

Mr. Evans Explains His New Currency Plan.

Why He Favors the Substitution of a Government Paper Currency Based on Gold Bonds for the Present Mixed Currency.

In last Saturday's Tribune the proposition of a new currency scheme drafted by H. W. Evans, of Danville, Luzerne county, was given. Below we present from Mr. Evans' pen a statement of his reasons which that measure ought to become a law:

"The restoration of confidence through the election of McKinley has not restored prosperity, and a further solution can be built on the farming interests, while interest on money, on the average, is more than double the profit on farming. The general growth of wealth in this country does not average three per cent, and the average interest on money is seven per cent. Constant prosperity cannot exist under such conditions.

"The bankers and leading business men have decided to do their best to bring the greenbacks redeemed in bonds back into circulation. They have issued a paper money for their own benefit. A paper money that is a promise to pay coin on the single standard can at any time be used to disturb the gold reserve, and produce a panic, by rich money speculation for their own interest, so it seems very probable that our present system will be changed during the administration of McKinley. The question is--whether the change shall be for the benefit of the people or for the benefit of the national banks.

WANTS GOVERNMENT PAPER.

"Bonds even at two per cent, for fifty years to be basis for national bank paper money will be equal to a gift of at least three times the full amount of greenbacks in circulation. Calculating greenbacks in circulation to be three hundred and fifty millions, the neat little sum of one thousand and fifty millions is a very conservative estimate of what the national bank would be supplying the people with paper money to fill the place of the greenbacks.

"But why redeem the greenbacks? If the people were educated to believe in perfect fiat paper money there would be no necessity for doing so. The only law needed would be to make the greenbacks receivable for all debts and not redeemable in any other money. The last election proved that the people are not ready for a full fiat money, so the bill to issue an interest-bearing bond certificate of deposit was planned to meet the demands of a perfect system of credit money that would be redeemable in bonds as good as gold.

"The rate of interest paid on any wealth-producing capital regulates the value. So the rate of interest on a note that will be sure to pay the interest demanded for gold will be equal to gold in value. Therefore a certificate of deposit of a bond bearing the rate of interest to the government that the government pays for gold, would make this paper money equal to gold in value. It would therefore be a credit money based on credit, and on the gold standard of value, without being on the gold basis, or redeemable in gold; thus avoiding the possibility of drawing gold out of the treasury for the sake of speculation in prices of stocks and produce.

"Limiting this issue of money to the bonds of the state, counties, and cities, at twenty per cent of their taxable valuation, or about one-fifth of the real valuation provides double security back of every dollar of the money, except the amount provided to redeem the greenbacks and national bank notes, which are floating at present on the direct credit and debt of the government.

"It seems to me that a bond bearing interest to the government is far better basis for currency than gold bought with a bond drawing interest from the government. The argument seems clear, if one dollar of gold bought with a bond drawing interest from the government is security enough to float three dollars and a half of greenbacks, two dollars of bonds drawing three per cent interest to the government would float a hundred times better security to float three dollars of currency.

INTEREST RATE.

"Why provide to change the rate of interest from three per cent, to two-thirds the average growth of the wealth in the country? The answer is--Common interest between banks and individuals should never be above average profits. All that any person could make on money borrowed with the average security, above average profits, is the result of extra work or talent and belongs to the person who does the work of the loaner of money. Calculating the savings of wages and salaries would balance the interest used for a living, the rate of growth in the total wealth would represent the average profit. Public securities being of the nature of a first mortgage should not demand over two-thirds of the average profits, and the average profits will decrease naturally with the increase of population. A system of finance can never be in harmony with the needs, until the interest will be regulated by the profits.

"To what purpose shall we blame the rich for wanting money on bonds like the Bradley-Martin affair? Enact this provision into a law, and it will be to the interest of every person to use his money, to add to the real wealth of the country, or the rate of interest or his wages in a sense, will be lowered for the next decade. This also will make the best regulation of the amount of money in circulation.

