions, and 35 millions in 1900. During the same time the Indian expenses increased from 6 to 10 millions, and pensions from 196 to 140 millions. In the past ten years the public debt has increased from 312 to 365 million dollars.

In 1800 the imports of merchandise from for eign countries were valued at 789 million dolars, and the exports of American goods at 557 one, a trade balance in favor of this counry of 68 million dollars. In 1900 the imports t merchandise from foreign countries were alued at 850 million dollars and the exports of american goods at 1305 millions, a balance of de in favor of this country of 545 million dollars. Thus in ten years, while the population foreign goods have increased by 61 millions, or less than 8 per cent. During the same period the annual exports of American goods have inperson 328 million dollars, or about 63 per cent, This is three times as rapid a gain as shown by the population. There is no possible way of reiving at any figures regarding the domesticonnected of the United States. Eminent statis Eminent statis ticians have made guesses at what it might be, and the figures run far fale the billions. It is the to say, however, that the gain in this field trade. It it were possible to make estimates in direction, the figures would be practically eless on account of their incomprehensible mag-

to the field of transportation, the growth has been leavidering. There were 101.270 miles of railroad in the United States in 1800. In 1900 there were 190,800 miles. This means that in cars, after all the great systems were practically omplete, 30,000 miles of road were built and quipped, at a cost of not less than 1,200 million The value of railroad securities in 1850. was 9,500 million dollars. In 1900 these securi-ties were vaued at 11,600 million dollars, and into this account must be taken the reorganication of many roads during that period and the consequent reduction in their capitalization. In 1800, 31,000 locomotives pulled one million cars. In 1900, 37,000 locomotives of greater power pulled 300,000 more cars of much larger capacity. The business done by these rouds has increased 50 per cent, in ten years. In 1890 the carnings were about 325 million dollars, and in 1900 they were 1,336 millions, and that with a quite general reduction of freight and passenger rates,

The mineral output of the United States in 1899 it reached nearly 1,000 millions. The annual feel production of the country as one item has increased in ten years from 231 to 500 million dollars. The production of gold by this country 1 1:00 was 33 million dollars, and in 1900 it was 1 millions. The production of copper in 1:90 was worth 31 million dollars, and in 1900 it was worth 104 millions. In 1870 the iron production was 151 million dollars, and in 1900 it reached 215 millions. A proportionate gain is shown in the production of every other raw material of commerce, with which adds each year to the

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## 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 Advertisemen's Cost One Cent a Word, Six Insertions for Five Cents a Word—Except Situations Wanted, Which Are Inserted Free.

00000000000000000 Help Wanted-Male.

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

Help Wanted-Female.

WANTED-HOUSEKEEPER MUST ALSO BE A good plain cook. References required, in evening at No. 1610 Washington avenue.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED—"AGUINALDO AND HERO Funston," by Murat Halstead, Philippine Historian. Swift, sure seller. Write today for prospectus and territory. The Halstead Publishing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### Situations Wanted.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG COLORED gentlemen as a cook. Can give good reference address. William Pennington, 429 Penn

SITUATION WANTED-BY A WOMAN TO GO

WANTED-MAN OF ABILITY WOULD LIKE position of responsibility. Good salesman. Competent to manage business or attend to advertising and correspondence. Address U. C.

WANTED-POSITION AS SALESMAN OR MANA-

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN TO WORK ON farm; can give good reference. Address Fred L. Wyman, 722 Blakely street, in rear of Laurel Hill Park House.

SITUATION WANTED-YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS, wants position in electrical works or on civi engineer corps; satisfaction guaranteed. 600

YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS AS-sistant bookkeeper: can furnish best of ref-rences and is experienced. Address "Experi-ence," Tribune office.

#### Wanted-To Buy.

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

#### Furnished Rooms.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE FOR manytha n there was for the few. The banks, many than there was for the few. The banks,

added to their business until the figures of domestic commerce for 1000 make those of 1890 seem of a long-past period. Never has average individual ownership been greater than today, Many men have accumulated wondrous fortunes, but this accumulation has not apparently in-terfered with modest endeavor. The number of savings depositors has increased enormously, and their savings represent vast sums. The holders of small properties were never so numerous or large a proportion of the whole population. A decade of tremendous development has not climinated the individual, but rather increased his opportunities. Facts confute theories, and political economists of the pessimistic school are compelled to postpone the fulfilment of their direful prophecies until this republic has at least outgrown the present lusty age.

