The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents a Month.

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

New York Office: 150 Nassau St.
S. S. VREELAND,
Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

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

SIXTEEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, DECEMBER 14, 1900.

In view of the probability that Scranton will have to enter the second class of cities whether she wants to or not, is it not time that more definite steps were being taken to consider just what new legislation in connection with the second class transition is desirable and how it may be promoted?

Those Vacancies in Councils.

THE WAY to get good government is to put the right kind of activity into politics, beginning at the bottom, which is the party primary. Mere street corner talking will not avail, neither will fault-finding which leads to nothing practical in the way of correcting the abuses complained of. When the citizens who want improved government go to the primaries of their respective parties and say so, they will get it if they constitute a majority; and if they don't constitute a majority there is no other way than for them to keep pegging away until they do.

By saying that they want good government we mean that they must say so practically. If ten men are running at a primary for one office and one of the ten suits the substantial, tax-paying population of the ward a little better than the other nine, steps should be taken before the primary opens to centralize on that one. Otherwise, the substantial vote will split among a variety of candidates and the inferior candidate, with a minority following compactly organized, will win out.

All the reform talk from now until doomsday will not improve municipal conditions unless it makes itself felt in a practical way at the party primaries under recognition and acceptance of the conditions which exist. This is the thought which voters should take with them when proposing today to fill the existing vacancies in councils.

The insurgent literary bureau, after January 1 next, will have for sale cheap a lot of left-over, bargain-counter offerings in anti-Quay fictions and predictions.

Pinned Down to Facts.

A GREAT deal is being made in the anti-administration press of the recent assertion of James J. Hill, the Napoleon of the northwest, that ships for ocean carrying can be built at less cost in the United States than in Great Britain. This is construed into an argument against the pending ship subsidy bill, the line of reasoning being that if ships can be built more cheaply in this country than in Europe no encouragement to the upbuilding of an American merchant marine is necessary.

The argument is fallacious from the fact that cost of ship is only one of the factors entering into cost of shipping. Another factor, equally important, is cost of wages paid the crew, a cost which is at least 25 per cent. higher on American than on competitive ships. If this were not so and if ships could be built in the United States more cheaply than in Europe, the only explanation which would remain for the spectacle of American exporters paying out in excess of $200,000,000 a year in ocean freights to foreign carriers instead of building cheaper ships and paying this immense sum, profit and all, into their own pockets would be that they were suffering from an inexplicable epidemic of paresis.

But as a matter of evidence, Mr. Hill's alleged statement is incorrect. The commissioner of navigation in his last annual report traverses this ground thoroughly and shows that while the cost of steelship plates has temporarily fallen lower in the United States by $12 to $14 a ton than in Great Britain, this difference does not enter largely into consideration, because labor is the greatest element in the expense of building ships. Last year, for example, two steel freight steamships, the Hyades and Pleiades, designed for coal or grain cargoes, were built, one in England and one in the United States, when plates were selling here at $28 a ton and in Great Britain for $40.86. The American bid was $275,000 and the British bid $214,000 for exactly the same vessel and machinery. The cost of the material in the American vessel was $63,000 and in the British vessel $80,000, leaving $212,000 for labor, profit and so forth in the American and $134,000 in the British.

"Excluding the cost of materials," the commissioner of navigation says, "the difference in cost of the American and British steamships in this instance—about $60,000—represents the higher wages paid in American yards and the higher salaries of American superintendents," and he gives a table of wages paid in British, Scotch, and Irish shipyards, as compared with those paid in the United States. This table shows that patternmakers, receiving from $9.60 to $9.88 per week in Great Britain, receive from $16.50 to $21 in the United States; riveters from $8.75 to $10.71 in Great Britain and from $13.50 to $24 in the United States; joiners from $8.76 to $9.52 in England, and from $14 to $18 in the United States; furnacemen from $5.59 to $10.94 in Great Britain and from $11.50 to $24 in the United States; iron workers from $9.36 to $9.72 in Great Britain and from $15 to $21 in the United States; brass workers from $9.48 to $10.80 in Great Britain and from $15 to $21 in the United States; machinists from $7.29 to $9.72 in Great Britain and from $16 to $21 in the United States; ship carpenters from $9.18 to $9.48 in Great Britain and from $12 to $24 in the United States; riggers from $8.02 to $8.76 in Great Britain and from $11 to $18 in the United States; painters from $7.29 to $8.75 in Great Britain and from $12 to $18 in the United States. All these wages are per week. The two steamers used for illustration by Mr. Chamberlain cost $72 per ton in the United States and $57 per ton in Great Britain. A similar instructive incident is cited by William E. Curtis in his correspondence for the Chicago Record. It occurred in 1898, when vessels of the same size, design and materials were built for $335,000 in the United States and $217,000 in Great Britain, or at the rates respectively of $80 and $53 per ton. Plates were then worth more in this country than in Great Britain.

