The Scranton Tribune

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

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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 condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

The following table shows the price per inch each insertion, space to be used within one year:

DISPLAY	Run of Paper	Siding on Reading	Full Position
Less than 500 inches	.25	.275	.30
500 inches	.20	.22	.24
1200 "	.16	.175	.19
3000 "	.155	.17	.185
6000 "	.15	.165	.18

Rates for Classified Advertising furnished on application.

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 12, 1901.

The man who some time ago introduced the resolution in the councils directing that the city arc lamps be lowered is still in the woods.

Their First Dividend.

THE CITIZENS of Montrose, especially those interested in the branch of the Lackawanna railroad which connects the town with the main line at Alford, are delighted with the manner in which they have recently been treated by the new Lackawanna officials. The road, which was constructed nearly ten years ago, was built principally by local stockholders. When the road bed had been completed the old D., L. & W. company laid the rails and grudgingly granted a train service. Although the branch proved to be one of the most profitable feeders on the Lackawanna line, the Montrose stockholders were never able to get any sort of an official statement as to the condition of the road or its earnings. All efforts to secure satisfaction were treated with contempt by the D., L. & W. management, and it began to look as though the people of Montrose had simply made the company a present of ten miles of excellent road bed.

Under the new regime the local stockholders began to have hopes that they might receive some sort of consideration. Events prove that their hopes have not been in vain. They have not only been granted better train service, but at a recent meeting of stockholders—the first in eight years. Officials of the new Lackawanna management were present and in addition to assurances of fair treatment in future, announced that stockholders of the L. & M. branch will receive a dividend in February.

The irony of fate is vividly illustrated in the coming of the grip epidemic just as almost everybody has been vaccinated to keep off smallpox.

Defending Philadelphia.

THE Philadelphia Inquirer has boldly taken a stand in defense of the Quaker City, which seems in a fair way to lose its good reputation through the hullabaloo created over the recent visit of Bishop Potter to that city. In an editorial upon the subject yesterday the Inquirer says:

We should just like to know what the people, the plain people, as Lincoln used to say, think of the way in which they and their city and the community which they constitute, and the government which they support, are being villified and abused and slandered and held up to the pity and the scorn and the ridicule and the reprobation of the outside world by the set of political intriguers who have arrogated to themselves the censor's office and who are seeking a personal profit at the public cost.

What we think is that the whole business is an intolerable and abominable outrage, against which it is the duty of every loyal Philadelphian to protest with all his might and which he should unsparingly denounce. We say that no city ever was or ever could be more grossly, more infamously or more shamelessly slandered than the city of Philadelphia was slandered in the letter to which Bishop Potter's presence, at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening, was the response. Nearly every sentence of that letter contained either explicitly or by implication a flagrant misrepresentation. * * *

It is not true, as stated in the Potter letter, that crime is running rampant among us, that all kinds of vice are not only tolerated, but protected, and that the condition in Philadelphia today is as bad as that which prevailed in New Yrok city during the worst days of the Tweed regime. All that is infamously false. The truth is that Philadelphia is morally and physically the cleanest and the best-governed city on the continent. There is vice here. There is vice everywhere. There are places here where vice is systematically practiced and catered to. There are such places in all cities and will be till the end of time or until human nature has undergone a transformation. But in no city is so high a degree of public decency maintained as is maintained right here, and compared with the situation in New York, against which Bishop Potter has been contending, our situation is ideal.

No matter what the crusade against alleged vice in Philadelphia may reveal, there is no question that the visit of Bishop Potter has given the city an unenviable reputation that cannot be lived down by years of good behavior.

If, as the Inquirer asserts, the movement has been provoked by false prophets and political schemers the good people of the Quaker city certainly have a grievance of unusual magnitude.

There seems to be a dispute in Philadelphia just at present as to the identity of the fellows who are in the greatest need of reform.

Grip in Street Cars.