## KNOWLEDGE IN BRIEF.

omes of £33 and upward.

Already nearly £10,000,000 has been invested in cleetric undertakings in the Argentine Republic, Texas now raises more than double the amount of cotton produced by any other state in the

Medical opinion in London is strongly against treet drinking troughs for horses, as disseminaurs of glanderous material. Honolulu is keeping up with the trade pro-cession of the day. It is to have a \$2,000,000

packing house establishment. Greater New York will spend \$150,000 more at the World's Fair in St. Louis than it did at the World's Fair in Chicago.
In the matter of population Germany (56,345,-000) ranks atter European Russia (106,159,000) and the United States (76,300,000).

An effort is being made to establish in on of the Scotch universities a chair for the study of the Scots language and literature. Spain's kingdom of Asturias, according to the British Medical Journal, boasts of twenty-eight centenarians in a population of 600,000.

The grounds around Grant's tomb at Riverside

are to be beautified. The trees will be planted, the steep embankment terraced and asphalt waik North to the South, which has been notably large during the past five or six years, will be

larger this year. Bengul is suffering from the cocaine habit and efforts are being made to restrict the sale of the drug, which the Hindoos are using as a substi-In the Gettysburg National Park 225 mounted been placed and a total of 319

monumental tablets and about 500 monuments have been erected. The naval authorities at Brest have just disposed by auction of the old cruiser Arethuse, recently struck off the list of the French mayy.

She was sold for about \$50,000. A Missouri man at Nevada drinks a good, big amount of whisky, but only consumes the pure moonshine quality, which he has shipped in from the mountains of East Ternessee.

Cincinnati has an organization of capitalists called "The Tropical Company." It has large land holdings in Honduras, on which the cultiation of bananas is conducted on an extensive scale.

Fifty thousand citizens of Indiana are employed in wood industries, and receive annually \$15,000,000 in wages. The product of this labor brings \$50,000,000 each year to Indiana's manufacturers. In Russia the sunflower is cultivated as

staple crop. The sunflower seeds are an article of dict, being eaten either raw or roasted. The oil is also used liberally in cooking, being practically equal to clive oil. Miss Ella Ewing, the Missouri giantess, who is eight feet four inches in height, recently completed a house for herself at the town of Govin, in that state. Her new house has doors ten

feet high, ceilings to feet high, with chairs, tables, beds and everything in proportion. In an open London suburb a scientist found 20,000 dust particles in a cubic continueter of Dir —equal to about 0.001 of a cubic inch—yhile in a yard in the center of London the number amounted to 500,000. The air was loaded to the extent of about nine hundred per cent. more in

the city than in the suburb.

In preparation for a bicentennial of Yale to be held in October next a committee has been ap-pointed to organize the great body of Yale grad nates who will attend the celebration. committee will have its headquarters at the vale club, in New York, and the tunction in which it will take a part is a monster torch-light procession with costumes, allegorical and historical floats, illuminations, etc.

historical floats, illuminations, etc.

The Standard is a palatial steam yacht recently built at Copenhagen for Czar Nicholas, of Russia. The cost of the craft is said to exceed 12,000 kroner, or close to \$3,000,000. Among the features peculiar to the vessel is the "church" constructed in close proximity to the imperial cabins. The outside of the church a modeled after the architecture of the Greek Thirteen million more people found an adequate living income in the United States in 1900 than were supplied with the same in 1890, and found it easier. There is more prosperity for the

For Rent

## FOR RENT FROM MAY 1.

Store in The Tribune building, now occupied by the Times. Including Desks, Steam Heat and Electric Light.

Also 1200 feet of floor space on 4th floor of the Tribune building, suitable for light maufacturing. Including heat, light and power.

Enquire at office of

THE TRIBUNE.

927 GREEN RIDGE STREET, ELEVEN ROOMS FOR RENT-HALF DOUBLE HOUSE, 638 HAR-

rison avenue; 9 rooms, \$18; also 160 street, 6 rooms, \$16. BOTH SIDES NEW MODERN DOUBLE HOUSE,

STORE, 225 LACKAWANNA AVENUE; POSSES-sion given May 1st. Apply 1554 Sanderson

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

### For Sale.

FOR SALE-HORSE AND WAGON, MORGAN stock horse, suitable for family use or light delivery, perfectly sound and without a bad habit; canopy-top, two-scated surrey; harness and lap robe, at a sacrifice. Apply to E. E. Arthur, 224 Wyoming avenue.