The truth of the matter is that American shipbuilding is an infant industry which needs government encouragement. To give that encouragement is to apply the doctrine of Protection, so well vindicated on land, to the high seas.

In reply to the inquiry of a correspondent, if the president should die before March 4, the secretary of state would qualify as president for the unexpired part of the present term, there being now no vice president. On March 4, however, the vice president-elect would undoubtedly be inaugurated as president, it being taken for granted that the electoral college would be reconvened and that it would name him as its second choice. After the inauguration of the vice president-elect as president there would be no vice president but the senate would elect its presiding officer and in the event of the new president's death, the succession would go successively to the secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, secretary of the navy, postmaster general and attorney general in the order named. Let us hope, however, that none of these contingencies will arise.

Patents.

THAT THE inventive genius of the American people shows no signs of exhaustion is fully established by the records of the patent office, some of which are embodied in the recent report of the secretary of the interior.

Last year the applications for mechanical patents, designs, reissues trade-marks, labels, prints and caveats numbered 45,270 in all, or 1,853 more than the average annual total for the past ten years. It was more than double the number of patents expiring by limitation. To run the patent office cost uncle Sam $1,247,827.58, but inasmuch as his receipts were $110,400.77 in excess of this sum the financial showing of the enterprise must be reckoned as satisfactory.

One weak spot in our patent laws is pointed out in the commissioner's report. Under the present statutes an application for a patent can be kept alive in the patent office for an indefinite number of years, although there is no good reason why at least 90 per cent. of all patents should not be issued within one year after filing applications therefor. The practice of keeping applications pending in the patent office is, in his opinion, reprehensible, as it certainly does not promote the progress of invention, but rather tends to stifle it. If an application does not become involved in an interference, it should not be permitted to remain in the patent office more than three years without abridging its life of seventeen years. To meet any case of unusual hardship, discretion might be lodged with the commissioner to extend the proposed limit of three years.

The pushing aside of the ship subsidy bill for this session, which is threatened, would only postpone, not defeat, the enactment of this practical and necessary measure. Until those who criticize it offer a more effective alternative it will deserve the earnest support of all who believe in a restored American merchant marine.

Home Production of Tea.

ONE OF the ambitions of the present accomplished secretary of agriculture is to establish on a permanent and general scale an American tea industry. He is convinced that a goodly share of the tea used in this country can be grown here and in his recent annual report he presents evidence in support of his belief.

For a number of years Dr. Charles U. Shepard of Summerville, S. C., has been experimenting with domestic tea culture. He has solved the labor problem involved by gathering together a number of negro children, whom he teaches part of the day and utilizes in his tea garden the remaining part, paying for all work done a liberal rate per hour. Secretary Wilson has co-operated with Dr. Shepard in the work and the experiments so far conducted have shown that tea may be produced in the United States in two ways: (1) By families in their gardens, and, (2) on the commercial scale, after the manner followed by the British East Indian tea establishments and the beet-sugar industry.

