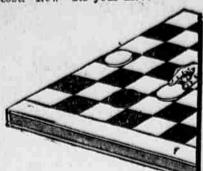
The Left-Overs

framed and unframed, we will sell at cost. Now "Its your move."



We have made the offer, and it is "Up to you" to make the right move.

Jacobs & Fasold, 209 WASHINGTON AVENUE Pictures, Frames and Art Goods.

City Notes.

CABMEN TO MEET .- There will be a meeting of the Cabmen and Drivers' union tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in Raub's hall.

SPECIAL MEETING .-- A special meeting of the Holy Name society of the cathedral will be held in the College chapel Sunday evening at ?

DIED SUDDDENLY .- Coroner Roberts was no

tified yesterday of the death, in Olyphant, of a child without medical attention. He will investigate the case today. HE WAS NATURALIZED .- Manus Syron, o

West Scranton, a native of Ireland, was yester-day naturalized before Judge R. W. Archbald, of the United States district court. MANAGER AND FORELADY,-Mrs. J. Quinn

was general manager of the supper served in Holy Cross church New Year's night and Mrs. J. Kane was forelady of the tables. MEET MONDAY EVENING .- A general meeting of the ladies of the Linden Street temple will be held Monday evening at the residence of Mrs.

S. Samter on Clay avenue at 7,30 o'clock. D. J. THOMAS A CANDIDATE.-It is rumored that D. J. Thomas will be a candidate for school controller of the Seventeenth ward at the Republican primaries to be conducted next Tues

LOCAL BANKRUPTCY CASE.

Involuntary Petition Filed Against Mrs. Isabella Cohen.

Funst brothers, of Cincinnati and certain other creditors of Mrs. Isabella Cohen doing business on Lackawanna avenue under the name of the Scranton Wine and Liquor company, filed a petition with Judge R. W. Archbald, of the United States district court yesterday, asking to have her

declared an involuntary bankrupt. These creditors hold claims against her to the amount of \$2,001.32 and presented with their petition a letter bald issued a rule returnable on January 17 to show cause why Mrs. Cohen should not be declared a bankrupt.

OBITUARY.

JOSEPH MEDER, SR., died yesterday afternoon at 5.30 o'clock at his home, 421 Sixth street, of apoplexy, after a short illness. He was 68 years of age, and had been a resident of Scranton for many years. Surviving him are the following children: Mrs. W. C. Vosburg, Mrs. Orville Noack Emma, Carrie, Joseph and William Meder. The funeral will take place Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Interment in Forest Hill cemetery.

ARTHUR COLLINS, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Collins, aged 3 years and 6 months, died yesterday morning at his parents' home, 433 North Ninth street. The little fellow was ill just one week, and death was due to appendicitis. The funeral will take place tomorrow after-

MRS, PRISCILLA THOMAS, aged 53 years, wife of John T. Thomas, of Bellevue, died yesterday at her home on Acker avenue. She is survived by her husband and son. The funeral announcement will be made later.

MRS. JOHN BIRCHER, formerly of this city, died yesterday at Stull, Wyo-ming county, aged 72 years. The funeral services will be held at Stull, and interment will be in Forest Hill ceme tery, this city, on Monday afternoon. Funeral private.

Croker Defeated at Golf. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Lakewood, N. J., Jan. 3 .- A three-some golf match was played over the links of the Lakewood Golf club between Supreme Court Judge Gildersleeve and Richard Croker and Andrew Freedman today. After a well contested game at 18 holes medal play, Justice Gildersleeve defeated the Tanmany chief and the president of the New York base ball club by a score of 93 to 99,

A LITTLE THING

Changes the Home Feeling.

Coffee blots out the sunshine from many a home by making the mother or some other member of the household, dyspeptic, nervous and irritable. There are thousands of cases where the proof is absolutely undeniable. Here is one; Mrs. C. K. Larzelere, Antigo, Wis.

says; "I was taught to drink coffee at an early age, and also at an early age I became a victim to headaches, and as I grew to womanhood these headaches became a part of me, as I was scarcely ever free from one.

