# the Acranton Tribune

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When space will permit. The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

# TWELVE PAGES

SCRANTON, DECEMBER 8, 1900.

Congressman Sibley's bill to add fifty per cent, to the presidential term, making the executive ineligible to reelection but retiring him into the senate as a senator-at-large, with voice but not with vote, has the merit of clothing an old proposition in new trimmings. There is no doubt whatever as to the advisability of increasing the presidential term.

## The Next Duty.

HE RESIGNATIONS of the ten guilty councilmen submitted and accepted Thursday night make ten vacancies to be filled by the voters of nine city wards. An even half dozen of these are located in Hyde Park and three are in Providence. The return from these seven wards of substantial and incorruptible citizens, men in every respect qualified to represent fairly the law-respecting and upright majority of the taxpaying voters of those wards, would go a great way toward redeeming our councils from disrepute and would cause the citizens of all other portions of the city to take courage in a similar uplifting of municipal standards.

A number of leading citizens of the West Side have under advisement, we are told, the holding of an oldfashioned town meeting to bring out the sentiment of the community and to help in the pushing forward of thoroughly representative men. The time for meditation is unfortunately brief but it seems to us that a meeting of this character should be held. Never was the occasion more timely or the need more pressing for an awakening of genuine civic interest and patriotism. Not alone have the recent confessions of corrupt methods sounded an imperative summons to reform, but the proximity to a possible sweeping change in the forms of our city government, with wide-open doors to extravagance and mischief if the familiar morale of councils be not improved, lays an additional obligation upon the conscience and public spirit of those who would guide our city into ways of honest progress.

This is a time when the office should seek the man. A humiliated and bespotted city stands in pitiful need of redemption and the call to its best citizenship is one which dare not be disregarded.

report that unless congrethus and so Secretary Hay would resign evidently comes from a hostile source. Nothing in Mr. Hay's illustrious career gives any color to it.

# Education in the United States.

TIDDEN within the voluminous annual report of the secretary of the interior are a number of sub-reports embodying facts of live popular interest. To extract these and put them into a readable dressing will be our endeavor from time to time.

We noticed yesterday a year's pro gress toward the education of the Insome figures from the report of the the progress which is being made toward the education of the white race. During the year ended July 1, 1899, there were enrolled in the public elementary and high schools of the United States 15,138,715 pupils or 2012 per cent, of the entire population, The number of students in colleges and universities is given as 103,251; schools of medicine, law, and theology, 55,134; normal schools, 68,380; the value of public school property is estimated at raised from state taxes, \$36,197,338; from local taxes, \$143,371.150; income from permanent funds, \$9,019,375; 'other sources, \$15,429,749; total receipts being \$204,017.612. The amount expended for sites, buildings, furniture, etc., is reported to be \$33,249,949; teachers' salaries, \$128,662,880; other expenditures. \$35,368,774; total, excluding payment of bonds, \$197,281,603. Upon the basis of a total school attendance of all kinds of 16,738,862 and a total annual expenditure for educational purposes of \$197, 281,603, the cost per pupil falls a few cents short of \$12 a year. When it is considered that each Indian pupil put into school last year cost Uncle Sam on an average \$116 the exenditure on education for the white man can hardly be called extravagant.

In Alaska there are 25 public schools with 29 teachers and 1723 pupils. Hawaii reports 169 schools, of which 48 are private; number of male teachers, 192; female, 352; male pupils, 8,651; female, 6,839. Of the 15,490 pupils, 5,045 were Hawaiian, 2,721 part Hawaiian, 801 American, 213 British, 337 German, 882 Portuguese, 84 Scandinavian, 1.141 Japanese, 1,314 Chinese, 30 South Sea Islanders, and 124 other foreigners. Each nationality had its own teacher. The schools of Hawaii cost about \$300 .. 000 a year. Public instruction in the Philippines is in its infancy with results as yet too meagre to recount; but in Cuba, where in 1899 there had been only 200 schools with an attendance of 4,000, there were, in March last 3099 schools, with 3500 teachers and 130.-000 enrolled pupils. A board of education is established in each municipality to take charge of the schools, and the mayor, as president, vested with authority to appoint the other members. One public school for boys and one for girls is allowed in every town of 500

inhabitants, and more schools for larger populations; in smaller towns incomplete" schools, those with less than 35 pupils, are provided for. Attendance is compulsory under penalty of a fine of from \$5 to \$25, and provision is made for superintendence and inspection of the schools, free text-

books, and other details. As to what has been done for public education in Porto Rico a good deal has recently been written and it seems unnecessary to go over the ground again further than to say that a transformation in method is being wrought which cannot fail to affect favorably the rising generation.