AN AUTOMATIC CURRENCY.

"When the amount of money will be too large, property will increase in value. The rate of growth in wealth will raise the rate of interest, and there will be no borrowing from the government, and vice versa.

"Why does section third provide to supply silver money at its face value, and demand the full weight of gold when redeeming the bonds? Because there is a margin of profit to the government in preparing silver and paper money; but gold, demanding from the government interest from the government as the government demands from the people. It is only right that the people that want gold should stand the wear and loss in the use of it. This proviso is intended to restrict the demand for gold to the actual need of it, and at the same time provide gold enough to test its value with real paper credit money, based on credit.

"Section fourth provides for the gradual redemption of all promises to pay coin, for a better paper money based on bonds. Section fifth provides that any bonds now on the market of the class mentioned, may in case of revival

of business be deposited with the government for paper money, if the owners of such bonds so desire. It is evident to every thinker on economy that prices have depressed below an equilibrium, and the return of prosperity will surely open many opportunities for investment. And if the return of prosperity will come with a law to establish a constant supply of good sound money, with a rate of interest to be always a fraction below average profits, then we will have the condition of perpetual business prosperity.

COMPARISON OF RESULTS.

"Before closing allow me to make a possible comparison of results. There are about one thousand millions of state, county and city bonds on the market. If they were all used for basis for paper currency at 3 per cent interest, in fifty years the government would receive one thousand five hundred millions of dollars of interest, and would have redeemed all the greenbacks and one hundred and fifty millions of national bank currency. Who for an instant fails to see the superiority of a system of paper money, that will bring to the government in fifty years one thousand five hundred million profit, to one that will change our greenbacks to bonds, which, even at 2 per cent, would cost the government seven hundred millions in fifty years for the benefit of the banks that issue them?

"But the benefit of this bill to the general government is only a small item compared with the benefit to the people of a system of finance that will always supply them with plenty of the best currency in the world, at a reasonable rate of interest. The fact that we have about fifty billions of capital invested as productive capital, expecting 7 per cent interest, but realizing on an average less than 3, acts as a nightmare of depression on all our industries. This plan would restore perfect circulation and good health to the business of our country. And, giving a helping hand to national prosperity is a nobler duty, and higher honor, than gaining enormous wealth through political tactics, and unlawful trust combinations."

MUSICAL NOTES.

Howell T. Jones, whose portrait we give below, was, fifteen years ago, one of the most popular choral conductors of the Anthracite coal regions. He led his Welsh chorus of the West Side



HOWELL T. JONES.

to victory for first prizes at the biennial contest at Philadelphia and Wilkes-Barre several years ago. Mr. Jones is now a resident of Washington Territory.

The disposition on the part of music committees of some of the city churches to cut down expenses is to be deplored. In the matter of excellent music for church worship Scranton has for many years stood at the head of a church in this city. It is in this matter a cause for universal regret. The time has passed when a church of recognized standing can be content with the old volunteer choir system under which one soprano and five bass singers, or perhaps six sopranos and one alto would furnish musical inspiration at church services. A paid choir is now demanded, whose members can be depended upon at all times. It has been a source of pleasure also in the past to note that the people who think singers and organists should be their servants gratis for the good of the cause, have been in the background. There is no just reason why a singer who has spent money and time in voice culture and expects to gain a livelihood by singing, should be asked to donate his services gratis for the good of the cause, when he or she is a source of revenue by singing for nothing. It is to be hoped that the spirit of retrenchment will not prevail to any great extent in the Scranton churches. Good music is something that cannot be spared in church worship.

Miss Clara Louise Hardenbergh, of Honesdale; Miss Hardenbergh, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pennington, Mrs. Bales-tine and sister, Miss Jewell, and Llewellyn Jones, of this city, attended the sleeking concert at Wilkes-Barre on Tuesday night. The great sleeking had recovered somewhat from his indisposition of the previous night and gave a superb rendering of the programme numbers that will be long remembered. He also graciously responded to queries. Scranton's lack of appreciation of genuine art outside of the profession was strongly in evidence on Monday night a strong contrast made in numbers to the large house which greeted sleeking at Wilkes-Barre.