About five years ago a friend urged me to try Postum Food Coffee. I made the trial and the result was so satisfac-

tory that we have used it ever since. My husband and little daughter were subject to billious attacks, but they have both been entirely free from them since we began using Postum instead of coffee. I no longer have any head-

aches and my health is perfect. If some of these nervous, tired, irritable women would only leave off coffee absolutely and try Postum Food Coffee, they would find a wonderful change in their life. It would then be filled with sunshine and happiness rather than weariness and discontent. And think what an effect it would have on the family, for the mood of the mother is largely responsible for the temper of the children."

ADDRESS OF **JUDGE JESSUP**

DELIVERED BEFORE THE CITI-ZEN'S ALLIANCE.

it Was an Able and Exhaustive Discourse on the Rights of Individuals in Any Community-Decisions of the Courts Cited Concerning the Stand They Have Taken with Reference to Conspiracy - Freedom That Is Guaranteed by Constitution of the United States.

The following address was delivered last night by former Judge W. H. Jessup before the Citizens' Alliance in the armory:

own happiness.

The same constitution, in section 11 of the pealed." first article, provides "All courts shall be open; and every man, for an injury done him in lands, goods or reputation, shall have a remedy by due course of law and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay."

These are articles of the constitution, and any

necessarily engaged in all these various departments of labor. In some instances it was found that there was oppression on the part of employers upon the rights of those who were employed, and there were differences of opinion on the part of employers and of those who were in their employ as to the wages which should be paid and the wages which would be received. As a consequence of these differences, combinations were formed on the part of employers, by which they undertook to stop the work of their employers by a combination among themselves in order to enforce an advance of wages or a redress of other supposed grievances.

Commonwealth vs. Curren, (3 Pitts. Rep. 1433), 1860, by Judge Ryan, who was the president judge of the court of quarter sessions of Schmyl-Judge of the court of quarter sessions or Scinyi-kill county. In that case a man by the name of Curren had been at work in a gangway in a certain colliery. The colliery had been closed and all the men discharged and a new thin had rented the colliery and took possession of it, and had placed men at work in the various gangways. Curren demanded to be put in the gang-way in which he had formerly worked for the other parties. This was denied by the new ownin which she declares that she will not contest any bankruptcy proceedings gangway with the person tien working it upon force as to any such unlawful combinations, which may be brought. Judge Arch- snother shift, but the work not proceeding satisgangway with the person then working it upon another shift, but the work not proceeding satisfactorily to the owner, both shifts were discharged; and thereupon a strike was ordered by all the workmen in the colliery, and the ultimatum was sent to the employer that no work would be done in the colliery until Curren should be reinstated in the gangway in which he had originally worked under the other parties. Curren was indicated with the address to any such unlawful combinations, and temphatical combinations.

Now, what are the conditions with which we are confronted in this city at the present time? In the latter part of last September, the Scranton Was sent to the employer that no work would be done in the colliery until Curren should be reinstated in the gangway in which he had originally worked under the other parties. Curren was indicated with the address where the conditions with which we are confronted in this city at the present time? In the latter part of last September, the Scranton Was company, for reasons which they have not publicly disclosed, but which were personal to two employees of that company, discharged them. Thereupon a notice was served upon the railway company that unless those men en was indicted with the others who refused to work or allow work to be done, for a conspiracy

igreed, the law regards as the object of an in-lictable conspiracy. The gist of a conspiracy noon at 2.30, and interment will be in all confederacies wrongfully to prejudice another are misdemeanors at common law, whether the the Cathedral cemetery. intention is to injure his property, his person, or his character."