THE WASHINGTON STAR, of a recent date, contained the following suggestions which are applicable everywhere:

The physicians report the re-appearance of the grip, or influenza, in such a degree as to suggest that it is epidemic once more. In New York the cases of clearly defined grip are reported to be in the thousands, while in this city a very large number of patients are now suffering from this complaint, including President McKinley and Secretary Hay. The exact cause of such a condition is not known, the bacillus of grip, though believed to have a definite existence, never having been isolated. It is believed to flourish in mid-winter and to be favored in its assault upon the human system by cold dampness. A slight derangement of the system will invite attack, and carelessness in the matter of diet or of dress will facilitate the ravages of the germ.

It has been suggested that the street cars are a prolific distributing ground for the grip germ. A few rides on the Washington conveyances at certain hours will strengthen this belief. It happens far more times than the authorities should permit that the cars are packed to the rails. Inside are often assembled between fifty and one hundred passengers, in all stages of comparative health or disease. The man with a cough, the woman just succumbing to the inroads of the grip, the child with some other incipient ailment are all there, breathing over and over again unrefreshed air. The ventilators in the roof are rarely opened. The front doors on many of the cars are kept sealed. Thus people are forced, in order to secure riding accommodations, to take into their lungs air which is more than possibly contaminated.

This danger is accented by the fact that the cars are kept none too clean. The expectoration ordinance is noted chiefly in its violation. In some states the laws require the thorough cleaning of the street cars after each trip, in order to reduce the danger of disease contamination to a minimum. It is a well recognized fact that in the ejecta of the throat and lung lies the means of the distribution of the germs of all the diseases which afflict the respiratory system. When this matter is dried and pulverized into dust, a street car offering ideal conditions for this process, it floats in the air a deadly menace to all who may breathe it.

It would be in the interest of the public health for the commissioners to require a more frequent cleansing of all the cars in use, particularly at such seasons as the present, when pulmonary troubles of all kinds are exceptionally prevalent and street car conditions are more conducive than at any other time to the spread of the disease germs. They should also see to it that the scheduling are so arranged as to reduce the crowding to a minimum.

It is said that notwithstanding the generous contributions made everywhere in the large cities toward Galveston's relief after the terrible hurricane and gulf storm of last September, there is still dire need in the stricken city. A winter of extreme severity for that latitude finds thousands of its citizens poorly prepared or altogether unsupplied with shelter, food and clothing. Contributions of bedding, clothes and money are still acceptable. It is not yet time to forget the Galveston unfortunates.

Mosquito and Yellow Jack.

ANOTHER batch of testimony designating the mosquito as a source of misery is furnished in the reports of the medical experts under Dr. Reed in Cuba who have been studying yellow fever and making experiments to determine as to the propagation of germs. As a result of the experiments being conducted at Quemados, Dr. Reed is convinced beyond a doubt that there is no contagion from an infected person or from infected clothing, but that the mosquitoes alone are responsible for the spread of the disease. In the course of the commission's investigations six non-immune persons were infected direct by the bite of mosquitoes which had previously bitten yellow fever patients, and five of these developed yellow fever.

The last experiment made proved conclusively, Dr. Reed contends, the theory of propagation by mosquitoes. A special building was constructed of disinfected material, and one of the rooms was divided into two sections by a wire mosquito screen. In one section were placed disinfected bedding and clothing, and in the other bedding and clothing from the yellow fever hospital which had not been disinfected. Two non-immunes occupied both sections.

In the former were put several infected mosquitoes. The patient remained in this room only long enough to be bitten; and in four days a pronounced case of yellow fever developed. The patient is now convalescent. The other subject slept in the infected bedding for many nights, and has not contracted the fever. Both patients have been sleeping for twenty nights in garments worn by yellow fever victims and in bedding from the yellow fever hospital.

Dr. Reed says they are growing fat, and that in no instance in the course of the commission's investigations has a case of yellow fever developed from exposure to infected bedding or clothing.

It has for some time been contended that the mosquito of the northern lowlands has been responsible for the distribution of malaria germs, and the experiments in Cuba seem to verify the theory. The location of the trouble to the little pest that causes unhappiness at nightfall is one of the most meritorious acts of modern medical science, and the discoverers will no doubt receive benedictions of future generations that have beeen taught to invest money in wire netting rather than quinine capsules.

The Booz investigation has demonstrated that mathematics and tobasco sauce are the chief obstacles to a successful course at West Point.

People who now begin to agitate twenty-first century movements will be known as cranks for at least fifty years hence.