Professor J. M. Chance, organist at the Second Presbyterian church, has returned from a trip through Mexico. During his absence his position at the church was very acceptably filled by Charles Doersam.

Miss Elsie Vandervoort, solo contralto at Elm Park church, has resigned. Miss Vandervoort's voice has been greatly admired both in church and concert work in this city, and her many friends will regret if she concludes to accept an engagement elsewhere.

Mrs. Thiele, soprano, wife of the celebrated violinist, has for some time past been singing at the First Presbyterian church in place of Miss Thomas, who has suffered from throat trouble.

HALLSTEAD.

N. T. Mitchell was in the Parlor City the first of the week.

The next issue of the High School Gazette will appear April 1.

William Knowles has sold his new house on Main street to Charles Holmes.

John H. Joseph, of Corbetsville, N. Y., has purchased J. M. Lathrop's house on Catherine street.

The second annual conference of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western secretaries of the Young Men's Christian association will be held in the association hall here Tuesday, March 23, commencing at 1 p. m. The afternoon session will be private, but in the evening a welcome reception will be extended to Secretary-elect Frank P. Browne. The public is invited. Speeches will be made by different secretaries and a number of vocal and instrumental solos will be given.

C. N. Wood, of New Milford, was in town on Thursday.

Miss Grace Van Etten, of Hancock, N. Y., is the guest at the home of George P. Taylor, on Chase avenue.

The principals and teachers of this county will meet in the school building at Susquehanna on Saturday, March 27. The object of this meeting is to consider and discuss a uniform system of graduation in the schools of the county and also to organize a county teachers' association.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Baptist church will hold an ice cream social on Thursday, March 25.

Mrs. Fessenden, of Montrose, is the guest of friends and relatives in this place.

E. P. Wilnot has accepted a position as passenger train conductor on the Montrose railroad. We understand he will move to Montrose the first of next month.

Hon. S. B. Chase has been elected to represent the Presbyterian society of this place in the Lackawanna conference to be held in Providence April 19. J. E. Osterhout is the alternate. Rev. L. W. Church will also attend.

Rev. W. H. Pearce, of Wilkes-Barre, will deliver a lecture in the Methodist church next Tuesday evening instead of next Tuesday evening, as heretofore announced.

The gospel meeting in the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association hall on Sunday afternoon will be addressed by Rev. J. S. Crompton, of Great Bend.

The Susquehanna river at this point is again free of ice.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hays have returned home after an extended visit with friends out of town.

W. D. Linn of Montrose, is in town.

Miss Dessie Snover entertained about twenty-five of her friends at her home on Davton avenue on Thursday evening in honor of her fourteenth birthday.

Mrs. Bruce Ross was in Binghamton on Thursday.

Philo McDonald will move to Montrose April 1.

Mrs. Albert Sloat is visiting friends at Chenango Bridge, N. Y.

Today (Saturday) is payday on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at this point.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, will serve a supper in the Railroad Young Men's Christian association hall next Tuesday evening.

R. T. Gillespie has begun the work of erecting a building on his lot on Franklin street.

E. H. B. Roosa is ill.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Howell, of Montrose, visited here on Thursday.

The secretary of the council has advertised for parties to send in bids to light the street lamps and act as street commissioner for the ensuing year.

F. M. Love, of Hornellsville, N. Y., was in town on Friday.

Minnesota county, Degree of Pocomontas, will produce "The Danger Signal," a drama in two acts, about the middle of next month. The following is the cast of characters: Charles Norman, Charles Van Wormer, Enfield, W. P. Simmons, Alex. E. S. Phillips, D. Shaw, Dr. Valerian, Charles Phillips; Peter Bullock, M. S. Lamb; Pat Malloney, John Jones; Persimmon, William Ross; Stella Enfield, Ethel Corwin; Mother Forsight, Joseph Lassley; Miss Annie, Fannie Simmrell; Nora, Mrs. William Squires.