In this case the defendants were found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine and undergo impris

This decision and other like decisions of the just, recognizing the right of any individual or set of individuals to decline to work for any ompany or individual if they so desired; and ference, ecognizing the rights which every person has need our constitution to sell his labor at the intoleral price which he and his employer may agree upor and refuse to sell it where the price is not sa isfactory or the circumstances are not also satisfactory, the legislature by the act of 14th o June, 1872 (P. L. 1175), provided as follows:

"It shall be lawful for any laborer or laborers workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, acting either as individuals or as the member of any club, society, or association, t refuse to work or labor for any person or per sons, whenever, in his, her or their opinion, the wages paid are insufficient, or the treatment of such laborer or laborers, werkingman or work ingmen, journeyman or journeymen, by his, he or their employer is brutal or offensive, or the continued labor by such laborer or laborers, workngman or workingmen, journeyman or journey r by-laws of any club, society or organization to which he, she or they might belong, without subjecting any person or persons so refusing to work or labor, to prosecution or indictment for aspiracy, under the criminal laws of this con monwealth: Provided, that this act shall not be held to apply to the member or members of any club, society or organization, the constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations of which, are not in strict conformity to the constitution of the state of Pennsylvania, and to the constitution of the American citizen has been driven

as laborers.

But this act of itself was not satisfactory t the vast body of employes in the various manu-factories and departments of labor in the state, and so in 1876, in order to protect still farther their rights of ceasing and refusing to labor, the second proviso last quoted was amended a

WAS NOT SATISFACTORY

"The second proviso in the first section of said act shall be so construed that the use of lawful or peaceful means, having for their object a law-ful purpose, shall not be regarded as 'in any way hindering' persons who desire to labor; and that the use of force, threat or menace of horm o persons or property, shall alone be regarded s in any way hindering persons who desire to their for their employers from so doing, or other

persons from being employed as laborers."

So that after the passage of this law, "the use of force, threat or menace of harm to persons or property." were decided to be only matters country, the evidence was that Redshaw, during which should bring the striking employes under the ban of the law; and the legislature of the state, willing farther to easist the vast body of laboring men and others in the state, on the the opinion, held him guilty of disorderly con-

13th of May, 1582, passed the Trades Union Charter Act, authorizing the employes of any trade to organize Gennelves and secure a charter from the state. But it will be noticed that the first act of '72 specially provided that this act should not appty to any association or organization, the constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations of which are not in strict conformity to the constitution of the state of Pennsylvania and to the constitution of the United States. And the charter which was provided by the act, of 1889 expressly provided that they should have authority to establish a constitution and adopt by-laws and

to establish a constitution and adopt by laws and rules not inconsistent with law.

But even this system of legislation was not satisfactory, and so on the 16th of June, 1891 (P. L. 300), the legislature passed the following

"It shall be lawful for employes, acting either s individuals or collectively, or as the m f any club,a sembly, association or organization o refuse to work or labor for any person, per-ons, corporation or coporations, whenever in his, her or their opinion the wages paid are insuffi-cient, or his, her or their treatment is offensive or unjust, or whenever the continued labor or work by him, her or them would be contrary to the constitution, rules, regulations, by-laws, reso-lution or resolutions, of any club, assembly, association, organization or meeting of which he, she or they may be a member or may have at-tended, and as such individuals or members or as the armory:

I am requested to address you tonight as American citizens—those over whom the flag of our country floats—those over whom the Constitution of our country and the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the United States and to the constitution of the United States and th American citizens in their rights.

The constitution of our state is under the constitution of the United States, the supreme law of the land. Its first article provides, "That the general great and essential principle of liberly and free government may be reognized and unalterably established, we declare that:

All men are born free and independent and terms and conditions as he, she or they may All men are born free and independent and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying life and liberty, of acquiring and possessing and protecting erry, of acquiring and possessing and protecting to commit a felony. All laws or parts of laws of commit a felony. All laws or parts of laws of commit a felony inconsistent herewith are hereby re-

WHAT THIS ACT DID.

indictment for conspiracy at common law or under the criminal laws of the commonwealth for the simple act of refusing to work, but provided that it should not prevent the prosecution and punishment, under any law other than conspiracy, of persons who should by the use of word.

MUCH LABOR NEEDED.

As our great state increased in population, in manufactures, and in the development of its mineral resources, vast numbers of people were necessarily engaged in all these various departments of labor. In some instances it was found that the content of the content

of other supposed grievances.

As the law then stood, such combination was personanced an unlawful conspiracy, and was so add in the case of:

Commonwealth vs. Curren, (3 Pitts, Rep. 1433).

