toriously corrupt and inefficient in the matter of detecting and preventing crime. That of the metropolis is undergoing an investigation under the searchlight of public sentiment, aroused by the insulting of a clergyman of the Episcopal church by several officers. The revolutions already made, in many instances, which show the complicity of the force with the criminal and vicious element, are almost heaven halles.

and vicious element, are almost beyond belief. Chicago is not much better, and of late the

criminal members of the force have taken an

of the administration.

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

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

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

When space will permit, The Triliume is always glad to print short letters from its friends bear-ing 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 ac-ceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

	DISPLAY.	Ron of Paper	Siding on Reading	
Less	than 500 inches	.553	-975	.200
500	inches	.20	100	
1200	"	.10	1. 1175	.19
2000		.155	1 -17 -	.150
6000	"	.15	165	,13

Rates for Classified Advertising furnished on

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, DECEMBER 29, 1900.

The New York reformers do not expect to entirely stamp out vice, but they propose to arrange things so that their country cousing won't be able to have much fun when they visit the

Keep the Peace!

IGOROUS and uncompromising enforcement of law is called for in those parts of the city where disorderly characters assemble in large numbers to hurl missiles at passing street cars, jostle and endanger passers-by and use language offensive to public decency.

These rowdles do not help, they hurt the cause of the strikers. The latter have been sustained by public opinion partly because of the element of justice in their complaint at the unreasonable hours of service required of them but largely on account of their excellent behavior. To compromise them unfairly by fool boisterousness and violence is to work them a cruel injury.

But the question of law and order is broader than any special interest; it is fundamental. Every man, woman and child in this city is interested in having lawlessness suppressed, in having property safeguarded and in having our public thoroughfares kept clear for the orderly transaction of business.

Let the hand of the law fall firmly upon every disturber of the public peace. Let every friend of honest labor put forth his power to restrain in its incipiency the tendency to substitute mob spirit for common sense.

Secretary Walsh, of Iowa, wishes it distinctly understood that every gathering of Democrats in his territory is not for the express purpose of booming Mr. Bryan as a presidential candidate

Dodging the Constitution.

CCORDING to Walter We man there is absolutely no hope for the enactment of Representative Crumpacker's bill to reduce the representation of those southern states which have undertaken to nullify the Fifteenth amendment. And the reason assigned for this evasion of the plain mandate of the Constitution is that the Republican leaders at Washington are planning the creation of a white man's Republican party in the south.

"Men who knows the south well are satisfied," Mr. Wellman reports, "that a revolution is going on in that section, and that nothing but a blunder on the part of the Republican party can stop it. The south is becoming more and more Republican in its leanings as to the questions of the day. It is for the gold standard, for expansion, for protection, for the Nicaragua canal, for a vigorous foreign policy, for colonialism or anything else that will build up the American republic and afford markets for American products. On every vital question of the day the sympathies of a majority of the leading men of the new south are with the Republican party. The best men of the south are as much disgusted with Bryanism as the best men of the north. Their disgust was shown in the recent election, partly in the small majorities for Bryan, but more pointedly in the small total vote cast in nearly all of the southern states. "From talks with many southern

men, who know the sentiment in their section, I am satisfied that the men of brains and business in the south feel deeply humiliated by the fact that in the recent campaign their hands were tied; that they were unable to vote their real sentiments; that while they believed in nothing that Bryan stood for and did believe in almost everything that McKinley stood for, they were forced to keep still and to walk up and vote like sheep. Why? The 'nigger question,' and the belief which has sprung up on account of it that a southern man cannot be both a Republican and a gentleman. Southern men admit that this 'nigger' domination question is a ghost, a figment of the imagination, and that no real danger of negro control, in states, municipalities or anywhere, now exists. But from the old days when it was a living question they have acquired prejudices and habits of thought which drive them on in the old rut, even to the ridiculous extent that they cease to be discriminative, independent voters, but intellectually and morally slaves to their anti-'nigger' cult.