Current talk at banquets and elsewhere is giving the ghost of Andrew Jackson a very tired look.

From an English standpoint the situation at Cape Colony continues at the critical stage.

There seems to be a disposition on part of the western press to forget Pat Crowe.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe Cast: 4 18 a. m., for Saturday, Jan. 12, 1901.

A child born on this day will notice that the best way to prevent an attack of grip is to avoid getting into a panic upon the subject.

To be firm in one's opinion, right or wrong, is not conclusive evidence of greatness. No one has ever accused a jackass of lack of firmness.

In the eyes of some people a street car pass appears to figure as the veritable philosopher's stone.

It is a difficult thing to bluff a telephone girl over the wire.

Everybody is liable to "get even" before the street car row is over.

Ajacchus' Advice.

Do not be ashamed of Scranton. The city is all right, and some of the residents have promised to do better in future.

Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs

XXXII.—CHICAGO RUNS A PAWNSHOP.

THE CITY of Chicago is doing more towards reconciling the American public to the pawnshop than any other city in the United States. It is a fact that in spite of its utility, the pawnshop has been forced to brave a more violent storm of antagonism than any other commercial institution.

Men who have established such a business with most honorable motives and with a genuine desire to help unfortunate individuals, while earning a legitimate interest on money loaned, have been unjustly hampered by the dealings of conscienceless brokers. The latter, taking advantage of their customers' need for ready money, have exacted exorbitant interest on sums advanced on articles of real value, and, in this way, created against the institution a prejudice as involuntary as it is unreasonable.

And yet the establishment, with all its drawbacks, is too provident to ever fall into disuse. It is a truth that any institution which affords a means of relief for a vast number of people will be supported by them. Many a man argues that it is better to resort to this method of raising money than to ask a personal loan of a friend.

All sorts and conditions of men are included among the patrons of the pawnshop; from the very rich, with numerous pawnable articles and no ready money, to the very poor, with few belongings to pledge and no chance of earning money.

By the organization of the Pawners' Society of Chicago this evil will be obviated to a great extent in that city. The modern Shylock has found a competitor in this institution which threatens to undermine his business of preying upon the unfortunate in his hour of greatest need, for it is being talked of in other cities. A few years ago one of the churches of Rochester conducted a pawnshop upon a smaller scale and without the idea of making a profit in the business. It was not long successful, and the secret of its failure, perhaps, may be found in the very fact that it was of a semi-charitable character. While the Chicago pawnshop makes generous concessions as to time, valuation and is not permitted to ask more than the legal rate of interest, yet it is managed with the purpose of making a profit upon the money invested, and it has succeeded.

The institution was created by an act of the legislature, which, with the high standing of the board of directors, two of whom are appointed by the governor of the state, and the mayor of the city, respectively, gives it a respectability and prestige that it is impossible for the ordinary pawnshop to obtain. The society began its business operations a little over a year ago, and from the very first was attended with success. After the first six months it was found necessary to increase the original capital stock of $50,000 to $100,000, in order to meet the growing demands of the business. Quite recently this sum had to be augmented by a temporary loan of $20,000, in order to carry on the work until the next meeting of the stockholders.

Although many of the ventures of the society have been experimental, the results have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the directors. This is true of not only the actual profits realized, but of the number and value of the articles which have been pledged, and the amount of money which has been advanced upon them. The final opinion of those who have taken a conservative view of the venture is that such an organization can be made not only a business success, but that a large number of independent, self-respecting persons, in need of temporary financial assistance, will gladly patronize it.

In a recent communication to the Municipal Journal and Engineer, Mr. John Y. Farwell, Jr., who is president of the board of directors, said: "More money is needed at once if the society is to increase its business and its usefulness in the community. Considering the results achieved, the directors have no hesitation in saying that the stock will undoubtedly earn 10 per cent. per annum, and that semi-annual dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (the maximum allowed by law) can be regularly and safely declared. Although the required year has not yet elapsed on delinquent loans, before sale by auction is allowed, such a large percentage of the first loans have been redeemed, and so many expert appraisements have been secured, that the directors feel sure that all probable losses from such sales have been more than provided for in the above statement.

