the Beranton TriBune

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When space will permit. The Tribune is always giad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that those 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 fuch

DISPLAY
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TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, JANUARY 19, 1901.

The Times last evening remarked that the common council meeting of Thursday night "was broken up through the saloon influence." This seems a triffe harsh, coming from the Times, when one considers that none but Democratic members acted as obstructionists by remaining away from the council chambers.

Going Too Fast.

HE MAYOR has issued notice of an apportionment of ward representation "in pursuance of the Act of June 5, 1895." The Act of 1895 does not provide a method of fixing apportionment, that having been already provided in the Act of 1891 as follows:

Hereafter the ratio of representation in conmon council in cities of the second class shall be fixed and determined as follows: In the month of July preceding the next regular municipal election. after the passage of this act and every fourtr year thereafter, the members of common council-shall be apportioned in the following manner: It shall be the duty of the assessors of each ward to return, under eath, a true and exact return of resident taxables, to the president of the common council on or before the first day of July in each year, when an apportionment is to be made, and at the first meeting of the councils thereafter a joint committee of five, two from the select and three from the common council, shall be appoint ed, who shall examine the said returns and divide whole number of taxables by forty. The quo tient shall be the ratio of representation for mem bers of the common council; providing that should any ward have an excess of three-fifths more than the ratio of taxables it shall be entitled to an additional member; and provided further, that each ward shall have at least one mem

Since Scranton has become officially a city of the second class, no return of taxables has been made to the president of common council and no joint committee of five has been appointed to hold an examination of such return; hence no valid apportionment has been arrived at. The mayor's schedule of ward representation is correct mathematically but it has, so far as careful inquiry can discover, no binding force in law. If accepted as a basis of ward would come into common council with questionable credentials and if seated would involve the city in a risk of having all legislation in which they might participate attacked in the courts.

The action of the Democratic commoners in refusing to attend a regularly called meeting of their branch of councils, so that the plain intent of the act of 1891 might be carried out promptly in good faith, is indefensible, is a provocation to partisan retaliation and is doubtless a factor in prompting the mayor to proceed on his own responsibility. But two wrongs seldom make a right. The right and safe course to pursue is to obey the law. The law distinctly says how apportionment shall be made. To try to make it in a manner not legally contemplated is to make haste insecurely.

Life imprisonment for the Paterson wretches is a penalty that fits the crime. Now let public opinion bar the door against a mawkish pardon.

Taxing Public Utilities.

HE FRANCHISE proposition submitted to councils by the incorporators of the new street railway company appears fair on its face except in section 5, which defines the amount and method of its taxation.

The company's proposition is, two years' exemption from taxation, three years' payment of one-half of one per cent, of gross receipts and every year thereafter one per cent, of gross receipts, this tax to be "in lieu of any and all forms of city taxation which is now or may hereafter be in force."

It is true that this presents a more equitable basis of taxation than is in force with respect to the Scranton Railway company, whose only tax contribution to the city in return for franchises capitalized at millions and police protection worth thousands, is a pole tax yielding about \$2,500 a year.

But it will, we think, be generally conceded that the Scranton Railway company is under-taxed. The proposition to impose upon it a tax of five per cent. of gross earnings as soon as this can be done legally has the sup port of a public sentiment that is in no way disposed to be confiscatory but that is fully determined upon making this public service corporation pay its just share of the costs of local government, even though, in order to do that, it may have to squeeze some of the water out of its inordinate

capitalization. A new company, seeking privileges in our streets, may plausibly claim that a voluntary offer to the city for Inferior franchises of more than the city gets out of the present company to which it has made sweeping grants, should entitle it to public favor; but the city's remissness in the one instance should prompt it to be doubly exacting in the other. Nor should councils ever waive its right to impose other forms of taxation than that of a per centage of gross receipts. Reservation of the right to increase | Any fool can easily see the faults of another.

taxation is a necessary public safe-

If Mr. Carnegie still insists that it s a disgrace to die rich, he will have no difficulty in finding people about the country who will assist in giving him a clean record long before the time for his departure arrives.

Salaries Vs. Fees.

BILL TO turn into the publie exchequer the bulk of the fat fees now diverted into the pockets of county has been drafted in Albany and will receive the powerful support of the Odell administration. In his recent message Governor Odell directed attention to the fact that a number of county and city officials in the Empire state were reputedly in receipt of official incomes larger than that of the president of the United States and properly denounced this state of things as vicious and unwarranted. The bill to remedy it to some degree was drafted at his instance.