"The work at Somerville was started," says Secretary Wilson, "with a view of ascertaining whether under favorable conditions tea plantations could be made to yield as much as the average oriental production, and whether the crop could be marketed at a fair profit. The results obtained have been affirmative, the crop of 1900 although not so large as expected early in the season, exceeding that of any previous year by at least 12 per cent, and the entire product being sold before it was all gathered to a prominent Northern distributing house at a price that gave a fair profit. As further evidence that tea can be profitably grown in the United States, capitalists are already making preparations to begin the work in certain parts of the South on a more or less extensive scale. A company with a capital of $50,000 is being organized, and will endeavor to secure a location having soil and climatic conditions adapted to the growth of tea, and where labor, such as Dr. Shepard utilizes, can be secured. From what has already been accomplished, it has been shown that a good grade of tea can be grown and put on the market in bulk at a cost not exceeding 15 cents per pound. Under average conditions an acre will yield 400 pounds of marketable tea, and this, at 15 cents per pound, would make the expense of growing it $60 per acre. The tea should sell in bulk for at least 30 cents per pound, and the profit on this basis would be 100 per cent. Besides the cost of marketing, however, there are other expenses to be considered, namely, the salary of a superintendent and the interest of the money invested in the plant, which would, of course, cut down the profits."

The great difficulty in the way of upbuilding a large home tea industry is the expense of curing the tea leaves so as to retain the green color. The purest tea and the best from a hygienic standpoint is the black tea, which is the leaf as dried naturally. But the public will not drink black tea; it insists upon having the green shade. Hence the next problem with which Secretary Wilson proposes to wrestle is how to produce green tea without copperas or prohibitive hand labor cost.

After asking the powers of Europe to pledge an open door in China it would look queer in the United States to refuse to neutralize the Nicaragua canal.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe cast: 1.18 a. m., for Dec. 15, 1900.

A child born on this day will notice that success generally smiles upon the man who puts up the howl rather than on the one who does the work.

The man who takes real pride in his wife's literary ability is generally an individual whose digestive organs do not shrink before soggy biscuit.

Some people these days act as though they thought that the Lord had ceased to have affection for the cheerful giver.

The lowered are lights in Scranton seem to be satisfactory to everybody except those who are obliged to look at them.

The man who picks a quarrel with his best girl today is liable to be pin-cushionless on Christmas.

Ajacchus' Advice.

Remember that the powers of fascination do not rest so much upon lingual brilliancy as upon one's ability to look pleasant during the recital of a dull story.

Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs

XXVIII.—PARKS.

New York, Dec. 15.

BY THE END of the first quarter of the next century the United States will lead the world in fine park systems. The past decade has witnessed an advance in park acreage and embellishment that is remarkable. Despite this fact the present situation is far behind that found in the leading cities of England and Europe. But, then, they have been longer at it. There is no need of shame, but simply an excuse for greater activity in this great aesthetic and humanitarian field for public advancement. A glance at the activities in the field of park improvement is sufficient to show American ability fully equal to the need.

Although Louisville has nearly 1,400 acres of park land, it has just passed an ordinance for the expenditure of $275,000 for an addition to its parks. Memphis, which has long been lagging in the matter of improvements in this line, has just authorized a tax levy for $250,000 for the purchase of a large tract of land for park purposes. Other cities, large and small, are annually increasing their park acreage. Tree planting association are becoming very popular as city organizations, and they are already found in many municipalities. These work wholly independent of the state laws, which set aside one day in the year to be celebrated by public schools as Arbor Day. Arbor Day laws are found in nearly every state in the union.

Vast sums of money are invested in park systems—far more than the general public will realize. As usual, the city of Greater New York leads in its amount of park assets. The actual amount invested in land, buildings, apparatus, etc., amounts to $296,871,791. This is more than the entire amount invested in the thirty-seven other cities in the country of more than 100,000 population, for the same purposes. It costs nearly $1,500,000 annually for maintenance. In the matter of values, Chicago comes next, with more than $63,000,000 invested; while Boston follows, with an investment of more than $53,000,000, and Philadelphia stands fourth in the list with about $23,000,000 placed to its credit in park values. The three principal parks of Chicago are, South, Washington and Lincoln, which are maintained at an expense of nearly half a million a year, while Philadelphia spends nearer $600,000 and Boston about $240,000.