"From present experience it is quite probable that $500,000 will in a few years be needed to carry the idea of the society to its full and completely development, with its central office and branches in the various thickly settled and needy districts of the city." The following table will be of interest:

STATEMENT BY MONTHS OF LOANS MADE AND REDEEMED.

	Number of Loans.	Amount.	Amount Redeemed.	Number Redeemed.	Interest Earned.	Insurance Earned.
1899.						
November	1,459	$ 19,185.00	$ 2,028.50	158	$ 207.24	$ 140.17
December	1,095	20,942.00	5,488.00	420	294.52	165.79
1900.						
January	1,125	17,962.50	7,117.00	600	500.37	272.58
February	1,032	16,090.50	5,772.50	583	516.16	276.92
March	1,439	21,105.00	9,530.63	682	754.47	344.99
April	1,584	19,730.75	12,984.19	859	725.34	320.19
May	1,329	19,962.00	11,963.88	866	623.82	297.41
June	1,497	23,494.50	14,768.75	1,011	1,140.45	511.80
July	1,694	24,941.00	15,585.00	1,046	989.39	416.93
August	1,597	25,076.50	18,062.75	1,244	1,094.96	496.57
September	1,685	25,405.50	17,819.50	1,183	1,128.13	597.55
October	1,604	25,215.50	17,885.25	1,252	1,184.42	533.69
	17,161	$237,760.75	$149,576.35	9,949	$9,340.04	$4,377.30

The municipal pawn shop is not an American institution by right of discovery, for it has been in existence on the other side of the Atlantic for many years. For more than a century the municipal pawnshop has been one of the recognized features of Paris, Berlin and later of Leipzig. The Leipzig pawnshop was started for the benefit of the laboring people, and it has loaned hundreds of millions of marks.

In connection with and as a part of the city pawnshop is carried on a savings institution, which is guaranteed by the city, and naturally conducts an enormous business.

Now that the idea has taken root in American soil, its rapid adoption, in some form or another, may be looked for in all the leading cities of the United States within the next decade.

COMPARED WITH OTHER CITIES.

From the Nicholson Examiner.

The Scranton Traction company have given notice that after the 15th of this month no more transfer tickets will be issued, the company claiming that as the people were in sympathy with the strikers they should be willing to pay for their increased wages by paying more for riding. This the people do not propose to do, and there will be a warmer contest over it than the strike. The service of the Scranton Street Car company is not what it should be. The cars are dirty, and the track is so rough as to give passengers the idea that they are riding over a corduroy road. Compared with the Wilkes-Barre or Binghamton systems the Scranton street car service is bum.

PREMATURELY AFFIRMED.

"Penn," in the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Florida, with its small Spanish population in a large area, or Alaska, with its population of savages chiefly docile, or California, quickly overrun by American settlers in a congenial climate, was an example of expansion that involved no absorptions of large numbers of hostile aliens. But in the Philippines there is a population far more numerous than all the inhabitants of the United States when Jefferson made the Louisiana purchase, probably more numerous than the colored population of this country is today, and most if not all of them regarding the United States as a tyrant and oppressor. Even, however, if they were peaceful and submissive, the difficulties of bringing them under any kind or form of American rule would be extreme. Apparently they have as little knowledge of us as we have of them. Certainly less than three years ago they were as little in our thoughts as the natives of Patagonia. Their ideas of religion, morality, politics and business are widely diverse among themselves and often irreconcilable to our own; and the tremendous job, expensive as it is formidable, of making these millions, speaking tongues with which English has nothing in common, homogeneous to ourselves, has put suddenly the fabric of our own government a strain such as it was not constructed to bear.

TALKS BY THE PUBLISHER.

WHEN we commenced these Saturday talks with our readers and advertisers it was not our intention to enter into controversy with our competitors, but in describing the superiority of the flat rate for advertising, which The Tribune has adopted in a desire to deal fairly with its customers, it was necessary to make some comparisons. In continuing these discussions very little attention will be paid to the derisive howls of contemporaries, believing that the justness of our position will appeal to the business men of the city. We cannot refrain, however, from asking those advertisers who the Times claims are paying it $26 per month for four inches on yearly contract what they think of a business policy that countenances the demanding of such a figure from one man and then accepts an 8-inch ad. from another, without contract, for $25 per month?