Sign by Judge Rear was the resolution or act is concerned, can not be free from the excitement and crowds which

over and above the right to refuse to labor themselves, set themselves up to destroy the rights of others, not their employers, they are werk or allow work to be done, for a conspiracy work or allow work to be done, for a conspiracy work or allow work to be done, for a conspiracy work or allow work to be done, for a conspiracy work or allow work in the collicry, and preventing any work in or about the same; and also combining to control the work in the gangway, and to dictate to the owners who should work in the gangway, and thing for their comployers the price to be paid to those whom they did not, but ought to have the right to gangley.

Strike of all the employer were not reinstated and the strike was ordered. This strike, it is currently reported that the miners' union and various other of the trades unions of the city passed resolutions, sympathizing with the strikers and ordering their members, some upon penalty of a fine, not to patronize the street cars of the railway company in any manner; and the strikers and company in any manner; and the strikers and In his charge to the jury, Judge Ryap says; those sympathizing with them instituted a scheme of terrorizing all persons who should ride to the accomplishment of any unswful or injurious nurness, nor in the accomplishment of any unswful or injurious nurness, nor in the cars, by breaking windows, by placing and semetimes expectation. thorities, not in the accomplishment of any unlawful or injurious purpose, nor in any one act moving towards that purpose, but in the actual to the injury of the cars and the great terror noving towards that purpose, but in the actual to the injury of the cars and the great terror oncert and agreement of two or more persons and peril of any persons upon the cars, and by concert and agreement of two or more persons and peril of any persons who found it necessaried, the law regards as the object of an inthe matter has come to such a pass as that timid females are absolutely atraid of their lives in rid-

But above and beyond all that, this system of carried to such an extent as that some passengers, compelled by their necessities, by their health, courts caused a considerable stir among the ranks of the laboring classes, and in order to provide street cars, have been beyoutted in their business for their protection so far as it was right and not by the striking employes alone but by vari-Such a state of things in a free community is

intolerable. It is unlawful. It is unjust. It s something which stirs the blood in the heart pon innocent passengers? The law affords a re-

In the case of the commonwealth vs. Silvers (11 C. C. 481), a case arising in Philadelphia, the defendant, who was a member of a cabinet makers' union, lingered about the place, hosted at the men who took the vacant positions, and called them "scale." He was bound over to keep the peace, and Jonke Finletter uses its In the case of the commenwealth vs. Silvers keep the peace, and Judge Finletter uses the sentiment seems to have pervaded the comfollowing language:

get the wages which they think are due them, he was but I also recognize the right of every other American citizen to work for just as much as he but it. but I also recognize the right of every other for compensation for the injury actually received American citizen to work for just as much as he pleases, and no association of workmen has a perially not for courts, to make the choice, and epight to interters with those who do not believe as their union does. It seems to me that all on his rights, though other men may think distuate the American citizen. They insist in main taining all their individual rights, and ignore the natural rights of every other citizen. The result has been that, in all labor that requires skill he Unied States: Provided, that nothing herein there are in this community large establishments, contained shall prevent the prosecution and punishment, under existing laws, of any person or persons who shall, in any way, hinder persons who shall, in any way, hinder persons will not be very long before there will not be an American entiren who understands skilled labor, so doing, or other persons from being employed. I cannot exactly understand why such a system from American citizen who understands skilled labor, ployed I cannot exactly understand why such a system of conduct is persisted in by these people. Every interference on the part of the defendant, or any other member of the society, with workmen, which is likely to breed disturbance, is a violation of the law. Theretere, it is an offense which can be punished, and will be punished. These people must recognize the fact that every man has a right to work as much as he pleases, and when, and where, and how he pleases, In this case I will put a stop to the defendant's interference, because I will hold him in such ball that, if he violates the law again it will be made very expensive to his friends. I will require him to enter security in \$1,000, to be of good

being of good behavior means no interference with other people." behavior for one year, and he must understand

HELD HIM GUILTY. In the case of commonwealth vs. Redshaw (12 C. C. 93), which was an appeal from summary conviction from the quarter sessions of Allegheny county, the evidence was that Redshaw, during