"No one expects the south is going to be revolutionized to the extent that it will become Republican as it is now Democratic. But it is believed that this old fetich of the 'nigger question' may be so destroyed that southern nen, tike northern men, will be able to vote according to their opinions and their interests. There will be real campaigns in the south, elections which mean something, not mere hollow forms, as at present. If occasionally the issues are such that a few southern

ficient, as it is not so much support for the Republican party anyone is seeking as it is emancipation of the best people of the south from the intellectual slavery into which they have fallen. On these grounds the Republican leaders refuse to countenance Mr. Crumpacker's bill, Instead of punitive legislation they intend to do everything in their power to encourage the best men of the south to join the Republican party, and to strike down the rule, once defensible but now foolish, that a southerner forfelts social standing when he becomes a Republican. Southern men have always claimed that if they could get the negro question out of the way the south could be rationalized and nationalized, so that campaigns and elections would have the same significance with them as in the north. Now that a number of southern states have apparently solved the negro question through constitutional amendments the controlling powers in the national Republican party are determined to meet the south half way with the olive branch in hand."

This view of the situation is undoubtedly an accurate one in its statement of intentions. There are many Republicans of influence who have no particle of sympathy for the jughandled disfranchisement schemes now prevalent in the south yet who concur in the opinion of the Indianapolis Press that "it is impossible to settle the race question with a club," and who therefore favor a solution along the lines of time and peaceful evolution. Unfortunately there is the plain "shall" of the Fourteenth amendment; a word absolutely without qualification in its mandatory significance. Is it safe to set or encourage a conspicuous example of flat disregard for a constitutional injunction? Would it not be preferable at least to make the attempt to enforce or repeal the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments?

It is now becoming difficult to determine who is doing the pursuing in the South African campaign.

Not a News Trust.

UCH has been said in papers outside the Assoclated Press in the attempt to make the public believe that that great co-operative news-gathering and news-distributing institution is a "trust." It is a dodge of the "outs" against the "ins"; it has no foundation.

The whole question has just been most exhaustively pased upon by the Supreme court of Missouri, a state conspicuous for its antagonism to trusts. The Missouri court differs flatly from the Illinois Supreme court which held some months ago that the corporate form of the Associated Press before its recent reorganization was in restraint of trade. Following are some pregnant extracts from the Missouri

"It is a part of every man's civil rights that he be left at liberty to refuse business relations with any person whomsoever, whether the refusal rests upon reason or is the result of whim, caprice, prejudice or malice." Cooley on Torts, 278. Bus-iness relations must be voluntary in order to be consistent with civil liberty.

Every one is at liberty to gather news; and the fact that one has greater facilities or finances for gathering or transmitting news, or that the busiwidespread in its ramifications, or that mere in-corporation has been granted a company organized for the purpose of gathering news does not and cannot of itself give the state the right to regulate what before incorporation was but a natural right. Were the rule otherwise than as just stated the effect would be to deprive a person of a right to pursue any lawful calling or to contract where and with whomsoever and at what

The ruling was upon the application of the St. Louis Star for a writ of mandamus to compel the Associated Press to furnish its news report to that newspaper. Counsel for the applicant contended that the Associated Press was a monopoly but the court scouted this idea, saying very pointedly, "the addition of one more monopolist to a monopolistic organization would not lessen its monopolistic features or abate its vicious tendencies. But there is nothing here in which a monopoly can attach. The business is one of mere personal service, an occupation. There is no right of property in the news itself." The Associated Press was granted "no special or exclusive right or privilege by the state, nor has it received any benefits from that quarter." Nor has the Associated Press "acquired any additional right by reason of its incorporation to that it possessed before." The opinion quotes with approval the decision of the New York court that the "contract between the members of the association is mutual and is for the common benefit, and so is supported by sufficient consideration." The provision of that contract that none of the members shall contract with hostile news associations is held "not to exceed the proper bounds of self-protection." .

This ruling by the highest court of one of the most prominent Democratic states is respectfully submitted to the octopus editor of the esteemed Scran-

It is stated that ex-Secretary Alger proposes to dig up the army beef scandal by writing a book in which he expects to vindicate himself by demonstrating that he was not responsible for any of the much-discussed evils of the Cuban campaign. As in the canning trouble hostilities are not liable to be accompanied by typhoid or other ills of that warfare, the public may view General Alger's literary enterprise with unconcern.

The arrest and incarceration of Mrs. Carrie Nation, a Kansas white ribboner who went into a saloon and smashed \$400 worth of paintings and mirrors, shows that there is little difference in final results in Kansas beween an exhibition of abnormal temperance enthusiasm and a genuine Christmas jag.