Four inches, on yearly contract $26
Eight inches, without contract 25

The assertion that The Tribune is carrying advertising at 5 cents an inch is untrue. The fact that we are inserting business at less than our present card rates only demonstrates that we are standing by our contracts, which we are legally and morally bound to respect. We challenge any one to dispute the assertion that no business has been accepted since April 1 at less than card rates.

Aside from the fact that a flat rate assures the advertiser that he is being accorded fair treatment, and is not being overcharged when compared with prices paid by others, there are many advantages which have been but slightly touched upon from time to time. Under the older style of contracting an advertiser agreed to insert a certain number of inches every issue for a given time. If he considered it would pay him better to publish his ad. every other day—three times a week—he was taxed for that privilege. For one-half the number of insertions he must pay three-fourths as much money. If twice a week or one-third the number of times, he must pay one-half as much. If once a week, or one-sixth the number of times, he must pay one-third as much. To make this more clear, we will tabulate. We will suppose a man wants prices on a 4-inch ad. once, twice, three times and six times a week, and wishes it at top of the page and next to reading matter. The Tribune would charge 24 cents an inch for each insertion, which would amount to 96 cents a day, or $5.76 per week if run every day. Now, to make a parallel case, we will suppose, merely suppose, that some paper operating under the old style of figuring would be willing to insert the ad. under the same conditions for the same price. Now, should the advertiser prefer to run the ad. once, twice or three times a week, what would the charges be?

The figures in the first column of the little table below show the prices under the old style card, while the second column shows the prices under a flat rate, at 24 cents per inch:

Daily	$5.76	$5.76
Every other day	4.32	2.88
Twice a week	2.88	1.92
Once a week	1.92	.96

Is there any reason why the advertiser should pay the tax imposed by the old-style card? Some publishers will claim that it costs more to be obliged to move an ad. every day. Does it cost nearly a dollar to take a little ad. out and put it back in the page once a week? Whatever it costs The Tribune is willing to pay, and advertisers who buy space in The Tribune are at liberty to use it in such quantities and at such times as they like, without being taxed.

There are many such advantages of the flat rate which will be fully set forth on successive Saturdays in these "talks" with our advertisers. Don't fail to read them.

Analysis Made of American Imports

Washington, Jan. 11.

THE MANUFACTURERS of the country have imported more raw material for use in manufacturing in the year 1900 than in any preceding year in the history of our import trade. The total material of foreign production imported in a crude condition during the year just ended amounts to over $275,000,000, and if to this is added the total of "articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in manufacturing" the grand total of manufacturers' materials imported would amount to over $300,000,000, or nearly 45 per cent. of the total importations. This statement is based upon eleven months' detained figures already received by the treasury bureau of statistics, to which is added an estimate for the twelfth month, December, based upon the figures of the preceding month.

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This statement puts the importation of raw material in the twelve months ending with December, 1900, at $276,628,030, against $267,400,959 in 1899, $162,172,736 in 1896, and $160,523,404 in 1891. A comparison of 1899 and 1900 with preceding years shows an increase of over 35 per cent. in the importations of manufacturers' materials in these two years as compared with the entire period from 1890 to 1898, and an increase of nearly 70 per cent. as compared with the years 1894 and 1896.

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Even the remarkable fall in prices of manufacturers' materials which has characterized the closing half of the year 1900 has not prevented the total value of these raw materials imported in 1900 from exceeding that of 1899, though in two articles, india rubber and silk, the figures for 1900 show a reduction as compared with 1899. Raw silk is quoted in the New York markets in December, 1900, at $3.45 per pound, against $5.50 in December, 1899; Manila hemp, at 7¾c. per pound in December, 1900, against 14½c. per pound in December, 1899; sisal, at 5¾c. per pound in December, 1900, against 8¾c. in December, 1899; rubber, at 88c. per pound in December, 1900, against $1.05 per pound in December, 1899. With a reduction in cost such as that suggested by the articles named it is apparent that the increase in quantity of manufacturers' materials imported in 1900 is even greater than that indicated by the figures of value which of themselves stand higher than those of any preceding year.