You Are Invited INDUSTRIAL

OUR CIRCLE OF PLEASED PATRONS

S. H. Twining, Optician,

131 PENN AVENUE.

the Aliegheny county workhouse for the period of thirty days. In addition also to the criminal pr

In addition also to the criminal prosecution against those who commit breaches of the criminal law, we have also courts of equity who will enjoin all such proceedings as are contrary to law and to equity. Our Supreme court have used no uncertain language on this subject. The case of O'Neil vs. Behanna (182 Pz. 230), decided in 1807, sustains this. That was a case where a bill 1897, sustains this. That was a case where a bill in equity was filed against strikers to restrain them from interfering with men employed in their places, and also from calling them "scabs" and "blacklegs," and using other force to deter them from working; and also for damages alleged to be sustained in consequence of their unlawful acts. And the opinion of Justice Mitchell, which covers this whole ground, is so important and emphatic that I quote here nearly the whole o his opinion. He says:

JUDGE MITCHELL'S OPINION. "The learned judge in his opinion says: imony establishes the fact that certain of the defendants overstepped these bounds and used an novance, intimidation, ridicule and coercion to prevent new men from engaging in work for the plaintiff. When the new men were followed and importuned not to work, from their point of embarkation to their destination, and there met by the strikers in considerable numbers, and fol-lowed to their lodging piaces, all the time being pressed and entreated to return, and called 'scabs' and 'blacklegs', and sometimes surrounder and the effort made to pull them away, an un friendly (at least) atmosphere about everywhere, it must be admitted that there was something more than mere argument and persuasion, and the orderly and legitlmate conduct of a strike. This was certainly serious annoyance and well calculated to intimidate and coerce. And that

former could do anything to attain their ends, short of actual physical violence. This is a most serious misconception. The 'arguments' and 'per strasion' and 'appeals' of a hostile and demonstra-tive mob have a potency over men of ordinary nerve which far exceeds the limits of lawfulness. The display of force, though none is actually used, is intimidation, and as much unlawful as violence itself.

"An attempt is made to argue that the strikers only congregated at the place of arrival of the new men, in accordance with the custom at boat and train atrivals in small towns. But this dis-guise is too flimsy to hide the real purpose. If plead the protection of the statute, but are liable for indictment at common law, as if the Act of assembly had never been passed.

their own testimony admits attended the arrival of the new men, and also far enough away to assembly had never been passed. assembly had never been passed.

These laws were only passed to protect the laboring class in their rights, not in their wind the real intentions too plainly for any wrong-doing; and, therefore, when any union, verbal denials on their part to offset.

NO RIGHT TO PERSUADE.

"It is further orged that the strikers through entirely outside of the protection of any of these statutes, and the old common law relating to unlawful combinations and conspiracies, is in full right to talk to the new men, to persuade them their committees only exercised ('ineisted on' is were reinstated within a specified time a general strike of all the employes of the company would be ordered. The men were not reinstated and the fined to lawful means, they were exerted at an improper time, and were an interference with th plaintiff's rights, which made the perpetrators liable for any damages the plaintiff suffered consequence. But, in fact, their efforts were not confined to lawful means. The result of the evi-dence, as stated by the learned judge, is that the new men were 'followed and importuned not and sometimes surrounded and the effort made pull them away. This view is quite sufficient favorable to the defendants, and, as already said a hostile and threatening crowd does not need to resort to actual violence to be guilty of unlawful intimidation. The acts of these defendants were and from their homes and places of business; and the matter has come to such a pass as that timid new men, and with those of the plaintiff. In is the unlawful confederacy to do an unlawful net is the unlawful confederacy to do an unlawful purpose, though or a lawful act for an unlawful purpose, though nothing be done in presecution of it, the offense being complete when the confederacy is about the same, and all classes are subject to more or less insult and intimidation for doing about the same, and intimidation for doing that which they have a perfect constitutional that the first that the same and the constitution that the con same right may be stated with reference to this capacity, steel twin hoppers, case, to prevent his working for such pay as he. The second thousand are to nit above and beyond an tout, the San can get and is willing to accept. We regard the by the American Car and Foundry testimony as demonstrating that the defendant were guilty of an unlawful combination which while protessing the intention and trying minintain an outward appearance of lawlessar was carried out by violent and threatening of not by the striking employes alone but by vari-ous sympathizing unions, with whom they had never had the least particle of difficulty or dif-ference. are liable in this suit for all the damages whi-plaintiff suffered thereby. * The mas-reports that 'all of the defendants are includin the term strikers, as used by him in his is something which stars the most in the term strikers, as ample to show a fevery liberty loving free American citizen.