The fact that the Boers will not stay crushed has aroused a suspicion in London that the cables have been used principally for "jollying" pur-

Professor James, of Chicago, appears with the authenticated assertion that death from snake bite is not nearly so common as reported. Owing states go Republican, that will be suf- to the superabundance of snake bite

medicine in Professor James' district he can scarcely be considered a competent authority for the universe.

There is little encouragement for the third party movement in the Prohibition vote cast at the last election. To be sure, it was 76,685 more than the vote for Lovering in 1896 but it was also less by 56,698 than the vote for Bidwell in 1892. As a protest the Prohibition party is respectable but as a practical influence in public affairs it

General Lee's recent talk at St. Louis in which he remarked that the American flag would always float over the strategic keys to the island of Cuba would doubtless make mischief but for the fact that the Cubans as well as all others probably realize by this time that General Lee is not the whole American people.

When Bryan intimated at a Jefferson banquet the other night that he could have accomplished much in aid of his pet theories in spite of the Republican sound money congress, he demonstrated anew that the voters of the nation made no mistake last No-

Mr. Bryan's policy is unchanged but there is no question that the great majority of his former followers are on a dog trot in another direction,

Colonel Bryan's intimation that he is satisfied to be in private life justifies the supplementary remark that so are the people.

Those who buy in haste, like those who marry in haste, are liable to repent at lelsure.

TALKS BY THE PUBLISHER.

EACH Saturday for the past few weeks we have L had something to say concerning the flat rate for advertising." Such a rate has many advantages to an advertiser, whether he wishes to insert an ad. for a few days or to make a con-tract for a longer period. In the first instance he can run an ad. of any size for a day or a week without paying a prohibitive price for what some publishers term "short time" business. On the other hand, he can agree to use 1,000 or more inches within a year at a reduction per inch and can use those inches just as he likes. He can publish a small ad, every day or a larger one every other day, or once or twice a week, or he can drop out entirely for a time, using his ac-cumulated space in quarter, half or full page an-

There is a deal of satisfaction, too, in knowing that he is receiving exactly the same treatment as every other advertiser in the paper. You can-not help having a certain respect for a man who has a price which he refuses to cut, courteously explaining that he is treating all alike, and when you find a man does cut the price he first names, are you ever sure that he has given you his low est figure, or that your neighbor is not securing a still lower rate? The Tribune does not send out men with imperative instructions to "get the business," meaning, " you can't get your price, get the best price you can, but "get the

The Tribune prints its rates for advertising at the head of the first column on this page. The prices were fixed after most careful consideration and are only raised a fair percentage above cost of production. There is a vast difference between these rates and those of the old style card. I doubt if one advertiser out of twenty-five ever saw the rate cards of other local papers. And even if they had they would be but little wiser, as none of those cards was made to keep. As an example, here are a few figures taken from the card of a Scranton paper and compared with The

Tribune's flat rate: The Other Paper. The Tribune. 4 ins., 1 mo...\$ 52.00 \$ 25.00 4 ins., 1 yr. ... 312.00 199.08 26.00 per mo. 16.94 per mo.

111.80

83.85 per mo 139.75 per mo. Do you believe, Mr. Advertiser, that such prices as are mentioned in the left hand column were ever made with any idea of enforcement? This is not an obsolete card—in fact, it was issued later than The Tribune's. Is there an advertiser n the city of Scranton paying \$26 per month for a 4-inch ad, on a yearly contract, even in pre-ferred position? Gentlemen, if you are paying more than \$15 a month in a paper of this kind you are paying more than your competitors. If t is necessary to "get the business," the price

Is it not better and fairer to have one price to all for the same service rather than to do som business at cost and make others pay all the

Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs

XXX .- A COMPARISON OF THE THREE LARGEST CITIES IN THE COUNTRY.