A petition is being circulated among the members of the Methodist church to try and have the present pastor, Rev. E. E. Riley, returned to them next year. Rev. Mr. Riley has been the means of accomplishing a great deal of good.

AVOCA.

St. Patrick's eve will be fittingly observed in the new opera house, when Division 9, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Board of Erin, will conduct a literary entertainment for the benefit of St. Mary's hospital. The program will include a play, a trip to Ireland several months ago in the interests of the organization, will deliver his address, "British Misrule in Ireland." Rev. Father Phillips thoroughly understands the manners and customs of the Irish race and their persecutions and trials. An excellent programme has been arranged and a large attendance should greet the talent selected for Tuesday evening. Admission 25 and 35 cents.

The Sons of St. George will meet this evening.

The St. Aloysius will meet on Sunday afternoon.

Michael Curley, a miner employed in the Central colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal company, was seriously injured on Thursday afternoon by a fall of rock which he was endeavoring to disbar. He was removed to the Pittston hospital. His injuries are quite painful and it is feared the spine is injured.

Mrs. James Brown, sr., is seriously ill of pleurisy.

OLD FORGE.

Mr. John Edwards, of Connetton, who was burned in the mines two weeks ago by gas, died on Wednesday morning. He will be buried this afternoon.

Mr. James Neagle, of the Lackawanna pharmacy, has moved his family in John Thornbush's house.

Mr. Edwards recently received the sad intelligence of the death of his granddaughter, Janet Stark, of Pittston, on Thursday.

The Pennsylvania Coal company paid their employees in this place on Friday.

The remains of a daughter of Mr. Chemist, who died at Coxtown, were brought to her home last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Erwin Brodhead entertained a number of friends on Friday evening.

BUENOS AYREAN'S ROUGH TRIP.

Steamer Six Days Behind Time and Her Decks Damaged.

Hullfax, March 12--The steamer Buenos Ayrense, from Glasgow, via Liverpool, arrived here at noon today, six days behind time.

Her officers report frightful weather on the voyage during which for a week the ship made an average of only 70 miles a day. She sustained light deck damage.

Are Our Public Schools Nurseries of Disease?

Reasons for the Belief That Radical Changes Need to Be Made in School Sanitation.

[There were many interesting and important papers read and discussed by the Associated Health Authorities of the state at their meeting, last month, but the most exciting and most interesting was that of A. M. Sloan, President of the association, who, in his address upon the advisability of regulating the erection of school buildings by act of Assembly. There was in substance as follows:--

A perfect educational system should fit the youth of the state for the active duties and responsibilities of after life. A sound school system, therefore, does not accomplish this, then it is, to a greater or less extent, a failure. To turn out of our schools on graduation day an intellectual giant with a diseased body, and call such a man or woman, a manometer, to claim such a combination an educational success is an absurdity. If there is anything in our school management that tends to produce diseases of the body, our first duty should be its extirpation. A sound school system should produce a sound body. What has the great state of Pennsylvania done to guard the health of her children? Nothing. Most of the school buildings of the state have been defectively constructed and are a fruitful source for the propagation of contagious and preventable diseases. We embellish and decorate the exterior of our educational buildings, but apply no scientific principles in the adjustment of light, heat and ventilation. As a result we have a legion of children with optical and other diseases due to improper illumination or ventilation. Three and four story buildings are erected for school purposes, and our girls go up and down long stairways, generating physical ailments which incapacitate them for life and render the succeeding generation at least weaker if wiser. The spinal and other diseases caused by this excessive climbing of thousands of girls climb to a growth of life and vitality, and a certain amount of suffering, supplanting youthful beauty with wrinkled and pale features, and prematurely bringing on decay and old age. Shall we allow this to continue year after year and be silent?