AUCTION SALE EXTRAORDINARY, WEDNESday, April 10th, 10 a. m., 315 Washington avenue, contents of Fairot House, consisting of contents of 28 rooms, sumptious furniture, unright piano, cost \$4.50; Regina, with 28 records; parior suits, odd upholstered pieces, dining furniture, sitting room, library, office, 22 bedrooms, 500 yards catpets. Open for inspection, April 9th, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. E. M. STRONG, Conductor of Sale,

FOR SALE-ONEN PAIR BLACK MARES, PER-

FOR SALE—ONEN PAIR BLACK MARES, PERtect match, sound and kind.
One Two Seated Phacton.
One Two Seated Phacton.
One Two Seated Sleigh.
One Cutter with Shafts and Pole.
One Double Harness,
One Single Harness,
Robes, Blankets, etc., etc., all in first class
order. For further particulars call or address,
Tib Linden street, Scranton, Telephone call, 643.
CHAS, D. SANDERSON,

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL 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 leans or Building and Loan. At from 4 to 6 per cent. Call on N. V. Walker, 314-315 Connell building.

Rooms and Board. TABLE BOARD AND ROOMS. 537 WASHING-

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

Miscellaneous

DRESSMAKING AT 305 ADAMS AVENUE, UP

FEATHERS-WANTED-WILL PAY CASH FOR old geese featherbeds. Ac ards, General Delivery, city.

### LEGAL.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE-IN RE: ESTATE OF AM Court of Lackawanna County, No. 80, Series "C."
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Lackawanna County, to whom is referred the exceptions to the first and partial account of George M. Mulley, executor of the extate of stild decedent with authority to pass upon such exceptions and report to said court, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Connell Building, City of Scranton, on Monday, the thirteenth day of May, 1901, at 9 a.m., at which time and place all persons interested are requested to present their claims or be forever debarred from doing so.

JOHN M. HARRIS, Auditor. Court of Lackawanna County, No. 86, Series "C

## PROFESSIONAL.

Certified Public Accountant.

C. SPAULDING, 220 BROADWAY, NEW York.

## Architects

EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, CONNELL FREDERICK L. BROWN, ARCHITECT, PRICE

Dentists.

DR. C. E. EILENBERGER, PAULI BUILDING, 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 NEGO tiated on real estate security. Means building WILLARD, WARREN & KNAPP, ATTORNEYS and counsellors-at-law. Republican building, Washington avenue.

ESSUP & JESSUP, ATTORNEYS AND COUN 19, 20 and 21.

EDWARD W. THAYER, ATTORNEY. ROOMS . A. WATRES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOARD

PATTERSON & WILCOX, TRADERS' NATIONAL 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

ington avenue. Residence, 1518 Mulberry Chronic disease, lungs, heart, kidneys an-genito-urinary organs a specialty. Hours,

## Osteopath.

GERTRUDE EVANS, OSTEOPATH. 128 AND 126 Washington Ave., Scranton Pa. Chronic Discuss a specialty. Office Hours: 8.30 to 12 m.; 1.30 to 5.30 p. m.

#### Hotels and Resturants. THE ELK CAFE, 125 AND 127 FRANKLIN

Rates reasonable.
P. ZEIGLER, Proprietor. SCRANTON HOUSE, NEAR D., L. & W. PAS-senger depot. Conducted on the European plan. VICTOR KOCH, Proprietor.

G. R. CLARKE & CO., SEEDSMEN AND NURS-erymen, store 201 Washington avenue; green houses, 1950 North Main avenue; store tele-phone, 782.

## That Extra Bedroom

Now that you are in a larger house with an extra sleeping room you need a Bedroom Suit A three-piece suit would look nicely in that guest chamber and give the house a general tone of refinement.

We have a very fine line of THREE-PIECE BEDROOM SUITS IN some of the very latest styles. (It would be a pleasure to look them over.) We have them in

Mahogany,

Golden Oak, Birdseye Maple

are in plain figures.