The Boer cause has gone beyond the resolution period. What it now needs is grace to face the inevitable philosophically.

## The Army Canteen.

THE ADVANTAGE of having a "wicked partner" upon whom to throw blame when it becomes necessary is well illustrated in the house's treatnent of the army canteen problem. The testimony of an overwhelming majority of experienced army officer is that the sale of malt and vinous iquors at the army post canteen under regulations calculated to prevent excesses and enforce temperance is an incalculable improvement upon the alternative proposition, which is that the traffic in intoxicants should pass from the control of the army authorities into the control of the vulturelike civilians who bait their man traps with the vilest inducements just beyond the line where the commander's authority ceases.

On the one hand, clamoring against intelligent restriction, we have a mass of persons in civil life whose honesty of intentions and devotion to an ideal theory are beyond reproach but who have no standing whatever as witnesses to the practical conditions of army life, many of them never having seen a canteen. On the other hand, the preponderance of evidence and recommendation from the substantial officers of the army service, men whose entire careers since the age of manhood have been passed in camp and saddle, in personal contact with the conditions at stake, is unmistakably against doing away with government control of liquor selling in the army-an opinion formed not in sympathy with the vice of intemperance but on the practical basis of comparative results upon the morale of the service.

The house heeds the civilian clamor and ignores the military experts. But the house expects the senate to restorthe canteen feature and prevent the demoralization of the service. Then the house will hide behind the senate's

Com Paul should not build too many hopes upon Europe's verbal sympathy. Even Lord Roberts professes to admire the Beers.

# Japan.

N THE COURSE of his references to the campaign in China Secretary Root in his annual report mentions an act of couron the part of Japan which is worthy of notice. The climate of the province of Chili, in which our soldiers operated, was intensely hot when it becomes extremely cold. This necessitated the sending of 6 months heavy supplies.

But the Washington authorities here encountered an obstacle. "It was impossible," says the secretary, "to discontinue the regular supply service for the army in the Philippines, in which our fleet of transports were engaged; it was impossible to withdraw from that service a sufficient number of vessels for a separate service to China and there was not time to secure new transports. The problem was solved however, through the courtesy of the Japanese government, which, upon our dians. Today we invite attention to application through the State department, in the most friendly spirit, percommissioner of education respecting mitted us to use the port of Nagasaki. where the lines from the United States to Manila on the south and to Taku on the north diverged, for the transshipment of supplies and material without passing through their custom-house and for the transfer of men not carry ing arms. This enabled us to establish a subsidiary service, which, in connection with the main service to and from this country, distributed both men and materials between Nagasaki and Manila and between Nagasaki and Taku, \$524,689,255; amount of current receipts practically using both our Pacific ports and Manila as main bases and Nagasaki as a secondary bse of supply. This arrangement was also very convenient and, as it ultimately proved, very valuable, in enabling us to direct each organization as it left this country to look for orders at Nagasaki so that if at any time it should become apparent, as of course we always regarded it possible, that their services were not needed in China they could be diverted from Nagasaki to the Philippines, to take the place of an equal number of volunteers."

As bearing upon the military quality of the Japanese soldiers in the Pekin relief expedition, it is worthy of note that General Chaffee in his most interesting report of the American experiences in China, while striving to be neutral in his comments upon the allied forces, exhibits poorly concealed enthusiasm for the Japanese and Britsh, and equally poorly masked contempt for the Russian and French soldiers. To the Japanese he gives credit for most of the quick marching, effective scouting, clever strategy and tireless fighting done on the way from Tien-tsin to Pekin, and in this testimony he is corroborated by most of the American and British newspaper

correspondents. The United States are especially forunate to be upon such good terms with their leading and promising neighbors in the Pacific.