Boston has two systems, one of the city proper and one which includes seven counties. The first is under the supervision of the mayor, and the other is ruled by a commission of three appointed by the governor of the state. The country system contains some 8,000 acres of park lands and an additional reservation of 25,000 acres. The appropriation for the use of this country park commission amounts to nearly $600,000 annually, but only about $150,0000 is used for maintenance, while the balance is expended upon improvements.

Among the smaller cities none is more progressive in its ideas and methods than Minneapolis. The park commissioner of that city has charge of all the three planting done in the city in the lawn space between the street and sidewalk, and also the maintenance of this lawn strip. The cost of this work during the last year amounted to 1.7 cents for grass cutting per running foot, and $4.18 for each tree planted, and the necessary amount of black soil required.

There are, according to the returns from the census of 1900, thirty-eight cities having a population of 10,000 or over. In order that the relative amounts of park assets and expenditures for maintenance may be seen the following table is given:

TABLE I.—PARK ASSETS—COST OF MAINTENANCE.

	Cost of Maintenance. Assets:	Land, buildings, apparatus, etc.
New York	$1,408,830	$296,871,791
Chicago	442,110	63,014,000
Philadelphia	458,202	22,788,344
St. Louis	133,122	8,155,807
Boston	233,444	53,029,100
Baltimore	392,168	.....
Cleveland	71,195	6,923,846
Buffalo	173,751	3,649,855
San Francisco	208,361	12,000,000
Cincinnati	43,966	1,500,000
Pittsburg	.....	1,500,000
New Orleans	9,655	5,050,000
Detroit	91,900	6,255,000
Milwaukee	82,992	2,433,776
Washington	22,050	*500,000
Newark, N. J	4,601	5,000,000
Jersey City	3,550	485,500
Louisville	56,752	1,015,000
Minneapolis	99,450	4,564,340
Providence	47,885	1,195,372
Indianapolis	131,761	1,019,570
Kansas City, Mo	57,327	2,005,000
St. Paul	61,966	.....
Rochester	52,943	506,000
Denver	56,645	2,550,500
Toledo	32,631	2,000,000
Allegheny	16,310	2,329,694
Columbus, O	10,973	533,200
Worcester	22,261	8,405,000
Syracuse	32,974	1,502,450
New Haven	21,504	471,000
Paterson	10,000	266,000
Fall River	4,245	474,500
St. Joseph, Mo	6,000	161,000
Omaha	31,046	2,078,813
Los Angeles	53,819	500,675
Memphis	2,000	**700,000
Scranton	2,378	76,000

*City parks only. Federal government owns and maintains nearly all of the park acreage in Washington.

**City ordinance has just authorized bond issue of $250,000 for additonal purchase of park land.

Not quite half of the thirty-eight largest cities have a park acreage that exceeds 1,000. Of this group of cities Philadelphia will stand at the head of the list. An interesting study in contrasts will be afforded by a comparison of the following table with the one which precedes it:

TABLE II.—PARK ACREAGE—POPULATION PER ACRE.

	Area—in acres.	Population per acre of land.
Philadelphia	4,014	319
New York	3,999	879
Los Angeles	3,730	27
Washington	*3,997	78
Boston	2,618	214
St. Louis	2,177	264
Chicago	2,151	789
Minneapolis	1,553	170
Louisville	1,370	149
Cleveland	1,326	387
Indianapolis	1,259	134
San Francisco	1,102	287
Baltimore	1,140	433
Columbus, O	**1,108	113
New Haven	1,100	93
Detroit	1,056	270
Buffalo	1,025	343

*All but a small fraction owned by the Federal government.

**Only about 200 acres owned by the city proper.

"THE WORLD ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY"

[Copyright, 1900, by R. E. Hughes, Louisville.]