New York, Dec. 29,

THE THREE most corrupt and wickedest cities in the New World are New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, and the greatest of these is New York. Collectively may be called the politician's paradise. This is largely due to their rapid growth and im-mense wealth. The assets of New York city alone foot up to more than \$861,000,000, which is nearly \$200,070,060 more than the largest cities in the United States, exclusive of Boston, are worth. These ten cities have a total population of more than 0,000,000, as opposed to New York's 3,400,-000. The assets include the amount of cash in the treasury, uncollected taxes, cash and bonds in sinking fund, valuation of all public buildings, lands and apparatus, such as the city hall, police, fire and park departments, public schools, libraries, art galleries, etc., jalls, work houses, reformatories, etc., hospitals, asylums, alms-houses, etc., docks, wharfs, markets and various other public utilities. The total assets of Thicago amount to \$149,000,000, and those of Philadelphia to \$85,000,000, exclusive of libraries, ferries, bridges and \$12,000,000 that has been appropriated for the improvement of the water

\$205,000,000; Unicago, \$33,000,000; Philadelphia, \$36,000,000. New York's income exceeds the aggregate income of the next ten largest cities in the country by more than \$13,000,000, and is the largest, by far, of any city in the world. The expenditures are equally enormous, the city having disbursed more than \$186,000,000 in 1890, while the next ten largest cities got rid of a trifle over \$161,000,000 during the same period. Chicago's expenditures amounted to over \$30,-000,000, and Philadelphia's about \$28,000,000. These figures cover construction and maintenance.

The total indebtedness of New York city, including the bonded and floating obligations, amounts to \$362,269,143, which is about \$60,000,000 more than the next ten largest critics. Chicago's total foots up to more than \$31,000,000, white Philadelphia's is over \$56,000,000. The net debt of these three cities is \$251,000,000, \$29,000, debt of these three cities is \$251,000,000, \$20,000,000 and \$41,000,000, respectively. As an offset to this fabulous debt, and as a basis for the income which must be realized to support these corporations, the three cities have an assessed valuation of property, as follows: New York, real, \$2,002,445,464; personal, \$345,003,505. Chicago, real, \$260,265,038; personal, \$84,931,361. Philadelphia, real, \$70,285,355; personal, \$1,639,910. New York's valuation of real is based on 70 per cent, of the full value and the personal on 100 per cent.; Chicago, 20 per cent, real and personal; Philadelphia, 80 and 100 per cent, respectively.

spectively.

The police forces of these three cities are no-

"THE WORLD AAAAA ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY"****

active hand in public robbery, two of them having received their discharge for that offense. That the force is effeminately weak is evidenced by the nightly hold-ups of citizens by the criminal classes. The high handed rule of the police force of Philadelphia was forcibly demonstrated a few months ago by an effort on the part of the director of public safety, who is the virtual head of the department, to blackmail one of the first citizen of the contract of the first citizen of the contract of the first citizen of the contract of the first citizens of the town. The fact that the official was not immediately remove by the chief executive is positive evidence of the complicity

The New York force numbers 7,637 men. total of 138,875 arrests were made in 1899, over 44,000 being for drunkenness. This record is not so astonishing when the fact that there are more than 1,000 licensed retail liquor saloons in opera-tion is taken into consideration. Chicago has 3,055 policemen, who made 71,914 arrests in 1809. It has the evil influence of over 6,000 saloons to combat. Philadelphia's 2,372 policemen made 62,185 arrests the same year. It has 1,700 su-locus. The comparatively small number of suons in this city due to the working of the high license law of Pennsylvania, The fire departments of these cities redound to their glory, for there is less corruption and

less opportunity for it than in the police de-partment. These three cities have 2,404, 1,100 and 764 men in their respective departments. The departments of Chicago and Philadelphia are manifestly less adequately equipped, with both men and apparatus, than New York, although the rate per capita loss would not seem to indicate that. The fact that the loss is less is ore to the credit of the chiefs of the respective departments than to the city administration, and does not alter the fact that here should be largely increased force of men employed and a greater supply on modern apparatus. The New York department has been undergoing changes during the last three years which have worked to its harm because they have been of a politi-cal character. Immediately upon the resignation of Chief Bonner, three years ago, the force began to deteriorate, owing to the corrupt influences of Tammany Hall.