And what is the legal remedy for the insults participated personally in the unlawful conduction at made them liable to the conduction of the co or in such combination as made them liable the acts of the others done in pursuance of the ity, even the court not being entirely "I recognize the right of the workingman to that the strike being over, the subject had be try to better his condition. I recognize the right ter be dropped. This is not faw nor justice, of etrikers to abstain from working until they he was may be inclined not to push his claim

cretion the better part of valor. "Decree reversed, bill reinstated and damage directed to be ascertained in accordance with this opinion. Costs to be paid by the appellees." BOYCOTTING UNLAWFUL

This case clearly shows that every member of union that engages in any unlawful combinion for the injury of the property or the rights stopped from continuing the same, but is for all damages which the court may find the Wall. complainant has sustained by reason of such unlawful combination and acts.

We hear a great deal said in certain papers and periodicals about government by injunction. No man who keeps within the law need ever fear that he will be enjoined in the exercise of an right guaranteed to him under the constitution and laws of the country. It is only law breaker, who are afraid of injunctions, and it is only those who set themselves up in defiance of the rights of their fellowmen who are decrying thuse of courts of justice in maintaining and defending the rights of others who are clearly et titled, with themselves, to the protection of the constitution and the law of the land.

constitution and the law of the land.

The decisions of Pennsylvania are in according to the decisions of the various states of the Union. There is no difference in the rights of men, whether they are citizens of one state of another. The constitution of the United States guarantees to every man his rights, and the constitution of Pennsylvania follows in its wake. constitution of Pennsylvania follows in its wake.

As a result of the examination of all these authorities, it is clear that any concert or combination to destroy bu fringe upon the rights of any other citizen

RULES ABOUT EMPLOYES RE-DUCED RATE TICKETS.

They Will Cost One-half of the Regular Rate to Employes of Other Companies and Dependent Members of Their Immediate Families-Fred. P. Van Horne, Chief Clerk to Superintendent E. M. Rine, Has Resigned-D., L. & W. Board for Today-General Notes.

Following the action of the presidents of eastern rallreads in discontinuing exchange passes among employes, effective Jan. 1, 1902, restrictive rules governing the issuance of reduced rate tickets for employes of foreign transportation companies have been adopted. Tickets may be issued at one-half the standard first class limited fare for employes of other transportation companies, and dependent members of their immediate families, when traveling at their own expense, upon the written application of the general passenger agent, or such other representative as may be designated by the general passenger agent of the company by which

they are employed. Half fare tickets may be issued to employes of express and relegraph companies operating over the lines on which the request is made, and to employes of the railway mail service. One-quarter the standard first class limited fare may be charged for th children of employes between the ages

of 5 and 12 years. All requests shall give the full name and railroad connection of the person for whom the reduced fare is asked. Tickets issued under the rules for reduced fares shall bear the name of the party entitled to use them, and if found in the hands of improper parties, shall be subject to redemption at full

tariff fares. No reduction in commutation fares shall be made for employes of other

transportation companies. Officials who have occasion to make business trips over other roads will enter the fares paid in their expense

Chief Clerk Resigns.

accounts.

Fred P. Van Horne, who has been chief clerk to Superintendent E. M. Rine, of the Lackawanna railroad, since September, 1900, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on Wednesday, Jan. 15.

Mr. Van Horne entered the employ of the Lackawanna railroad in April. 1899, when he was private secretary to ex-General Superintendent E. G. Russell, and has remained in the service since then. He is an expert stenographer and an experienced railroad man, and one of the most popular and obliging young men in the employ of the

His successor has not yet been appointed. Mr. Van Horne contemplates a rest and vacation, after which he will engage in business. He is considering several propositions.