THE UNITED STATES presidential situation continued to grow more strained as the date for counting the vote approached. There was no longer any doubt of congress being called on to decide between Jefferson and Burr, the Republican candidate for president and vice-president respectively, who would tie with seventy-three votes each in the Electoral college. Several Federalists expressed their determination to prevent a choice by the house of representatives and let the government devolve on a president of the senate. As Jefferson, being vice-president under Adams, was presiding officer of the higher legislative body, this Federalist threat carried with it a provision to name a president of the senate pro tem. by a stretch of the Constitution. It was an hour to try men's souls. The republic was yet in its infancy, and the cradle was being rocked by warring parents. Some of the Federalists asserted that even anarchy was preferable to the success of Jefferson. Burr was ready to enter into intrigues that would land him in the presidential chair. He hoped for an alliance with the Federalists. Hamilton attempted to nip this in the bud by issuing a strong letter declaring that of the two men Jefferson was less dangerous. Few Federalists would listen to him, however, and another moon waxed and waned with the country's mind still in a turmoil.

• • •

Seven marriages in high life took place during the year. Perhaps the most important of these was that of Murat, the king of Naples and French cavalry leader, and Marie Annonciade Caroline Bonaparte, the youngest sister of Napoleon. Others were Anton Friederich Justus Thibaut, one of the greatest of German jurists, and the daughter of Professor Ehlers, at Kiel; Caroline Oliphant, the authoress of many fine Scotch songs, and Lord William Murray Nairne, in Scotland; Robert Owen, philanthropist and founder of English socialism, and Miss Dale, daughter of the owner of the New Lanark mills; William Godwin, English political writer, historian, novelist and dramatist, and Mrs. Clairmont; Jacques Henri Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, French man of letters, and Desiree de Pelleport; George Canning, one of the greatest of English statesmen and orators, and Miss Jean Scott, who had a large fortune and was connected with some of the highest of aristocracy.

• • •

The old city of Hala, in the Hyderabad district, Sind, India, was threatened with encroachment by the Indus river. The inhabitants moved two miles distant and laid the foundation of modern Hala, which became famous for its glazed pottery and tiles made from a fine clay obtained from the Indus mixed with flints.

• • •

By a degree, Napoleon reduced the number of Parisian periodicals to thirteen; all the others, with the exception of those dealing with science, art, commerce and advertisements, being suppressed. The freedom of the press had been stifled.

• • •

The seventh tariff act, passed by the congress of the United States, was enacted during the year. It imposed additional rates to those then in effect. The average tariff duties was 19.58 per cent.

• • •

Owing to the ferocity and cannibalism of the aborigines of New Zealand, these islands were still a terror to sailors.

• • •

Among the births of the year of persons who won fame in life were the following:

Dixie Crosby, American surgeon.
Margaret Coxe, American authoress.
Abraham Siddon Cox, American surgeon.
Mrs. Catherine Crawe, nee Stevens, English authoress.
Ebenezer Edson Cummings, D. D., American Baptist clergyman.

Wonderful Growth in Metal Exports

Washington, Dec. 14.

AN ILLUSTRATION of the rapid growth of our manufacturing interests is found in the fact that the exportation of manufactures of metals during the year about to end will reach $200,000,000. The figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics for the ten months ending Nov. 1 show that more than $100,000,000 worth of iron and steel and more than $50,000,000 worth of copper had been exported during the ten months and these figures, coupled with those relating to the less important manufacturing metals and the articles manufactured from metals, but not included under these general terms, will bring the total for the year up to fully $200,000,000.

—o—

In steel rails the exports of the year will aggregate $12,000,000, or an average of a million dollars per month, while it was not until 1897 that the figures for any entire year reached as much as $1,000,000. In the fiscal year 1890 the total value of steel rails exported was $315,000; in 1896 it was only $540,000; in 1897, $2,500,000; in 1898, $4,500,000; in the fiscal year 1899, $8,250,000, and in the calendar year 1900 will be fully $12,000,000. Nearly one million dollars' worth of these exports of steel rails in 1900 go to Europe; another million dollars' worth to Mexico; nearly two millions to South America; four millions to British North America, and two million dollars' worth to Asia and Oceania. American locomotives also go along with the American steel rails, and the total for the year seems likely to reach about five million dollars in value. The American rails and locomotives are in turn accompanied by American cars, of which the exportation for steam railways will amount to three million dollars during the year, and for other railways more than a million dollars. Add to this a proper share of the $6,000,000 worth of electrical machinery and $6,000,000 worth of telegraph, telephone and other electrical instruments and scientific apparatus exported, and it will be seen that for the construction and operation of railways outside of the United States the manufacturers of this country will supply during the year about to end fully $25,000,000 worth of material.