Were you ever in one of our primary schools, crowded with pupils, on a cold winter day? Of all places needing ventilation, none seem to demand more, crowded with children of an age when the lungs are most susceptible to attention to personal cleanliness--the material is of the best to render the air impure and unfit to breathe. The young and growing body is profoundly influenced for good or evil by hygienic conditions of the atmosphere. It may so impress the delicate organization of a naturally weak child as to make life a burden to him, or may so influence a vigorous constitution as to materially lessen his power. The best method of training children in the expense of the body can only be denounced as criminal, and it behooves us to take a hand in the matter, and force sanitary legislation for the welfare of the children of the commonwealth.

Some one has said, "Schools are absolute nurseries of the short-sighted," a variety of the human race which has been created within historic time, and which, if the result of the investigation, is increasing in number this last half of the nineteenth century. As generation follows generation visible defects multiply. Excessive eye-strain in extreme cases of myopia causes blindness, and in many instances is often hereditary. But I take it, it does not mean that the children of short-sighted parents are born short-sighted. They have only the predisposition to become so, and this predisposition surrounding the children of myopia is to be trained in the matter of short-sightedness in children who have no hereditary predisposition, and the statistics, in so far as I am able to gather them, show that the percentage of school children afflicted therewith, increases from year to year. The defects of school life in producing near-sightedness in the pupils was first brought to my attention by reading some years ago of the result of the systematic study of the subject by Dr. R. A. Adams, of New York. In an address before the Medical-Legal society of that city, he stated the results of an investigation made in various schools of Cincinnati, New York and Brooklyn. The number of pupils examined in 1891 was 479, of whom 125 were short-sighted. In the same year, in the Cincinnati schools, 299 pupils were examined, and of these 83 1/2 per cent. were near-sighted. In the intermediate schools, 219 pupils were examined, and of these 89 per cent. were near-sighted, and 14 per cent. near-sighted. In the high school, the eyes of 210 students were examined, and of these 78 per cent. had normal vision and 15 per cent. near-sighted.

The 549 students examined in New York, belonged to New York college. Here, in the preparatory classes, 57 1/2 per cent. were found with normal vision, and 29 per cent. near-sighted. In the freshman class 42 1/2 per cent. were near-sighted, and 40 per cent. were near-sighted. In the sophomore class, no very material difference was observed from that in the freshman class. But in the junior class, 37 per cent. had normal eyes, and 56 per cent. were near-sighted. The Brooklyn students examined belonged to the Polytechnic institute of that city. Here, in the Academic department, 56 per cent. had normal vision, and 39 per cent. were near-sighted. In the next higher grade, 52 per cent. were normal, and 28 1/2 per cent. near-sighted. The statistics of Dr. Cohn, of Breslau, prove how frequently myopia is produced. He found in the first degree schools in Germany the proportion of myopia scholars was 6.75 per cent. In the second grade, 10.4-10 per cent. In the third grade, 19.7-10 per cent. In the highest grade, 26.2-10 per cent. The alarming rapidity with which myopia is increasing among German students formed the subject of a recent debate in the Prussian parliament. It was there stated that the number of short-sighted increased from 23 per cent. in the first year to 75 per cent. in the ninth or last year. It seemed to be the only means of relief in that discussion that ill-ventilated rooms and insufficient light were the main causes of this widespread evil.