In our large stock we have just

what you want and the prices

Hill & Connell 121 N. Washington Avenue.

## Wire Screens.

OSEPH KUETTEL, REAR 5H LACKA, AVE., Miscellaneous.

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

A. B. BRIGGS CLEANS PRIVY VAULTS AND cess pools; no odor. Improved pumps used. A. B. Briggs, preprietor. Leave orders 1100 North Main avenue, or Eicke's drug store, cor-ner Adams and Mulberry. Telephone 954. MEGARGEE BROS., PRINTERS' SUPPLIES, EN

velopes, paper bags, twine, Warehouse, Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa. THE WILKES-BARRE RECORD CAN BE HAD in Scranton at the news stands of Reisman Bros., 406 Spruce and 503 Lindon; M. Norton, 522 Lackawanna avenue; I. S. Schutzer, 2U Spruce street.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES. Lehigh Valley Railroad.

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, 4,37 (Black Diamond Express), and 11,30 p, m. 89m-days, D. & H. R. R., 1,58, 8,27 p, m.

For White Hayen, Halleton 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 Bethelsem, 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, Ithera, Geneva and principal intermediate stations, via Geneva and principal properties of the principal intermediate stations, via D., L. & W. R. R., 8,08 a, m.; 1,03 and 3,40 p, m.

p. m.

For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago and all points west, via D. & H. R. R. R. 11.55 a. m., 2.33 (Black Diamond Express), 7.15, 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 II. WILBUR, Gen. Supt., 26 Cortland street, New York. CHARLES S. LEE, Gen. Press. Agt., 26 Cortland street, New York, W. NONNEMACHER, Div. Pass, Agt., South Bethlehem, Pa. For tickets and Pullman reservations apply to 209 Lackawanna avenue, Seranton, Pa.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western in Effect Dec. 2, 1900.

South—Leave Seranton for New York at 1,40, 3,60 5,50, 8,00 and 10,05 a, m.; 12,55, 3,33 p. m.; For Philadelphia at 8,00 and 10,03 a, m.; 12,55 and 3,33 p. m. For Strondsburg at 6,10 p. m. Milk accommodation at 3,40 p. m. Arrive at Hoboicen at 6,30, 7,18, 10,28, 12,68, 3,15, 1,48, 7,19 p. m. Arrive at Philadelphia at 1,95, 5,23, 6,00 and 8,22 p. m. Arrive from New York at 1,10, 6,32 and 10,23 a, m.; 1,00, 1,52, 5,45, 8,15 and 11,30 p. m. From Strondsburg at 8,95 a, m. and 11.30 p. m. From Strondsburg at 8.95 a.m.

North-Leave Scranten for Bullalo and intermediate stations at 1.15, 6.35 and 9.00 a. m.;
1.55, 5.48, and 11.35 p. m. For Oswego and Syracuse at 6.35 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. For Utics at 1.10 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. For Younges at 2.00 a m; 1.00 and 5.48 p. m. For Younges at 2.00 a m; 1.00 and 5.48 p. m. For Birghanton at 19.20 a. m. Arrive in Scranten trong Bullalo at 1.25, 2.55, 5.45 and 10.00 a. m.; 3.30 and 8.00 p. m. From Oswego and Syracuse at 2.55 a. m.; 12.38 and 3.50 p. m. From Utica at 2.55 a. m.; 12.38 and 3.50 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Northumberland, at 6.45, 10.05 a. m.; 1.55 and 5.00 p. m. From Northumberland at 9.35 a. m.; 1.55 and 5.00 p. m. For Montrometriand at 9.35 a. m.; 1.50 and 5.00 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 1.200, 3.32, 9.45 p. m. Arrive in Scranton from Northumberland at 9.42 a. m.; 1.235, 4.50 and 8.45 p. m. From Plymouth at 7.55 a. m.; 3.25 and 1.00 a. m. From Plymouth at 7.55 a. m.; 3.25 and 1.00 a. m. From Plymouth at 7.55 a. m.; 3.25 and 1.00 a. m. From Plymouth at 7.55 a. m.; 3.25 and 1.00 a. m. From Plymouth at 7.55 a. m.; 3.25 and 1.00 a. m. From Plymouth at 7.55 a. m.; 3.25 and 5.55 p. m.

and 5.35 p. m. SUNDAY TRAINS.