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The bureau of statistics classifies the importations under five general heads: 1. Articles of food and live animals. 2: Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry. 3. Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in the mechanic arts. 4. Articles manufactured ready for consumption, and 5. Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc. Of the 1900 importations 26.5 per cent are articles of food and live animals, against 34.3 per cent. in 1896; articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing former 33.8 per cent. against 23.7 per cent. in 1896; articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in the mechanics arts formed $19.03 per cent. against 12.6 per sent. in 1896; articles manufactured ready for consumption formed 15.9 per cent. against 17.6 per cent in 1896, and articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc., formed 13.3 per cent. against 11.5 per cent. in 1896. Comparing 1900 with 1899, articles of food form a smaller proportion of the imports in the years just ended than in the preceding year, being 26.5 per cent. against 29.3 per cent.; while articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing are 33.8 per cent. against 32.9 per cent. in 1899, and articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufacturing former 19.3 per cent., against 9.3 per cent. in 1899.

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The following table shows the value of the importation of twelve principal articles required for use in manufacturing in 1900, compared with 1899 and 1896, the December figures for 1900 being estimated:

Articles imported.	1896. Dollars.	1899. Dollars.	1900. Dollars.
Chemicals	44,813,531	48,247,047	55,155,000
Hides and skins	29,713,520	51,127,659	50,652,000
Silk	15,060,237	42,776,678	32,757,000
India rubber	15,679,115	34,397,320	28,143,000
Fibers	12,236,653	21,398,904	25,528,000
Wool	22,421,414	11,659,644	19,010,000
Tin	5,848,533	16,746,117	18,680,000
Wood	16,136,945	14,700,494	15,627,000
Leaf tobacco	10,497,601	11,654,893	14,875,000
Cotton	5,637,993	6,608,395	7,267,000
Furs and furskins	2,816,355	6,111,882	6,118,000
Lead	1,780,265	2,947,896	3,[illegible]3,000

"THE WORLD ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY"

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

ROWING ASSOCIATIONS in England were first formed, and the clubs had races among themselves generally over long courses and in heavy, 6-oared boats. Prior to this, rowing was viewed as a laborious exercise and the rowers were paid. Boat racing began to take hold in America also at this time, but it was ten years before an important affair was conducted—a sectional match, New York city against all Long Island, 4-oared barges, with coxswains, from Harsimus, N. J., to the flag-staff on the battery. New York won easily, and such was the popular enthusiasm over the race that its boat, the "Knickerbocker," was suspended in a public museum to remain there fifty-four years, a constant recipient of admiration.

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A new impetus to the industry of paper was given by the invention of paper machine by Louis Robert, a clerk in the celebrated Essonnes paper mills, near Paris. A fortune was spent in England trying to develop the invention, the enterprise resulting in bankruptcy for several capitalists. Twenty years later the United States had its first paper machine. Prior to this it was entirely made by hand.

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Joseph Marie Jacquard invented the silk weaving loom which revolutionized this industry, and was awarded a medal at the Paris Exposition. The application of this apparatus to the machines for making bobbinnet, made soon afterward by John Heathcoat, of Nottingham, England, has enabled manufacturers to produce all sorts of patterns for hand-made lace. Napoleon had offered 10,000 francs for the invention of a silk weaving loom. Jacquard was consequently summoned to Paris by the emperor who with forcible, if profane point, asked of the genius: "Are you the man who pretends to do what God Almighty cannot—tie a knot in a stretched string?"

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The attention of Europe was first directed to guano, the curious and useful product found in characteristic condition and abundance upon a large number of the islands lying off Peru and certain parts of the mainland. A lively interest in this Peruvian fertilizer was not awakened, until Liebig's work on chemistry forty years later demonstrated the importance of artificial manures.

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Jean Lambert Tallieu, the chief leader of the party which overthrew Robespiere in France, was now in London, having been captured by an English officer on his passage from Egypt, whither he had gone with Bonaparte, but had been sent away by Manou. He was the recipient of a good reception among the Whigs and was well received by Fox in London, not returning to Paris until 1802.

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A prize of 12,000 gulden (about $1,000) was awarded Franz Xavier von Booder, an eminent German philosopher and theologian, for his method of employing Glouber's salts instead of potash in the making of glass.