The great increase in the impairment of the vision from the entry of school life until the close would indicate the great work that remains for us to do to remedy and remove the causes as

far as we can. To thus destroy the most useful of senses in helpless school children seems to be a steady march from savagery to barbarism. Again, its increase, from a national point of view, may be considered as a serious evil. In former times, when literary education was confined to a small number, the question was of little or no importance; now that education is universal, and the safety of the republic depends on its enjoyment, the question how to prevent it deserves the most serious consideration. Keating in his work, "Diseases of Children," says that bad air is notoriously influential in causing consumption; that the impure condition of the air in public buildings has very much to do with the great prevalence of such diseases as phthisis, pulmonary, bronchitis and pneumonia, which, together, make up one-fourth of the total mortality, and that there is little exaggeration in the statement that all diseases are caused or made more severe by it. The apparent effects of breathing a foul atmosphere are more noticeable in a badly ventilated school-room than anywhere else. Some of the effects are exhaustion, temples throbbing, head hot, feet cold, face flushed; some are sleepy and dull, while others are restless and drowsy.

A series of questions touching the care of the eyes were recently submitted to Dr. E. G. Loring, Jr., of the Medical-Legal society, of New York. Dr. Loring replied in a paper, which has since been published in the Medical Record. To the first question--namely, whether the air in school rooms has a direct effect on the sight?--the author replies that vitiated air has a specially irritating influence on the mucous membrane of the eye, and that bad air, as a primal cause, may set in train morbid processes which not only affect the working capacity and integrity of the organ, but may even lead to its total destruction. Morrison, in his book, "The Ventilation and Warming of School Buildings," says: "The inviolable verities of the investigation of public school ventilation may be epitomized as bad, bad, bad. Some are better than others, or, rather, some are not so bad as others, but the difference is rather in degree than in kind." Dr. Edson says that prior to March, 1891, not a single one of the public school buildings of the great metropolitan city of New York had a complete ventilating equipment. We have the great papers of that city as authority for the statement, that in many instances more than half the number of children that should have been admitted were crowded into badly lighted and poorly ventilated rooms.

So far as respiration is concerned, man is a gaseous animal. It is said that we poison each other in health more than in disease; that man's own breath is his greatest enemy, and that air once breathed is unfit to sustain life. The boys and girls which are to be crowded into the schools are forced to sit by the hour in rooms where every particle of air is foul with many breaths, and the result is enervated, undeveloped bodies, in many instances too feeble to be anything save a clog to the system which inhabits them. From the foregoing statistics and authorities are deduced the following propositions:

First--That the percentage of near-sightedness in children, when they enter school, is less than 7 per cent.

Second--That the number of children afflicted therewith and the intensity thereof gradually but surely increases through the entire school life, from year to year, until colleges and universities are reached, and in many institutions nearly half the students thereof are more or less near-sighted.

Therefore, in my opinion, the only remedy or the evil now existing in our public school buildings is by legislation, and not by education, because--

First--School boards are continually changing; the board that builds one school-house rarely ever builds the second, therefore there is no opportunity of educating school boards by experience.

Second--School boards are not, as a rule, competent judges of sanitary science.

Third--County superintendents of schools seem to be indifferent in the matter, and, as a rule, have no knowledge on the subject.

Fourth--Architects, as a rule, are ignorant of sanitary science.

No wonder that the national convention of school superintendents, held in Richmond, Va., some three or four years ago, unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That each state should, by law, provide for the proper ventilation, lighting and heating of each school, and that there should be at least 1,500 cubic feet of fresh air provided for each pupil per hour. And why should not the state of New York, in our times, the game in our forests, the minors of the state are of sufficient importance to command the protection and the consideration of our legislature.

In 1891 our legislature enacted that the owner, operator or superintendent of every school building should provide and maintain an adequate supply of pure air for the same, and the minimum quantity thus produced shall not be less than 200 cubic feet per minute for each and every person employed therein. Therefore, no owner in the state has the right to place a man in his coal bank and subject him to the poisonous atmosphere therein. Mines are private enterprises. Schools are public institutions; children of certain ages are compelled to attend. Then, most certainly the welfare of more than 1,000,000 of children, affecting, as it must, not only the present but reaching out into the future, deserves and demands the best thought and highest wisdom of an enlightened commonwealth.