The parks of New York, in area, nearly equal hose of Chicago and Philadelphia, although those elties have large park systems; but the valuation of the New York parks exceeds the combined value of the others by more than three times.
As a municipality, New York has very little

money invested in public libraries, its property in this field being valued at only \$300,000, as contrasted with \$2,473,206 in Chicago. But when hospitals are compared, the balances swing in favor of New York again, its hospital properties being valued at more than \$10,500,000, while Chicago's does not reach \$150,000 and Philadelphia's amounts to only \$465,000. New York runs bath houses valued at \$280,000, while those of Chicago and Philadelphia are worth but \$38,000 and \$45,000, respectively.
All three cities own water works systems, that

of New York being valued at \$115,526,748; Chicago, \$32,467,621, and Philadelphia, \$2,370,000, cago, \$32,467,621, and Philadelphia, \$2,610,000, which is to be increased by \$12,000,000 soon to expended for a complete altration plant and additional supply. Chicago is the only one of the three which owns an electric lighting plant, and it was forced by a chain of circumstances over which it had no control to construct that, It is valued at nearly \$2,000,000.

Luckily for these great cities there are potent influences for good besides those of the churches not the least of which is that exerted by the public school system. Here is where New York leads ings, apparatus, etc., devoted to the uses of the public school amounts to \$47,000,000. Chicago has \$22,000,000, and Philadelphia, \$8,000,000 mvested in public school property. This includes 24 high schools and 462 other schools in New York, in which nearly 11,000 teachers are employed; 22 high schools and 355 other schools, employing about 6,000 teachers, in Chicago; 6 high schools and 517 other schools, with over are maintained in New York at an expense of about \$4,000,000 annually; in Chicago, nearly \$1,000,000, and in Philadelphia, close on to

First Place as an Exporting Nation

THE UNITED STATES seems likely to stand at the head of the world's list of exporting nations in the year 1900. One by one the great nations have fallen behind in the race for this distinction until during the past five years only the United Kingdom and the United States could be considered as competitors for States could be considered as competitors for the distinction of being the world's greatest exporter of articles of home production. In 1894 the United Kingdom led the United States by nearly \$250,000,000, and in 1897 the United States had so rapidly gained that she was but \$60,000,000 behind. In 1898 the United States took first place, our exports in that year exceeding those of the United Kingdom by nearly \$100,000, at the head of the list, her exports exceeding those of the United States by nearly \$35,000,000. In the eleven months of 1000, whose figures have been received by the Treasury Bureau of Statisties, the domestic exports of the United States exceed those of the United Kingdom by \$5,473,-670, and should this rate of gain be maintained 1900 show a larger exportation of domestic products than any other nation in the world.

Even this distinction, however, of heading the world's list of exporting nations but partially tells the story of the wonderful growth of our export trade as measured by that of other nations. Comparing the growth of our exports dur-ing the last quarter of the century with those of the other great nations of the world, we are able to better measure the wonderful progress shown. France shows no increase in her exports of domestic merchandise in the closing quarter of the century; Germany shows during the same period an increase of about 50 per cent., and the United Kingdom shows from 1875 to 1990 un increase of nearly 40 per cent., while the United States during that time an increase of practically 200 per cent.

The following table, compiled from official eports, shows the exports of domestic mer-handise from the United States and the United (ingdom, respectively, in each calendar year rom 1875 to 1899, and eleven months of

SELECTION E	C.MILCOLL	F-311 FE-18
year.	States.	Kingdom.
875 8	497,263,737	\$1,087,497,000
876	575,735,804	976,410,000
877	607,566,495	967,913,000
878	723,286,821	938,500,000
579	754,656,755	932,090,000
880	875,564,075	1,085,521,000
881	814,162,951	1,138,873,000
882	749.911.309	1,175,000,000
883	777,523,718	1,186,982,000
884	733,768,764	1,134,016,000
885	673,593,500	1,087,124,000
886	699,519,430	1,035,226,000
87	703,319,692	1,079,944,000
888	679,597,477	1,141,365,000
889	814.154,864	1,211,442,000
990	845,999,603	1,282,474,000
101	957,833,551	1.203,169,000
802	923,237,315	1,105,747,000
03	854,729,454	1,062,162,000
894	807,312,116	1,051,193,000
ins	807,742,415	1,100,452,000
106	986,830,080	1.168,671,000
	.079,834,296	1,139,882,000
	.233,564,628	1,185,642,000
	.253,486,000	1,287,971,039
	,308,913,789	1,803,440,000
'Eleven months.		. 707/07/3/3/10/2009

man to paint a sign on my office door. After the work was done I discovered that he had used two "I's" in the word "counselor"; upon calling his attention to the error, he reterred me to the Scrunton Tribune of that date, on page four, under the heading "Lawyera"

Webster uses one "L" but if you have go authority for the use of two, it will save hi Very truly yours. F. B. Carpenter.