A life-time of creditable service lay sehind the explosive offence which caused General Eagan's suspension as commissary general. The offence was bad, but it has been expiated. The worst thing about it was not Eagan's guilt but the inexcusable apathy of congress in the years when the present

its mountains of red tape and official arrogance, in relation to which Eagan's little indiscretion was only a circumstance. The president in pardoning and retiring Eagan closes an incident lamentable in all its features and turns what it is to be hoped will be a new leaf in army management.

The amendment which it is proposed in the senate to add to the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty and which, if accepted by the administration, will, it is said, insure the treaty's prompt ratification, provides that nothing in the treaty "shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing, by its own forces, the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order.' This impresses us as being as harmless as a dose of homeopathic medicine. We can conceive of no treaty stipulation which could under any fair interpretation debar the United States from obeying the supreme and inexorable law of self-preservation.

Bishop Potter's vigorous arraignmen of the greed of gain, which he characterizes as the high crime of our civilization, is none too severe. The passion to be rich, to take part in the pleasures which worldly wealth atfords, to command the homage very generally paid to influence and power, is unquestionably a very menacing one And yet, could those who envy see the truth about those whom they envy the infatuation would vanish and our social life would right itself to a more rationa and humane level. What is needed respecting all these evils is a greater prevalence of plain common sense.

There appears to be a prevalent be lief that everybody can run an army except those who have made running one a life study. This hallucination is often expensive.

Perhaps the best thing for France would be to let General Mercler try ou his new scheme for invading England. It would at all events rid France of

# TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe cast: 1.48 a. m. for Saturday, Dec. 8

> (2) OF

There will be anxiety on part of a child born on this day lest the city of the second class de-velops some lunatics of the first class. The man who succeeds in winning the admira tion of the person who pays his salary may snap his fingers at the opinion of the world at

When man is regarded in the same light by his Sunday school pupil and his \$3-a-week em-ploye, the highest grade of approaching perfecwill have been attained.

In the eyes of some persons friends are like children's toys—to be thrown aside and soon forgotten when new features of amusement ap

the dead-broke man demonstrates true love, bu loes not display good judgment. Stimulants are never injurious when

Ajacchus' Advice. It is well to be regular in all habits unles they are bad habits.

# Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs

XXVII. - SANITARY BARBER

New York, Dec. 8. OSTON IMPOSES stiff regulations upon its tonsorial artists, but Michigan has a bar-bers' commission which is even more rigid in the application of its restrictive rules The application of sanitary rules to the barber shop has been so successful in Boston that the nestion is now being agitated in other New England cities. But the East is not a leader in this innovation, for Missouri, Minnesota and Michigan have had state laws governing barber shops for several years, the operation of which

has been most satisfactory.
The idea meets with the hearty approval o the fraternity as a class, for it has a tendence to strengthen prices and drive out the chea-barber. The executive board of the National Bar bers' association is back of a strong movement to secure the passage of laws similar to thosn operation elsewhere, in all the states of the Union. A bill will be introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature this winter and another in New York which will provide for the rigid regulation

of all barber shops.

When speaking of the work in his state, Sec M. Van Horn, of Benton Harbor, of the Michigan barbers' commission, said: "Some of the questions asked applicants for a license be fore the board of examiners may sound very sim ple, but they are important, nevertheless, and license is granted. For instance, the barber i apt to smile at the apparent simplicity of the question, 'What kind of a lather brush do you use? How are bristles fastened on the handle? "'That's easy,' he says to himself; but the answers are not always satisfactory. There are certain kinds of handles that gather verdigris and other unhealthful accumulations, and the ap-to-date barber will use only those that have

proved the best and most cleanly, "Another simple question is, 'What do you use for washing lather from a customer's face?' The barber (and we occasionally find one) that writes, a sponge' in the answer blank is advised to practice, and to provide a clean towel for each

owder to a customer's face?' sometimes elicita the answer, 'powder puffs.' This practice is also condemned by the commission. There is no surer method of communicating skin diseases than by the application of the same powder puff to each customer's face. The last examination form cou plicant must secure a percentage of seventy. He just be a citizen of the United States, tell how ong he has worked at the business, whether h served as an apprentice under a regular barber or just picked up his trade, whether he ever worked in a barber's college, which institutions are not recognized by the profession; on what kind of a hone he prepares his razors for use, what kind of a solution he uses for disinfecting or cleaning hair brushes, comb and shaving brushes; how to stop the flow of blood in case customer is cut, and give his ideas on the bes emedies for treatment of skin and scalp diseases "The law," continued Mr. Van Horn, "doesn't expect him to be familiar with the best methods preventing skin diseases by sterilizing his most important section of the law reads as fol