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The annual production of Java coffee was only 20,000 piculs.

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Among the births of the year of persons who later in the century became famous were the following:

Auguste Barchou, French author.
Eugene Burnouf, French orientalist.
Frederika Bremer, Swedish novelist.
Richard Parks Bonington, English artist.
Alligence Waldo Cary, American inventor.
James Cameron, American editor and soldier.
Robert Woodward Barnwell, American lawyer.
F. de Bonnechose, French historian and writer.
Gail Borden, American surveyor and inventor.
Adolphe Theodore Brongniart, French botanist.
George Dana Boardman, American missionary.
Joaquin M. y Lanzas Castillo, Mexican diplomat.
Alexander Barrow, American lawyer and statesman.
Louis A. Berbrugger, French philologist and author.
James G. Brooks, American journalist and author.
Hippolyte Lazare Carnot, French politician and writer.
John H. Brockway, American lawyer and statesman.

STRENGTH OF POPULAR SENTIMENT.

From the Wilkes-Barre Record.

The people and municipal government of Scranton are wrought up to a high pitch of indignation over the action of the Traction company suspending the system of transfers. The mayor called a special meeting of councils to consider the matter of withdrawing the franchises of the company on the ground that the company has violated the terms upon which the franchises were granted, one of the conditions being the issuing of transfer tickets. The councilmen are also threatening to impose a tax on the gross receipts of the company. If popular sentiment in Scranton is as represented the company will undoubtedly revoke the order suspending the transfer system and endeavor to bring about more amicable relations with the community.

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Leading architects desire to have their profession given the same standing as that of lawyers and doctors. No man can practice law until he has been admitted to the bar, or medicine until he has passed a required examination and received a certificate. But anybody can call himself an architect, whether he is qualified or not.

Mrs. W. Boyd Steele, of Stephen City, Va., had been missing flour and other things from her pantry. Her husband, who is an amateur photographer, so arranged a camera that if anyone disturbed the flour the photographic plate would be exposed and a snapshot of the thief taken. The Steele family then went calling and on their return found a very good picture of a neighbor in the act of stealing flour.

In the collecting of perfumes two processes are employed. In one, the grease process; boxes with glass bottoms are prepared, the bottom being covered with pure grease, or suet, and the flowers gathered fresh every day during the season are laid on trays in the box, the grease being left to absorb their fragrance. In the oil process the place of grease is taken by cotton batting saturated with oil, the process being substantially the same.

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.

POSITIONS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT—Thousands of appointments will be made from civil service examinations to be held everywhere in March and April. Catalogue of information free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

Help Wanted—Female.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in family of three. Apply at 1512 Mulberry street.

A HOUSEKEEPER IN A CHRISTIAN FAMILY; good position for the right person; good wages. Call at 224 Reese street, city.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply 809 Mulberry street.

ALWAYS BUSY(
1901—'Tis True.

NEW CENTURY SALE
—OF—
HONEST FOOTWEAR.

The Noblest American of Them All..... $3.00

FOR THE LADIES—They are nice. New Century Vicis—heel and no heel, button and lace; sizes 2½ to 8, $1.25. New Century Vici Welts, smart styles, sizes 2½ to 8, $2.50.

FOR THE MISS—They are for school. New Century Vici and Box Calf, spring heels; sizes 11½ to 2, $1.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN—New Century Gum Boots, Be Gosh; sizes 6 to 11, $2.40. New Century Mining Boots; they are to work; sizes 6 to 11, $1.50. New Century Mining Shoes; they are to work; sizes 6 to 11, $1.

FOR THE BOYS—They are to play. New Century Satin Calf Shoes; sizes 11 to 5½, $2c.

OUR GUARANTEE GOES WITH EVERY PAIR. It is to laugh they are so easy.

Oh, yes! We close evenings at 6 o'clock, except Saturday. Established 1888. You will please call for your shoes before 6 p. m., except Saturdays. We are for business in the day at 114 and 116 Wyoming avenue.

LEWIS & REILLY.

EXCELSIOR DIARIES FOR 1901

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

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

ReynoldsBros
Stationers and Engravers,
Hotel Jermyn Building.