[Copyright, 1330, by R. E. Hughes, Louis-ville.]

WO REMARKABLE books from the pen of Johann Gottlieb Fichte, one of the most eminent modern German meta-physicians, appeared. One was "Vocation of Man," appeared. One was "Vocation of Man," which for beauty of style, richness of contents and clevation of thought, may be ranked with the "Meditations" of Descarte: the other, "The Exclusive or Isloated Commercial State," a treatise intensely socialist in tone and bitterly opposed to free trade and competition, inculcating in fact, organized protection

Guyton de Morveau, the distinguished French chemist, who had previously discovered the effi-cacy of hydrochloric gas as an atmospheric dis-infectant, became master of the mint in France. De Morveau is doubtless responsible for the pro-verbial hatred accorded all lightning rod agents. His fellow-citizens, accusing hom of "presumptu-ously disarming the hand of the Supreme Being." tought to destroy the lightning conductor forveau's house and were restrained from car rying out their intentions by the assurance "that the astonishing virtue of the apparatus re-sided in the gilded point, which had purposely been sent from Rome by the Holy Father."
Morveau was several years in advance of his
neighbors in the use of a lightning rod of his own construction.

Polytyping, a method in one of the branches f printing, was invented. The apparatus some that resembled a pile-driver. It had two up right guides about six feet high, and a pulley a the top, which elevated by means of a rope a heavy plate in an suverted position. At the foot of the machine was a substantial iron bed. upon which the operator placed some molter metal. He then pulled the rope until the ma trix with its weight attached was elevated to the top of the machine, when it was suddenly allowed to fall. The result was similar to that made on metal by means of a die—a perfect re-production of a matrix in relief, which was mounted on a metal stand to type-height. The method was said to be more rapid than the or dinary stereotype process.

Count Berawlaski, a Polish dwarf, though 61 years old, continued to attract attention through out Europe. He was a little gentleman of great eccomplishments and elegant manners. He meas ured only thirty-nine inches in height. A sister, named Anastasia, was so much shorter she could stand under his arm. Both were honored guests of the courts of the world.

now 21 years old, and who later won for him self the title of the greatest of modern Danish poets, was already widely felt. He had just entered the University of Copenhagen as a student, but had been publicly invested by Boggesen, who was leaving for Germany, with the laurel that he himself was resigning

David Ricardo, the celebrated political ecor mist of England, stumbling on Adam Smith's great work, first began a study of the science that led him to fame and fortune. He was now 22 years old.

Osai Tutu Quamina, an ambitious and enterprising man, who appeared early to have formed a desire of opening communications with white nations, became King of Ashantee in West Af-

raul sandy, founder of the English school of water-color painting, retired from the position of chief drawing master to the Royal Military academy at Woolwich, England, after a term of thirty-two years.

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The German Empire in 1800 had 1,336 strikes. Cincinnati is the greatest hardwood market in he United States. Maine has 175 factories in which fish and veg-

tables are canned. In Cincinnati there is talk of automobile lines Holland has nine miles of canal for every 190 square miles of surface, 2,700 miles in all.

The German Agricultural society of Berlin has

model pigsties. The bolo, or Filipino knife, is almost like the American corn knife, only it has a slight curve in it and is pointed. In Illinois wages not yet carned cannot be assigned. Courts hold that such assignment would

be illegal and void. A course of lectures for journeymen electrical workers has been arranged to be given at the New York Trade school, The state of Ohio spends \$14,000,000 annually

on its 1,200,000 school children. Of this fun Cincinnati pays \$1,000,000. The growth of the telephone system in Russi as compared with other countries. A curious criminal law exists in Greece man who is there sentenced to death waits two years before the execution of the senter

that current property values are held at only about one-half the figure prevailing prior to the Properly qualified teachers of whist are in sucompetent have more applicants as scholars than they can possibly attend to. A movement is on foot in New York to have the city buy Faunce's tavern, the sole Revolu-tionary relic in the downtown district. It was

there that Washington bade farewell to his offi ers Dec. 4, 1873. There is a quaint little fish which haunts th weed tracts of the gulf stream and there builds its nest and lays its eggs like a bird rather This animal-the anten imitates in color the weed it lives in, and, like the chameleon, constantly changes its color An experimental power garbage crematory it to be built in Chicago. The idea in mind i to ascertain whether the heat developed burning the city's garbage can be utilized make an adequate return upon the capital in vested. This plan is in operation in severa