ing his ability to prepare and fit for use the ordinary tools and utensils used by barbers, including the proper antiseptic treatment of razors, shears, clippers, brushes, combs, shaving cups and towels, the nature and effect of eruptive and other diseases of the skin and scalp, and whether the same are infectious or communicable. No person so examined shall receive the certificate of the board unless he shall appear to be skilled in the use of barbers' tools and possessed the knowledge sufficient to prevent the spread by means of barbers' tools and appliances of erup-tive and other diseases of the skin and scalp. inefficient staff system was building up cate who is at the time of such examination an

alien; provided, that no barber shall receive a certificate who is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors to excess."

"It would surprise you," said Mr. Van Horn,

with an expression of mock gravity, "to know how many absolute tectotalers there are in the now many ansolute tectoralers there are in the tensorial profession. In the license blanks the question reads as follows: 'Are you addicted to the daily use of spirituous liquors, norrottes or oplum?' Almost invariably a decided 'No,' traced in the deepest shade of ink, is written af-

ter the question. One man got around it enooth-ly by writing, 'For medical purposes only,'
"We have had a few unlicensed barbers up in the police court—not many. I had a very amusing experience with Rev. Josiah J. Axtell, the 'fighting parson,' of Royal Oak, who, since that place. Numerous complaints have come in that he was running an unlicensed establishment. I took a trip to Royal Oak and casually dropped into his place. In conversation with him he told me that he understood Secretary Van Horn of the barbers' commission was going to get af-ter him for not having obtained a license, Needing no further testimony I had the rever-end bather yanked before a justice of the peace and fined \$5. Then he came to Benton Harbor, took the examination, and cheerfully invested in a license. When he met me here and recognized me as the man that had conversed with him in his shop at Royal Oak he laughingly number that he had been the victim of a good joke.

"The commission has accomplished a world of good since the passage of the law in June, 1899," continued Mr. Van Horn. "Barbers of indifferent ability and unreliable habits are gradually being weeded out through stringent regulations, and it is to be hoped that the itinerant bum barber will eventually become a memory."

The first fiscal year of the Michigan state oard for registration of barbers was only recently completed. The record of the year shows the law to be of a most beneficial character, and barbers generally all over the state are pleased with its workings and are lending their hearty ssistance in its enforcement. It has caused ar ncrease in the wages of journeymen barbers and has given the proprietors a better class of work-

treasury, and in the neighborhood of 4,000 bar-bers have been registered, about 600 by examination. There are only about a thousand bar bers in the state who are unregistered, but the number is decreasing every day, and by the end of the next fiscal year it is expected that the enforcement of the law will improve materially, with a proportionate increase in benefit to the barber business in the state.

# Comparative Study of World's Commerce

Washington, Dec. 7.

STATISTICAL abstract of the world which will show the imports and exports of every country in the world having statistical reports is the ambition of the bureau of statisties of the treasury department. To present in a single volume a picture of the world's commerce not only of today, but extending back over a long term of years, and to show that commerce in detail as to principal articles, country by country with quantities and values stated in United States currency and measures of quantity, is a work of no small magnitude, but of such great importance to the commercial inerests of the country that it is being resolutely indertaken by the bureau of statistics. The letails of this work, which will be carried on nder the personal supervision of the the bureau, have been entrusted to Mr. Benjamin T. Welch, whose long service in the burea esepcially fits him for this duty. The opening chapter of the proposed volum-