Conceding that the state should, by law, provide for the proper construction thereof, I think it will be conceded that this supervision should consist of a few general rules, and therefore should cover the following propositions:

First--At least fifteen square feet of floor space and 2,000 cubic feet of air per hour shall be provided for each pupil. This air should be delivered into the room from the ceiling, allowing the air to diffuse itself on the top of the room, and there settle down, thus coming in contact with the heads of the pupils first, and in a pure state, without being contaminated by their clothing or the dust from their desks or the floor of the room. This amount of air (2,000 cubic feet to each pupil) is just the amount that the lungs require to keep the pupil in a healthy



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condition and is fully as important to him as is nourishment and suitable food.

Second--The heating apparatus sufficient to warm this amount of air must be of sufficient capacity to heat the required amount of air to the desired temperature to warm the room to 70 degrees in the coldest weather, and at no time, not under any circumstances, should the air be subjected to a red-hot surface. This is to say, competition sometimes is so sharp as in many cases to induce cheap rather than good construction. Small furnaces have been used, in which the temperature of the exterior shall have to be kept so high, in order to meet the demands for heat, that two evils result--deleterious gases will pass through red-hot iron, where they will do the most harm; that is not heated to the point of redness, red-hot iron burns up part of the oxygen in the air and makes it unfit to breathe.

Third--That the light should enter the room so that it shall come from the left of the pupil, and it should never be placed in each hall so that the children may dry their feet in wet weather.

Fourth--The size of the halls and stairs should be regulated. There should be one entry for each 100 pupils. These entrances should be vestibuled, and all steps leading to the hall should not be less than six inches wide, and all stairs made fireproof. The hall space should be equal to one-sixth of the room space. Foot warmers should be placed in each hall so that the children may dry their feet in wet weather.

Fifth--The cloak rooms should be heated and air changed therein at least four times an hour.

Sixth--The thickness of the walls should be regulated in order that the building may possess the requisite strength. No doubt oftentimes in cutting down the estimates in order to erect a large building with the means at hand the walls are weakened and the building rendered unsafe.

In the ventilation and heating of buildings the following requirements shall be complied with:

First--That the apparatus will, with proper management, heat all the rooms, including corridors, halls and cloak-rooms to 70 degrees.

Second--That with the rooms at 70 degrees and a difference of not less than 40 degrees between the temperature of the outside air and that of the air entering the room at the warm air inlet, the apparatus will supply at least 30 cubic feet of air per minute for each scholar accommodated in the rooms.

Third--That the supply of air will so circulate in the rooms that no uncomfortable draft will be felt, and that the difference in temperature between any points on the breathing plane of the occupied portion of a room will not exceed 3 degrees.

Fourth--That vitiated air, in amount equal to the supply from the inlets, will be removed through the ventilators.

Fifth--That the sanitary appliances will be so ventilated that no odors therefrom will be perceived in any portion of the building.

All buildings, more than one story in height, shall be constructed of brick or stone. The stairs shall be of two flights of stairs at a distance from each other, so that both shall be accessible from every room in the building.

No building shall be erected to a greater height than two stories, exclusive of the basement. The height of the buildings having more than one story all carrying walls below the first story shall be at least twenty inches in thickness; that the carrying walls of the first story above the basement shall be at least sixteen inches in thickness.

The basement shall be at least one-half to three-fifths of its height above the ground, so that it may be well lighted and airy.

No smoke pipes shall be placed nearer than twelve inches to any woodwork. No wooden flue or air duct is to be used for heating or ventilating purposes.

The soffits of all stairs should be plastered on metallic lining. All long flights of stairs to be built in a single stop in each. These smoke and fire stops to be constructed by cutting in false risers and nailing 3/4-inch perpendicular strips on the back side of these risers, and lathed with wire lath properly fastened to the wire lath on both sides and left smoke-tight.

The suggestions of the paper were endorsed by the association and referred to the committee on legislation, with the request that it be laid to the end of the bill prepared and presented to the legislature at the present session.

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