—o—

The rapid growth in the exportation of metals and those of which metals form a large proportion in value is illustrated by some figures regarding our export trade of the decade. Manufactures of brass, for instance, of which the exports in 1890 amounted to $467,313, were in the fiscal year 1900, $1,866,727. Agricultural implements, including plows, cultivators, mowers, reapers and other machinery of this character, amounted in 1890 to $3,859,184, and in the fiscal year 1900 to $16,094,286. Pig iron exports in 1890 amounted to only 18,458 tons, valued at $300,832, while in the fiscal year 1900 they amounted to 160,690 tons, valued at $3,124,853. The bar iron exportations in 1890 amounted to 2,087,376 pounds and in the fiscal year 1900 to 18,457,435 pounds. Wire exportations in 1890 amounted to 21,529,962 pounds and in 1900 amounted to 236,872,806 pounds, the average exportation for each month in 1900 being thus nearly equal to the annual exportations in 1890. In nails the exportations in 1890 amounted in round terms to 15,000,000 pounds, and in 1900 to 113,862,461 pounds. The total iron and steel exports in 1890 amounted to $25,542,208 and in the fiscal year 1900 to $121,858,344, and in the calendar year 1900 will reach $140,000,000 in value.

—o—

In copper the growth in exportations has been equally striking, the total exportation of copper in the fiscal year 1890 being $2,340,392 in value and in the fiscal year 1900, $57,851,707, while in the calendar year 1900 it seems likely to considerably exceed $60,000,000.

TALKS BY THE PUBLISHER.

UNDER THE heading, "To Have and to Hold," a recent issue of the Newspaper Maker, New York, has the following, which contains much truth:

"The ideal which the average publisher elects is:

"To have good advertising customers, and

"To hold them.

"But the wild scramble for advertising patronage that characterizes the present, while, with the keen competition existing, it may perhaps be easy for the publisher to obtain custom, it is usually at a sacrifice. Whether once secured, he can retain it, is another matter.

"In the endeavor to have, the publisher makes concessions. His rival is running the advertisement, and to secure it he cuts rates. If the first cut is not enough, the knife goes deeper, and the advertiser calmly suggests that the publisher get down to rock bottom. Another fall in prices follows, and the advertising bear has made his point.

"To hold the advertising, once secured, it is questionable whether contracts are ever renewed on the same basis. Favors are granted either as to price, position, free notices, and all the other quirks and turns the experienced advertiser quickly works to his advantage.

"There are but comparatively few papers of this country that do not break rates to secure business, and especially when dealing with the advertiser direct. Such methods are unfair to the advertising agent, to the advertisers he represents, and a source of worry and loss to the publisher.

"Rates should be like the laws of the Medes and Persians—unchangeable—and the true motto for the publisher is:

"To have one rate, and

"To hold it."

The Tribune's advertising pages show that it has good advertising customers, and the fact that the majority of them are in its columns regularly proves that it holds them. How it does this is no secret. Simply by giving wide circulation to their announcements, by charging consistent prices for the advertising, and by having one price for everybody and no favoritism.

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

A gunmaker in Metz is said to have invented a remarkable new cartridge for small arms of all kinds. The case is composed of a transparent celluloid material and the contents can therefore easily be examined from the outside. It is also gas-tight and causes no recoil. Some astonishing results were obtained at some recent trials, and the military authorities are giving the matter their attention.

Fruit has been found in Zanzibar, East Africa, whose juice yields a substance closely resembling gutta percha. The fruit looks like a peach, but is as large as a cantaloupe. It is unfit for food and it was learned by accident that the milky juice would coagulate in boiling water and would harden on cooling into any shape desired. Tests are being made with this substance in London to see if it can be used as a substitute for gutta percha.