has already been completed. It shows the total imports and exports of each country of the world having statistical records, from the carliest date for which the figures are attainable down to the present time. In the case of the United Kingdom the report begins with the year 1800, and shows the total imports, total exports, and excess of imports or exports in each year from that date to the present time. In the case of Austria-Hungary the record begins with the year 1860; Belgium, 1831; France, 1831; Germany, 1872; Italy, 1861; Netherlands, 1860; Russia, 1861; Spain, 1860; Norway, 1860; Sweden, 1860; Canada, 1851; Mexico, 1873; Argentina 1870; Chile, 1860; China, 1868; Japan, 1874; India, 1851; Australia, 1851; Egypt, 1874; and Cape of Hood Hope and Natal, 1851, in each the carliest date named to the present time. The subsequent chapters will give the details of the commerce of each of these countries, the principal articles imported and exported during date, and the principal countries from which its exports are obtained and to which its exports are

country, which have already been completed, af-ford material for some interesting comparisons with our own growth meantime. for home consumption of the United Kingdom, for instance, which in the year 1800 amounted to \$81,310,000, amounted in 1899 to \$2,043,896,450, an increase of 2,400 per cent.; while in the case of the United States the imports for home con-\$685,441,892, an increase of 1,215 per cent. Taking the export side the contrast is much more clearly in favor of the United States. The exports of articles of home production from the in 1899 \$1,287,151,345, an increase of 1,059 per cent; in the case of the United States the exports of home products in 1800 were 331,840,903, in 1899, \$1,203,931,222, an increase of 3,661 per cent.

ly interesting. The imports for consumption into France in 1831 were \$72,182,000, and in 1899, \$872,002,000, an increase of 1,108 per cent.; while the exports of articles of home production were in 1831, \$88,088,000, and in 1809, \$801,452,-000, an increase of 810 per cent. In the case of the United States the imports for home conumption in 1831 were \$82,008,110, and in 1899. 8685,441,889, an increase of 734 per cent., and the exports of articles of home production were in 1831, \$59,218,583, and in 1809, \$1,203,931,222, an increase of 1,033 per cent.

The official data covering the commerce of the German Empire in its present form begin with the year 1872, in which the imports for home consumption were \$703,726,000, and in 1899, \$1,304,977,000, an increase during that period of \$64 per cent. The exports of home products were, in 1872, \$564,165,000, and in 1800, \$801,452, 000, an increase of 42 per cent. A compari-son of the figures of the commerce of the United States covering the same period shows the imports for home consumption in 1572 to be \$650,419,034, and in 1890, \$685,441,892, an increase of 24 per cent., and the exports of hon products in 1872, \$428,487,131, and in \$1,203,931,222, an increase of 181 per cent.

One especially interesting fact developed by of the United States they show with much greater frequency than in any other countries a favorable "balance of trade," or excess of ex-ports over imports. In the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, and practically all European countries except Russia, Austria-Hungary and Spain, the imports exceed the exports, in some cases by large sums, and this is true also of China and Japan. In the newer and great producing countries, Canada, Mexico, Argentina Australia and India, the exports exceed the imports in nearly every case, though in sums which are insignificant when compared with United tSates in recent years.

than the United States is pictured in the open-ing tables of the proposed volume. Of this number, eighteen countries show an excess of The principal excess of imports over exports. conutries which show an excess of exports over imports are Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Australisia, India, Egypt, Spain, Austria-Hun-gary, and Russia. A study of the detailed figures in this group of favored countries whose exports exceed their imports, and a comparison of their exports with that of the United States alone furnishes a striking evidence of the phe-nomenal prosperity of our own country. No one of the eighteen countries whose exports exceed imports shows a favorable balance of trade approaching that enjoyed by the United States, and a compilation of the excess of exports in the from eating this institiously poisonous weed. Exactly what the element of poison in this weed excess gives a grand total of only \$414,845,000,

in the latest attainable year, as against an excess of \$544,542,131 in favor of the United States lone in the fiscal year 1900.

# "THE WORLD \*\*\*\* ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY" \*\*\*\*\*

(Copyright, 1990, by R. E. Hughes, Louis-ville.)