Salesmen Wanted.

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

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.

Situations Wanted.

YOUNG LADY, GOOD SEWER, WOULD LIKE position as skirt hand or finisher with dressmaker. J. M. K., General Delivery, city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT LAUNdress, to go out by the day or take washing home; best of city references. Call or address 528 Pleasant street.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY to do general housework. Can give reference. Apply 507 Forest Court, City.

Political.

TO MY FRIENDS AND VOTERS OF THE SIXteenth ward: I am a candidate or Alderman. Please vote for me at the Republican primaries Saturday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock.
JOSEPH J. KLEIN.

For Rent.

HOUSE FOR RENT—SEVEN ROOMS; HOT AND and cold water, and bath. 1312 Price street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE REGULATION SIZE pool table. Address Pritchard's Barber shop, corner Court street and Providence road.

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

For Sale or Rent.

FOR SALE OR RENT—FARM OF 140 ACRES; write for information to C. M. Curtis, Elmhurst, Pa.

Wanted.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOUND, WORKING HORSE, weight must be between 1,000-1,200. Address P. Golden, General Delivery, city.

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.

Furnished Rooms.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET; steam heated; clean, home-like, new; also front parlor. 514 Adams avenue.

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.

Room Wanted.

GENTLEMAN WANTS LARGE, WELL FURnished room; desirable locality, with or without board. Address E., Tribune.

Lost.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH, HUNTING CASE, BEtween steel mill and Scranton; finder please return to agent at Steel mill. Liberal reward paid for return.

Miscellaneous.

ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, MACHINISTS AND Electricians—New 40-page pamphlet containing questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers; sent free. Geo. A. Zeller, Publisher, St. Louis, Mo.

FINLEY'S

Annual January Sale of Ladies' and Misses' Fine Muslin Underwear

This announcement will be of special interest to many besides our regular customers who now look forward to these sales as important events. Months of preparation have been in progress—on our part—to make this sale in all respects meet our usual high standard and equal, if not better, any preceding one, and we can safely say that never has our New Muslin Underwear opened up more satisfactory. Advancement has been the order of the day all along the line; daintiness and goodness being embodied in every individual garment.

Corset Covers, Chemise, Drawers Night Gowns and Skirts, with the prettiest of trimmings of Maltese, Point d' Paris and Val Lace and embroideries, and in designs that are altogether new, original and exclusive.

We make a specialty of French hand made and hand embroidered under garments.

Our linen sale still continues.

510-512
LACKAWANNA AVE

Money to Loan.

STRAIGHT LOANS — NO NONSENSE, REPlogle, Attorney.

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.

LEGAL.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROLLING mill building, being part of new spike works and rolling mill to be erected in this city by the undersigned, are now ready at the office of the Board of Trade, Board of Trade building, this city. Builders are invited to call and inspect same and to make lowest possible bid for furnishing materials and erecting building, in accordance with plans and specifications. Bids will be open next Wednesday, the 16th inst. We reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
TIMMES & HECHT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Scranton Bolt and Nut company for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, at the works, on Thursday, Jan. 24, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m.
L. M. HORTON Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLdders of The St. Clair Coal Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it will be held on Monday, Jan. 28, 1901, at the office of the company, in the Library building, Scranton, Pa., at 3 o'clock p. m. At this meeting it is intended to amend the by-laws. No transfer of stock will be made for the ten days next preceding the date of the above meeting.
N. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLders of the Suburban Electric Light company will be held at the office of the company, room 503 Connell building, Scranton, Pa., Saturday, Jan. 12, 1901, at 4 p. m., for the election of directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may come before them.
E. M. STACK, 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.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH RESOLUTION OF SElect council, there will be a special election held in the Thirteenth ward on Jan. 15, 1901, for the purpose of electing one person to serve as select councilman to fill the unexpired term of A. B. Lidstone, deceased. JAMES MOIR, Mayor.

ESTATE OF AMASA DEAN, LATE OF THE Borough of Dalton, Lackawanna County, deceased.
Letters testamentary on 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. D. RUSSELL, Executor, Or A. D. DEAN, Attorney.

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 Sumter, 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 15th day of May, 1876, and the several supplements thereto, for a charter for an int