Suropean cities of smaller size. Servants in Germany have their "characbooks" duly stamped by the police, and in these are written full particulars of their conduct when in service. The employer keeps the book until the servant leaves, when it is handed ever, after an account of the servant's behavior and the eason for leaving have been entered.

A fresh impression of the immensity of London that little world by itself—is gained from the tatement that in 1899 the killed and wounded in the London streets numbered 9,891, of whom 297 were killed outright. No battle in the South African war can show so large a total of losses as this list of casualties in the streets

A GIRL OF POMPEIL

A public haunt they found her in She lay asleep, a lovely child; The only thing left undefiled

The universal law suspend, And turn Time's chariot back, and blend

A sinless touch, austere yet warm. Around her girlish figure pressed, Caught the sweet imprint of her breast,

Shelter'd from woeful chance, to show

Truer than work of sculptor's art

And bid mistrustful men be sure That form shall fate of flesh escape, And quit of earth's corruption, shape

WANTED-WORK BY THE DAY FOR MONDAYS and Tuesdays, as laundress; would like office to clean; can give best of city references. Ad-dress M. M., 702 Elm street. SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXPERT LAUN-dress, to go out by the day or take wash-ing home; best of city reference. 52d Pleasant street. Call or address.

BOOKKEEPER WOULD LIKE POSITION; THOR-oughly reliable; single or double entry. Ad-dress Bookkeeper, 1114 Fairfield street.

But we are glad to take the time to wish you a happy new century.

The greatest Shoe sale of any age will be our

NEW CENTURY SALE

of honest Shoes. Preparations for it begins today. We begin the new century by closing our shoe stores evenings at six o'clock sharp, Saturdays

Lewis&Reilly HolidayGoods 114-116 Wyoming Ave

excepted.

EXCELSIOR DIARIES 1901

We carry the most complete line for office and is left of pocket use.

Calendar Pads of every description. If you have a stand we can fit it.

ReynoldsBros

Stationers and Engravers, Hotel Jermyn Building.

00000000000000000 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.

00000000000000000 Help Wanted-Female.

WANTED — STENOGRAPHER WITH SOME knowledge of bookkeeping, Situation out of city. Address, stating references, experience and salary expected. Address B., Tribune.

Salesmen Wanted. ENERGETIC SALESMAN-SCHOOL SUPPLIES: country work; \$100 salary and commiss 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.

FOR RENT-AN OLD ESTABLISHED SALOON on Main street, Carbondale. Possession Ap L. Inquire R. T. Maxwell, Silk Mill, Jermyn. FOR RENT-Fine OFFICES AT REASONABLE prices, Pauli building. Inquire of janitor. FOR RENT-STORES. APPLY 1554 SANDER-

For Sale.

 CARRIAGES FOR SALE—
 \$150 00

 1 full leather top Landau
 \$150 00

 1 Berlin
 150 00

 1 Brewster Laudaulet, rubber tired, good
 100 00

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-GOOD DRIVING HORSE, FIVE years old, weight 1150. Sound. Can be seen at Gorman's livery.

FOR SALE—BRICK BUILDING, NO. 434 LACK-gwanna 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 FURNI-ture, carpets, bedding, etc. 632 Washington

Wanted-To Buy.

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

Furnished Rooms.

FRONT ROOM, SECOND PLOOR, FOR TWO, with board. 419 Adams avenue. FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET-ELEGANTLY furnished rooms; steam heated; everything new, clean, cosy and homelike. Breakfast if de-sired. 544 Adams avenue.

Board Wanted. 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. 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 tona. At from 4 to 6 per cent. Call on N. V. Walker, 314-315 Connell building.