There is a new distilling process which was shown recently at the Paris exhibition. This process depends upon the employment of a microbe which will convert starch first into sugar and next into alcohol. The whole operation is carried on in closed vats, every material being sterilized, so that there can be no microbes present except those specially bred in the laboratory for the purpose. These microbes were first found in Chinese yeast and have been taken to Europe.

HOME-FOLKS.

["Home-Folks" forms the introductory poem in James Whitcomb Riley's latest volume of poems, published and copyrighted by the Bowen-Merrill company, of Indianapolis. It is reproduced below by the publishers' permission.]

Home-Folks!—Well that-air name, to me,
Sounds jis the same as poetry—
That is, ef poetry is jis
As sweet as I've heard tell it is!

Home-Folks—they're jis the same as kin—
All brung up, same as we have bin,
Without no overpowerin' sense
Of their uncommon consequence!

They've bin to school, but not to git
The habit fastened on 'em yit
So as to ever interfere
With other work 'at's waitin' here:

Home-Folks has crops to plant and plow,
Er lives in towns and keeps a cow;
But whether country-jakes er town
They know when eggs is up er down!

La! can't you spot 'em—when you meet
'Em anywheres—in field er street?
And can't you see their faces, bright
As circus-day, heave into sight?

And can't you hear their "Howdy!" clear
As a brook's chuckle to the ear,
And allus find their laughin' eyes
As fresh and clear as morning skies?

And can't you—when they've gone away
Jis feel em shaking hands, all day?
And feel, too, you've been higher raised
By sich a meetin'—God be praised!

Oh, Home-Folks! you're the best of all
'At ranges this terestchul ball,—
But nor er south, er east er west,
It's home is where you're at your best—

It's home—it's home your faces shine,
In-number your own fig and vine—
Your fambly and your neighbers 'bout
Ye, and the latchstring hangin' out.

Home-Folks—at home,—I know o' one
Old feller now 'at haint got none,—
Invite him—he may hold back some—
But you invite him, and he'll come.

The People's Exchange.

A POPULAR CLEARING HOUSE for the Benefit of All Who Have Houses to Rent, Real Estate or Other Property to Sell or Exchange, or Who Want Situations or Help—These Small Advertisements Cost One Cent a Word, Six Insertions for Five Cents a Word—Except Situations Wanted, Which Are Inserted Free.

Help Wanted—Male.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—WHO HAS HAD EXperience preferred; state reference and age. Address P., Tribune.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper; state reference and age. Address J., Tribune.

Help Wanted—Female.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED COOK AND laundress; one that is well recommended. Mrs. C. Seybolt, 417 Jefferson avenue.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE LATEST INvention for producing LIGHT; beats electricity; cheaper than kerosene; agents coining money; largest factory; prompt shipments. The Best Light company, Canton, Ohio.

Salesmen Wanted.

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.

ALWAYS BUSY.

The young man has no use for "Rubber Necks," but he could hardly live through the winter without Rubber Boots. We have all the kinds he needs. Our Storm King he likes best.

STORES OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

Lewis & Reilly
114-116 WYOMING AVENUE.
'Phone 2452. Free delivery.

REYNOLDS BROS'
HOLIDAY DISPLAY

The handsomest line of calendars ever shown in our store, together with our line of

Fancy Ink Stands,
Japanese Novelties,
Brass Frames,
Leather Goods in
Pocket Books,
Card Cases,
Portfolios,
Dressing Cases,
Bibles

Make our place worth while visiting.

ReynoldsBros
Stationers and Engravers,
Hotel Jermyn Building.

Situations Wanted.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER WISHES ENgagement by the day; rates reasonable. Address Modes, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 15 YEARS of age, to work at anything; store preferred; experience in store. Address 1615 Penn avenue, Green Ridge.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, as housekeeper in widower's family; can give reference. Address Housekeeper, 420 Third street, Scranton, Pa.

YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE TO GET A POSItion to work around house; can take care of a horse. Address E. A., Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY OF good executive ability, permanent position as correspondent; possesses knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Wishes position in lawyer's, insurance or real estate office; first class references as to character and ability. Address Experienced, care of Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO OUT WASHING, or any kind of work, and take washing home. Mrs. Burke, 518 Gordon street.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED WIDow as housekeeper in widower's family. Address M. J., General Delivery, city.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES STOPPING AT hotels can have their laundry done by hand by an expert laundress. Prices reasonable; best of city references. 526 Pleasant street, West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD MAN, TO drive grocery wagon or any kind of business; sober and industrious; 30 years old. Address Louis Osterhout, Tribune.

WANTED—WASHING BY THE DAY, OR TO take home washing, or will do office cleaning or sweeping on Friday. Call or address E. M. H., 518 Gordon street.

POSITION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO learn the electrical business; at present studying electrical engineering. W., 706 Scranton street, city.

HONEST MAN, GOOD HABITS, WANTS ANY position of trust. Write Trust, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD GIRL WANTED for general housework, at once. 620 West Lackawanna avenue.

WASHING AND IRONING NEATLY DONE; Call at 404 New street, Pine Brook.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED lady stenographer, work by the hour or piece. 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.

For Sale.

FOR SALE — RESTAURANT AND OYSTER house, cheap; close by all theaters; low rent; reason for selling, sickness. Apply by letter, Restaurant, Tribune office.

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. A. E. HUNT.

FOR SALE—CONTENTS OF HOUSE FURNIture, carpets, bedding, etc. 632 Washington avenue.

Wanted—To Buy.

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

Money to Loan.

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

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

Business Opportunity.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME—$100 INVESTED IN Grain or Stocks by my "Safe Investment Plan" has paid larger profits than in any other manner of dealing. Write immediately for particulars. Bank, financial and customer's references. Stephen A. Clemons, Broker, Old Colony Building, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000, TO TAKE an active interest in an established wholesale grocery. Address, Joseph O'Brien, attorney.

Boarders Wanted.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; STEAM heated; board optional. 544 Adams avenue.

Lost.

LOST—BETWEEN 448 WYOMING AVENUE AND High school, gold June bug, pearl setting. Reward if returned to either place.

FINLEY'S

Umbrellas
FOR
Holiday Gifts

We are just in receipt of One Thousand Umbrellas which have been specially manufactured for our holiday trade, in 26 inch and 28 inch, comprising a variety of designs and artistic ideas in handles eclipsing anything ever shown here before.

We make special mention of two numbers, in both sizes, handles to suit either lady or gentleman, at

$1.58, $2.38

of which there will be no duplicates at the price.

Finer goods up to $15.00.

Initials engraved when desired free of charge.

510-512
LACKAWANNA AVENUE

LEGAL.

BANKRUPT SALE—IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN order of the United States District Court, for the Western district of Pennsylvania, the undersigned receiver will expose to public sale the entire stock of merchandise of S. L. Gallen, at 225-227 Lackawanna avenue, in the city of Scranton, Pa., on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock a. m. The stock consists of clothing, shoes, hats and caps, and gents' furnishings. Terms of sale will be cash.

AARON V. BOWER, Receiver.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 7, 1900.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE—IN PURSUANCE OF RESOLUTIONS 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. 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 C. E. Godshall, resigned.

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

Fifteenth 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. Coyne, resigned.

JAMES MOIR, Mayor.

ELECTION NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of The Scranton Stove Works will be held at the office of the company in Scranton, Pa., Saturday, Jan. 12, 1901, at 2.30 p. m.

B. E. WATSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Consumers Ice Co., will be held at their office, corner of Adams avenue and Ash street, in the City of Scranton, on Tuesday, 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.

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 make immediate payment to

W. E. FLOWER, Administrator.
THOS. F. WELLS, Esq., Goulsboro, Pa.
Attorney for Estate.

ESTATE OF ROBERT C. LEE, LATE OF THE Borough of Dunmore, 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 make immediate payment to

CHARLOTTE LEE, Administratrix, Dunmore, Pa.;
WILLIAM S. SIMPSON, Administrator, Pittston, Pa.
THOS. F. WELLS, Esq., Attorney for Estate.

Recruits Wanted.

MARINE CORPS, 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.

Board Wanted.

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