Reading's Big Tonnage.

The Reading has reported twentysix of its thirty-nine active collieries at work. In the other collieries the water from the recent rains still conholding their own and are expected to

get the mastery before long. The Reading closed the year with the greatest anthracite tonnage in its history. While the official figures of the December production are not yet available the tonnage for the year will approximate 11,000,000 tons. For the 11 months of the year the official figures show a tonnage of 10,200,000 tons, and the tonnage for December is estimated at 800,000 tons. The production of 1900 was 9,300,000 tons. Prior to 1901 the company's heaviest tonnage was in 1899, when 9,700,000 were produced.

Lackawanna Orders 2,100 Cars.

The Lackawanna railroad has placed another large order for cars, which must be ready for use not later than May 1. This order is for 2,100 cars, 1,000 of which are to be built by the Russel Steel Car company of Pittsburg. They are to be of 80,000 pounds

The second thousand are to be built company. These cars are to be box cars, 36 feet long, of 60,000 pounds capacity. The remaining 100 cars of the order are to be refrigerator cars, to be built by the Barney Smith company of Dayton, O. These are to be ready in February.-Utica News.

D., L. & W. Board for Today. Following is the make-up of the D. L. & W. board for today: FRIDAY, JANUARY S.

Wild Cast East-8 p. m., John Baxter; 10 p. m., F. McDonnell with Dougherty's crew; 11 p. m., D. Haggerty.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4.

Wild Cats East-1.30 a. m., F. Fitzpatrick: a. m., J. F. Burkhart; 5 a. m., M. J. Hennigan 6 a. m., Hoboken, H. J. Larkin; 7 a. m., Ho-boken, H. Dougherty, H. Gilligan's crew; 9 a m., O. W. Fitzgerald; 19 a. m., G. W. Bart H a. m., George Thomas; I p. m., A. G. Han mitt; I p. m., F. F. Stevens; 5 p. m., M. Fir nerty; 6 p. m., E. M. Hallett; 2 p. m.,

Helpers-7 s. m., Gaffney; 7 s. m., O. Miller; 10 a. m., Nauman; 10 a. m., F. E. Secor; 0,42 p. m., Stanton; 8,30 p. m., C. McGovern. Summits, Etc. 6 a. m., cast, J. Carrigg: 8 a. m., W. Frounfelker; 9 a. m., W. H. Nichols; 11 m., W. Fromfelker; 9 a. m., W. H. Nichols; 11 a. m., E. McAllister; 2 p. m., Thompson; 6 p. m., J. Henigan; 8 p. m., Golden.

Pushers—6 a. m., Widner; 7 a. m., 8. Finnerty; 8 a. m., Houser; 11.45 a. m., Moran; 6 p. m., William Hear; 7.30 p. m., Murphy; 9 p. m., W. H. Barth; 10 p. m., L. D. Lattimer.

Wild Cats West—8 a. m., A. E. Ketcham; 19 a. m., C. Kiugsley; 11 a. m., T. Dondican; 2 p. m., R. Castney; 4 p. m., carmedy; 11 p. m. p. m.

., R. Castner; 4 p. m., Carmody; 11 p. m., 1

NOTICE. C. B. VanWormer and crew will run No. 55 in morning in place of M. N. Longan and crown until further notice. J. A. Bush and crew will go to Washington January 1 to learn M. & E.

Flagman A. H. Williams, Thomas Glynn, M McHale, William Liaver, John Quinlan, J. Stau-ton, James Healey will report at Young Men's Christian association 7.30 p. m., January 3, for

This and That. Open-Hearth furnace No. 3, of the

Solid Steel Casting company, at Chester, Pa., recently completed a remarkable run of 490 consecutive heats without any stop for repairs, during which some 12,250,000 pounds of steel castings

THANKA KANANA KA AND LABOR In Selecting Bric=a=Brac

each piece with an eye single to the place for which it is to used, let it be in good taste with the surroundings.

est variety from which to select and if you make an error in the se lection you have the privilege to exchange. ROOKWOOD, IVORY, BRONZE, COMBINATIONS of COLORED GLASS with BRONZE MOUNTINGS, OLD VIENNA PAINTING on CHINA with elegant GOLD FRAMES, etc.