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

Personal.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PRIMO BORETFI, who was a resident of New York City N. Y., prior to 1865. If he is dead, his boins will hear of comething to their advantage by addressing Jos. G. Liddle, Gen. P. O. Box, 561, New York City, N. Y.

Always Busy FINLEY'S

The Last Days of December

Will be devoted to closing out everything that can be classified as

on account of our annual inventory which we commence the first of the new

Snould you still wish to make a New Year's present, you can save money by selecting from what

Ebony and Sterling Silver Toilet Articles and Novelties, Fancy Neckwear for Ladies or Gentlemen Silk Down Quilts, Bath Robes.

Etc., Etc.

-ALSO-

Fine Silk Umbrellas,

LACKAWANNA AVENUE

510-512

LEGAL.

NOTICE-IN PURSUANCE OF RESOLUTION OF Select Council, there will be special elections held on January 8th, 1901, in the following

warus:
Fifth ward—One person to serve as Belect
Councilman to fill the unexpired term of Richard Williams, resigned.
Sixth ward—One person to serve as Select
Councilman to fill the unexpired term of Edward Councilman to fill the unexpired term of James, resigned.
Fourteenth ward—One person to serve as Select Councilman ti fill the unexpired term of Petes McCann, resigned.

JAMES MOIR, Mayor.

Scranton, Dec. 24th, 1900. Scranton, Dec. 24th, 1000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1901, by Cyrus D. Jones, G. F. Reynolds, Charles Schlager, E. B. Sturges, John T. Richards, T. C. Von Storch, Samuel Samter, Richard O'Brien, M. J. Healey, W. G. Fulton, C. S. Woolworth, M. P. Carter, Thomas Sprague, and others, under the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act for the Incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit," approved the 13th day of May, 1876, and the several supplements thereto, for a charter for an intended banking corporation to be located in Scranton, Pa., to be called "The People's Bank," with a capital stock of One Hundred Thousam! Dollars (\$100,000) the character and object of which are to do a general banking busness, and shall have the power and may berrow or lend money for such period as they may deem proper, may discount bills of exchange, foreign or domestic promissory notes or other negotiable papers, and the interest may be received in advance, and shall have the right to hold in trust as collateral security for loans advances or discounts, estates, real, personal and mixed, including the notes, bonds, obligations or accounts of the United States, individuals or corporations, and to purchase, collect and adjust the same and to dispose thereof for the benefit of the corporation, or for the payments of the debts as security for which the sum may be held, and for these purposes, to lave, possess and enjoy all the right, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto.

ARTHUR DUNN, Soliciter.

benefits and priving and supplements thereto.

ARTHUR DUNN, Solicitor. ELECTION NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING
of the stockholders of The Scranton Stove
Works will be neld at the office of the company
in Scranton, Pa., Saturday, Jan. 12, 1901, at 2,30
p. m. B. E. WATSON, 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.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR ELECTION OF four trustees for Keystone Academy will be held at the building in Factoryville, on Jan. 7, at 10 a. m . E. M. PECK, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—IN ACCORDANCE with the By-Laws of the company the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pennsylvania Casualty company will be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 701 to 768 Connell building, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing directors for the casuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF Frank G. Wolfe, Itsard of Trade building, for the construction of 47 foundation plers for the rolling mill plant of Timmes & Hecht, corner of Jackson street and Lamsstaff avenue. Bids will close Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1900, at 2 p. m. The company reserves the right to reject any or all hids.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECKIVED AT the office of the secretary of the Seration Poor Board until 12 o'clock noon. Friday, Jan. 4. 1901, for the erection and completion of a Gate Lodge to be located at the entrance to Hillside kome, near Clark's Summit, Pa., in accordance with plans and specifications now ready in the lands of Edward II. Bavis, architect, Connell building, Seranton, Pa. The sum of \$100 or certified check shall be enclosed with each proposal, which sum shall be forfeited to the poor district in case of refusal or omission on the part of the contractor whose proposal shall be accepted to execute the contract within ten day after the awarding of the same.

The board reserves the right to reject any of all bids. By order of The board reserved all bids. By order of SURANTON POOR BOARD,

C. J. Gillespie, Secretary, Dec. 27, 1900.

LOST SMALL, WHITE FOX TERRIER, WITH black spot on right hip; reward for infor-mation or return. Hotel Sterling, 124 Franklin avenue.