South-Leave Scrauton at 1.19, 3.00, 5.50, 14.00, p. m.; 3.33 and 5.40 p. 55. p. m.; 3.33 and 5.40 p. fo; North—Leave Scranton at 1.15, 6.35 a, m.; 1.35, 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, 1980. dus for Carbondale leave Scranton at 4.50, 8.53, 10.13 a. m.; 12.00, 1.20, 2.41, 1.52, 0.52, 7.57, 0.15, 1.15 p. m.; 1.16 a. m. Honesdale—6.20, 19.15 a. m.; 2.44 and 5.20

For Wilkes Barre -6, 15, 7, 18, 8, 63, 9, 38, 19, 48, 53, 2, 40, 7, 128, 2, 18, 3, 30, 4, 27, 6, 19, 7, 18, 19, 11 11.39 p. 10.
For L. V. R. R. points—6.45, 11.55 a. m.; 2.18, 4.27 and 11.50 p. m.
For Pennsylvania R. R. points—6.45, 0.58 a. m.; 2.18 and 4.27 p. 65.
For Albany and all points north—6.20 a. m. od 2.52 p. in. SUNDAY TRAINS, For Carbondale—5.60, 11.52 a. m.: 241, 5.52,

10.52 p. 05; wilkes Barre—9.58, 11.55 a. m.: 1.58, 1.28, ff. 8.27 p. 40. 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 m United State

J. H. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. V. H. W. CROSS, D. P. A., Stranton, Ph. Central Railroad of New Jersey. Stations in New York-Foot or Idlanty street, R., and South Ferry. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1000. Trains feave Seranten for New Yor, New Yor, Security about Philadelphia, Lastein Bethleinen, entown, Manch Chunk and Whate Haven at a m. r express, 1.30 a. m. s

hays, 2.15 p. 10.

For Pittston and Wilses-Barte, 8.30 u. m., 1.10 and 3.50 p. m. Sambleys, 2.15 p. m.

For Baltimore and Washington and points south and West via Bethichem, 8.30 c. m., 1.10 and 3.50 p. m. Sambleys, 2.15 p. in.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at 8.50 m. and 1.10 p. m. m. and 1-10 p. m. For Reading, Lebanen and Harrisburg, via Al-entown, 8:30 a. m. and 1:10 p. m. Sanday-, Through tickets to all points east routh 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, 1960. Trains for Hawley and local points, co-ng at Hawley with Eric railroad for New Trains for Hawley and focal points, oing at Hawley with Eric rational for New Newburg and intermediate points, leave ton at 7.05 a.m. and 2.25 p. m. Trains arrive at Seranton at 10.30 a. (9.10 p. m.

# FINLEY'S

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We have a 25-inch pure sewing silk Grenadine in plain and brocaded ef

## fects.

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A 45-inch extra fine pure silk Grenadine with satin ribbon stripes in different widths.

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city effects

ribbon stripes.

At \$4.00 45-inch plain background, with embroidered trailing vine and cluster of

#### roses. At \$5.00

dines of exquisite design.

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## RAILROAD TIME TABLES PENNSYLVANIA

Schedule in Effect March 17, 1901. Trains leave Scranton: 6.45 a. m., week days, for Sunbury Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Balti-more, Washington and for Pittsburg and the West. 9.38 a. m., week days, for Hazleton, and for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wash-

West. 2.18 p. m., week days, (Sundays 1.58 p. m.,) for Sunbury, Harris-burg, Philadelphia, Baltimore. burg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and the West. For Hazleton, week days only.

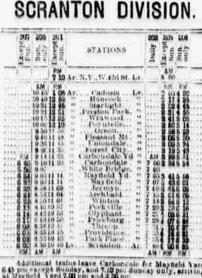
4.27 p. m., week days, for Sunbury

Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

Bazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg

ington and Pittsburg and the

## J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen. Mar. J. B. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt. Time Card in effect Dec. 30th, 1900.



Additional trains leave screenies at 700 pm Sunday outs and train leaves Mashed Lard for tartendals at 745 pm, and train leaves Mashed Lard for tartendals at 6 case and daily arriving at Carbondals at 6.50 cm. Rates 2 cents per mile. Lowest Rates to all Points West. C. ANDERSON.

division of the United States' govern- of their patients." They lost all of