THE SECOND United States census, begun in June, was announced. The total popula-tion was found to be 5,308,483, an increase over 1790 (the first census) of 35.10 pc. There were 4,306,446 white and 1,002,00 colored; 81.12 per cent, white, 18.88 per cent, colored. The white increase was 35.76 in ten years, the colored, 32.33. The gross area (land and water surface) was 827,844 square miles. The average number of inhabitants or the densi ty to the square mile was 0.41. Only 305,705 square miles, or much less than half the area of the United States, was settled territory; that is, containing more than two inhabitants to the square mile. There were \$1,010 square miles with from two to six to the square mile; 123,267 with from two to six to the square mite; 125,50 with from six to eighteen; 82,504 with from eighteen to forty-five; 17,734 with from forty-five to nine-ty, and 1,193 square miles with ninety or more to the square mile. The former group indicated a population mainly occupied with the grazing industry or widely settled farming population. The second group indicated a farming population, with systematic cultivation of the soil. either in an early stage of settlement or upon more or less rugged soil. The third group almost universally indicated a highly successful agriculture, while in some localities the beginnings of manufactures had raised into this group a diffi-cult farming region. The last two groups appeared only as commerce arose, and personal and professional services were in demand. The settled area had increased 27.41 per cent. The center of population had moved forty-one niles almost due west from about twenty-three miles east of Baltimore in 1790 to a point about population of 1800 constituted 3,97 per cent. o

the total population, the population of the cities being only 210,873 out of a total of 5,308,483. There were only two cities with a population of from 40,000 to 75,000; three from 20,000 to 40,000, and one from 8,000 to 12,000. The following table shows the population, etc.

	STATES.	Aggregate population.	Increase since 1790.	Percent, colored population,	Density to the
١	Virginia	880,200	132.500	41.57	13.5
	Pennsylvania				0.22117.5
	New York				12.3
	North Carolina				
	Massachusetts				52.2
1	South Carolina			43,21	11.4
١	Maryland			36,66	34.6
	Connecticut				31.8
l	Kentucky	220,055	147,278	18.50	5,5
	New Jersey	211,149	27,010		28.3
	New Hampshire	183,858	41,973		20.4
	Georgia	102,686	80,138	37.14	2.7
	Vermont				16.9
Ŋ	Maine				5.0
í	Tennessee		69,911	13.16	2.5
	Rhode Island			****	63.7
	Delaware				
9	Ohio	45, 165			1.1
7	District of Columbia.				
1	Mississippi	8,850			
Ĭ	Indiana	5,611	5,641	*****	- 30

That part of Virginia which formed West Virginia had a population of 78,592; those portions of Indiana which went to make Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin had 2,458, 551 and 115 population respectively. Alabama was now a part of Mississippi with a population of 1,250, Soda manufacture was first carried on. Prior this, apart from the trona and soda lakes, the only source was the ashes of certain plants which grew on the sea coast and in salt im-pregnated soils. Potash was of the two alkalis more abundant and generally used substance. India rubber became known as a product

by Mr. J. Howison, an English surgeon. was followed by the real commencement of the Schilling, the distinguished German philos her, was now extraordinary professor of philosophy at Jena.

Asia where a plant was discovered to yield i

# TALKS BY THE PUBLISHER

W HEN The Tribune, on April 1 last, adopt ed the flat rate for advertisers, multiple all on an equality, it took a long ster forward toward dignifying the business of local journalism. The local custom use to be and to some extent still is to solici advertising by quoting a high price and the falling to whatever price the advertiser would pay. This gave the latter the generally erroneous impression that he was getting a rare bar gain, but it led to all kinds of discrimination some advertisers paying twice as much as oth ers for the same service; it was unbusinesslike mfair and, from the standpoint of newspaper selfrespect, suicidal; moreover, it was a busines method that the advertiser would not for a mo-ment tolerate in the sale of his own goods to

the public.

The absence of a definite fixed price for advertising and the taking of business on the any thing-you-can-get principle led to another resul-unfair to the local advertiser. It enabled the foreign advertiser-the patent medicine and pr tising agents to haggle with the flexible publish er for the best positions in the paper at the low est rates and to carry his point nine times ou of ten. We know of instances in which the bes paces in some papers have been farmed out to oreign advertisers at from one-half to one third the price demanded of the local merchan for inferior positions. This is grossly unjust and utterly demoralizing to newspaper values, flate rate applied by The Tribune to al but old-contract business puts every advertise on an equality with every other. The who takes space in this paper under its term-can rest assured that his competitor in the next block is not receiving a rebate or discount. can any outsider get into the paper on better terms than a local patron. We could prin double, perhaps treble the quantity of foreign advertising which we are now carrying if we would shade the price. We could double our local volume but not value of business if will ing to join in a scramble for advertising quan-tity regardless of price. We charge a fair price for a service than which there is none better in our field: and we stick to that price. This, ontend, is the only business-like and equitable

# MULTUM IN PARVO.

Numbers of mules are reported to have killed in some parts of the South recently by the ntense heat of the sun's rays. The fortune teller is indispensable at a Chines wedding. If the fortunes are not satisfactor; ither party may break the engagement. The question of having female factory inspectors is being discussed in Switzerland, and the measure is advocated by the owners of factories.