The advantage of making such purchases at our store is, the larg-

China Wall.

Geo. V. Millar & Co. 134 Wyoming Avenue

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

Quilt Batts

Have you ever made a Quilt or Comfortable? If so, you know how difficult it is to get the sheets of cotton spread evenly and joined perfectly. Try one of our batts-made of snowy cotton, in full quilt size, taking five minutes to put in place, instead of an hour in the old way. with better results for an equal cost.

Scranton Bedding Co...

Lackawanna and Adams Avenues.

This store is Scranton's Greatest Toy and Doll Store all the year around, as well

as the best place to buy Candies Ice Cream Ices

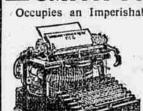
Bake Stuffs Etc., at Wholesale or Retail.

Most Appetizing Luncheons in Our

J. D. Williams & Bro.

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Of the Beautiful? Do you wish to have pretty rings? We will be pleased to show you Solitaire Diamond Rings, Diamond and Emerald Rings, Diamond and Ruby Rings, Diamond and Opal Rings, Diamond and Sapphire Rings, Diamond and Turquois Rings. We will mount any desired combination to order.

E. Schimpff, E. Schimpff,

317 Lackawanna ave.

were made. The furnace is of Herrick design, 15 tons capacity, and is supplied with two improved gas producers. Baltimore breaker No. 5 at East End, and which is the property of the machinery worked to perfection. Since the old breaker was destroyed by fire the coal mined at the Baltimore has been sent to Laslin and prepared for market, but this has been discontinued. The Pennsylvania railroad company has secured options on half a block of land adjoining their shops in Altoona and will erect the largest wheel foundry in the world, at an expenditure of about \$1,000,000. The company has been unable to meet the demands for wheels and large contracts have been placed outside. The new shops vill take two acres of ground and be

equipped with electrical cranes and other modern appliances. The Norris Mining and Manufacturing company, a new concern in which Pittsburg men are interested, will soon begin developing 950 acres of coal and fire clay lands in the Salineville, O., field. The company was chartered un der the laws of Ohio with a capital stock of \$150,000. The company expects to produce 75,000 fire bricks daily in a new plant to be erected by April 1 next. The following are the officers and directors: J. H. Norris, president and treasurer; S. J. Burnside, general manager and secretary; F. N. Norris Charles W. Walper and Henry N. W. Fleckner. All Pittsburg men except F N. Norris, who is a resident at Seb

ring, O. Mr. Briggs Accepts.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press Trenton, N. J., Jan. 3.-Governor Voorher his afternoon received from ex-Mayor Frank C Briggs, of Trenton, the latter's acceptance of the appointment of state treasurer to succeed the latcorge B. Swain.

Fur Seal Captured. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press

New York Jan. 3.-While hauling in a line Fort Hamilton today, a fisherman captured an killed a full-grown female for seal. It is said t be the first full seal ever captured in these waters

This signature is on every box of the genuina Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets

Undoubtedly the Deliware and Hudson company, began operations yesterday, and all the Greatest Fur Values



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Persian Lamb Coats, Baumarten ollar and revers, \$175; now \$150. Persian Lamb Coats, Chinchilla ollar and revers, \$150; now \$125. Persian Lamb Mink, trimmed, \$150; now \$125. Persian Lamb Black Lynx,

trimmed, \$150; now \$100. Plain Persian Lamb Jackets, \$50 o \$140. Moire Coats, Astrachan, Chinchilla trimmed, \$100; now \$75. Electric Seal Jackets, from \$20 to

Electric Seal Jackets, Beaver trimmed, \$30. Plain new Seal Jackets, from \$35 to 840. Seal Skin Coats, in stock, from

\$150 to 8225. Seal Skin Coats, made to order, from \$150 to \$300. All Scarfs and Muffs at reduced

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