A well-known economist has figured out that out of 98 chief national industries in a giver year only 29 gave men work 300 days in the year Tuberculosis has been placed among the cases which are subject to quarantine. The missioner of immigration has so decided in th case of a Japanese who arrived at San Francisco from Japan ill with this lung trouble. It we decided that the patient could not land, be must return to the port from which he sailed. An ostrich farm is to be established in the suburbs of Little Rock, Ark. Thomas A. Cock burn, of San Antonio, Tex., has purchased tract of land and will take his entire birds there at once. His farm is a branch one of the celebrated California farms. Cockburn will go to Hot Springs climate, he says, is better suited for his bus

The eastern portion of Australia is rich in case systems, mostly in limestone formations, several such as the Jenolan, Yarrangobilly and Wombey an, being of considerable extent, although only partially explored. Most of the caves, which are generally of a highly picturesque character, are in charge of caretakers appointed by the are in charge of car. Colonial government.

Advantages occurring from a recent heavy ainfall in Western Texas have been largely offset by the fact that the unusual supply of mois



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Wanted.

WANTED-MEN AND WOMEN FOR PLEASANT permanent work. Those willing to qualify can earn salary from \$12 to \$10 weekly. Room 307, Mears Building, Scranton, Pa.

Help Wanted-Male. WANTED-RESPONSIBLE FIRM WANTS OF fice manager at Scranton; \$1,500 salary and ommission; \$700 cash and reference required;

# Salesmen Wanted

Address, Manufacturers, 1132

ENERGETIC SALESMAN—SCHOOL SUPPLIES; country work; \$100 salary and commission. R. O. Evans & Co., Chicago.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL OUR GOODS by sample to wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Address, CAN-DEX Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

# Recruits Wanted.

MARINE CORI'S, U. S. NAVY, RECRUITS wanted—Able-bodied men, service on our war ships in all parts of the world and on land in the Philippines when required. Recruiting officer, 103 Wyoming avenue, Scranton.

# Situations Wanted.

HONEST MAN, GOOD HABITS, WANTS ANY

SITUATION WANTED-GOOD GIRL WANTED

for general housework, at once. Lackawanna avenue. WASHING AND IRONING NEATLY DONE; Call at 404 New street, Pine Brook. SITUATION WANTED - BY EXPERIENCED

Address Stenographer, Tribune office, WANTED-WORK BY THE DAY FOR MONDAY and Tuesday as laundress on every kind of work; can give best city references. Address M. M., 702 Elm street.

MARRIED MAN, CORRECT HABITS, COMPE-

tent, honest, trustworthy, no children, desires situation as barn man in private family or fire-man or any position of trust; good references, Reliable, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook in private family or hotel. Can give best of references. Address Thomas Me-

Kenna, Old Forgo, Pa. A YOUNG MAN WANTS A POSITION OF ANY kind; has had six years' experience in gro-cery store and can speak English and German; city references. Address A. J., 615 Lee court,

widower, with small children only, by widow 28 years old; thoroughly competent; best ref-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN STOPPING AT HOable price at 526 Pleasant street. Best of ref-

AN EXPERT LAUNDRESS WOULD LIKE TO go out by the day washing and ironing; best of city references. 526 Pleasant street, West Side WRITING OR COPYING TO DO AT HOME evenings, by a young lady; good penman and thoroughly reliable; best references. Ad-dress "Writing," Tribune.

# Wanted-To Buy.

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

BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE ADULTS AND one small child, in respectable Jewish fam-ily, living in first-class neighborhood. State price. W. A., Tribune office.

# FINLEY'S

# Foulard

Rather premature perhaps, to mention "Spring Goods" but we just want to call your attention to our new line of

# Holiday Line Foulard Silks and Satins

That have been specially gotten up and furnished for our

# Holiday Trade

Needless to say they are deserving of more than a passing notice. What more appropriate gift for Christmas than a Dress Pattern of one of them?

Every Design Exclusive

# 510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

FOR SALE CHEAP-SOLID OAK, COLONIAL book case, 4 ft. 8 in.x4 ft. 10 in.; adjustable oak shelves; will hold 150 books. A recent edition "Century Dictionary," 6 vol., red morocce binding. Address, E. P. M., Tribune.

FOR SALE—A DELIVERY COVERED WAGON, has been in use about two months. Suitable for a grocery store, dry goods store or other mercantile purposes. Apply to William Craig. FOR SALE-BRICK BUILDING, NO. 434 LACKawanna avenue, corner Washington avenue, being the property recently occupied and now being vacated by the Hunt & Connell Company,

FOR SALE-CONTENTS OF HOUSE FURNI-ture, carpets, bedding, etc. 632 Washington

# Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, any amount. M. II, Holgate, Commonwealth building.

## ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN-QUICK, straight loans or Building and Loan. At straight loans or Building and Loan. At from 4 to 6 per cent. Call on N. V. Walker, 314-315 Connell building.

LEGAL. Scranton, Pa., Dec. 7, 1909, ELECTION PROCLAMATION, NOTICE—IN PURSUANCE OF RESOLUTIONS NOTICE—IN PURSUANCE OF ACCOUNTING A COUNCILS, adopted by the Select and Common Councils, there will be special elections held in the following wards on Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1900.
First ward—One person to serve as Common Councilman to fill the unexpired term of David. H. Reese, resigned.
Second ward—One person to serve as Common Councilman to fill the unexpired term of M. V. Councilman to fill the unexpired term of M. V. Morris, resigned.

Third ward—One person to serve as Common Councilman to fill the unexpired term of James J. Grier, resigned.

Fourth ward—One person to serve as Select Councilman to fill the unexpired term of Simon Thomas, resigned, and one person to serve as Common Councilman to fill the unexpired term of W. V. Griffiths, resigned.

Fifth ward—One person to serve as Common Councilman to fill the unexpired term of Councilman to fill the unexpired term of C. E. Godshall, resigned.

Councilman to fill the unexpired term of C. E. Godshall, resigned.
Fourteenth ward—One person to serve as Common Councilman to fill the unexpired term of C. E. Wenzel, resigned.
Fitteenth ward—One person to serve as Common Councilman to fill the unexpired term of T. M. Watkins, resigned.
Eighteenth ward—One person to serve as Common Councilman to fill the unexpired term of Thomas F. Morris, resigned.
Twentieth ward—One person to serve as Select Councilman to fill the unexpired term of T. J. Ceyne, resigned. eyne, resigned.

JAMES MOIR, Mayor. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDcrs of the Consumers Ice Co., will be held at their office, corner of Adams avenue and Ash street, in the City of Scranton, on Tucaday, the 18th day of December, 1900, at 2 p. m. The purpose of the meeting is for the election of officers for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. the meeting. JOHN A. SCHADT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SCRANTON BOLT AND NUT Co., Scranton, Pa., Nov. 20th, 1900.

A meeting of the stockholders of this company, will be held at its general office, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D., 1901, to take action on a proposed increase of the capital stock of the company from \$150,000 to \$250,000.

L. M. HORTON, Secretary.

ESTATE OF SILAS FLOWER, LATE OF THE
Township of Clifton, County of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.
Letters of administration upon the above-named estate having been granted to the undersigned all persons having claims or demands against the said estate will present them for payment and those indebted thereto will please bake immitate payment to
W. E. FLOWER, Administrator,
THOS, F. WELLS, ESQ., Goulishoro, Pa.
Attorney for Estate.

ESTATE OF ROBERT C. LEE, LATE OF THE Borough of Dunmore, County of Lackawanna and State of Pennaylvania, deceased.

Letters of administration upon the above-named estate having been granted to the undersigned all persons having claims or demands against the said estate will present them for payment and those indebted thereto will please make immediate payment to

WILLIAM S. SIMPSON, Administrator.
THOS. F. WELLS, ESQ.,
Attorney for Estate.