In all departments of government there is too much fee-ing and too little hiring on a basis of business economy. Difficult service attended with responsibility should be well paid. Those who argue for low salaries in public life make a mistake. Modern conditions focus upon conspicuous men a multitude of demands involving personal expenditure. They should have incomes to correspond. But their incomes should be fixed on a salary basis, with its limits fully made public. This will enable a candidate to know just what to expect and regulate political competition and expenses accordingly. It unsettles the public conscience to have emoluments based on the toll system.

It is proposed in the senate to retain the stamp tax on checks, which, as a revenue raiser, yields \$9,000,000 a year. Those able to write checks which the banks will honor will doubtless cheerfully acquiesce.

The American Lumber Trade.

HOPEFUL view of the lumber industry and trade of the United States is expressed in a monograph on this subject just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics at Washington. Within quite recent years, as everybody knows, this trade has evolved from a primitive and hap-hazard into a healthy scientific condition, involving large capitalization and intelligent safeguards. The existence of surplus capital looking for new fields of investment has had a tendency to eliminate the small-scale lumberman; and the policy of European states in rigidly imiting the annual cut of lumber to something like the rate of increase in he growth of forests has forced European lumber-consuming interests to come to the United States and Canada, especially for hard woods and lumber for building purposes. As a result, the foreign lumber trade of the United States has grown enormously.

More lumber is now being shipped from the United States than at any previous time in the history of the country. The total exports of timber. lumber and manufactured wood for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, responding products amounted to \$29,-591,908, showing a balance of almost exactly \$30,000,000 of exports of this class over imports. About half of these imports come from Canada, consisting mainly of planks, boards, logs and shingles. Another principal feature in our timber imports is tropical timber. including Cuban mahogany and cedar, Mexican mahogany and cedar, and mahogany from Central and South America and Africa.

The wooded area of the United States, according to the United States geological survey, is 1.094,496 square miles, or 37 per cent. of the land area. From this standing supply of timber it is estimated that from 1,830 billions to 2,300 billions of board measure feet of lumber are available. The annual lumber cut has been estimated at 40 billions of feet; or approximately 2 per cent, of our national timber resources. Of this cut, 13 billions are credited to the lake region, 10 billions to the Southern states, 6 billions to the Northwest and North Atlantic states, 5 billions to the Central states, 4 to the Pacific states, and 2 billions to the Mountain states. These figures are only an approximation, yet they indicate that our timber supply is not disappearing as rapidly as many per-

sons had supposed. The author of the government mono graph is by no means convinced that the country is likely to have a timber famine. On the contrary, he takes the view that as soon as the level of timber land values rises to the level of lumber prices indiscriminate cutting will be largely abandoned; the more far-sighted polley of scientific forestry will prevail and forest fires will be systematically prevented or controlled.

Mr. Cleveland's repeated assurances that the country is going to the dogs do not appear to check its progress.

The most effective "stop-the-war" committee for some time to come will be the men who carry the guns.

Anyhow, no one has ever been burned at the stake at West Point.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe Cast: 2.06 a, m., for Saturday, Jan. 19, 1901.

T. 3

A child born on this day will be of the opin ion that a red of real railroad is worth miles

on paper. may be accompanied by first class municipa

but it at least enables one to talk saucy to the The scarcity of crows will doubtless be serious bar to anti-Quay banquets.

Happy is the man who can acquire a brill Hant career unaccompanied by a muldy con

It is the easiest thing in the world for boaster to become a liar.

Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs

XXXIII.-LESSONS TO LEARN FROM ENGLAND.

New York, Jan. 19, OW TO DISPOSE of the garbage-wet and dry-so that it will yield a profit, is the problem which confronts American cities The late Colonel Waring, just before hi Hall, had evolved a scheme which promised to make the collection and disposal of the vas amount of New York city's daily waste a prof able undertaking. He calculated to make that department pay for itself.

at is a pity he could not have been permitted to carry out his ideas. His mantle does not seem to have fallen on anyone's shoulders, and the same spensive methods continue to be employed on

this side of the Atlantic. American cities have much to learn from English cities. For example, it costs many the of dollars each year to collect and dispose of the garbage-wet and dry-in New York, Chicago Philadelphia, and, in fact, all of our large cities Some of them still make a practice of dumping a large proportion of the waste upon marsh or waste land near the auburbs, where in summer becomes a constant menace to public health. Others, like New York, and inland cities located upon large or small rivers, dump their garbage into the water. None of them seem to have realized that they are paying large sums for dispos-ing of matter that could be made to pay for itself with right management.

Some cities are less wasteful . an others, but enterprise in solving this problem. While much progress has been made in the administration of municipal affairs along other lines, there has been very slight improvement over the primitive methods of our forefathers. The cities which have installed plants for the disposition of the garbage in its various forms have taken a step towards the solution of the problem from its sanitary standpoint, but they have yet to learn how to utilize the garbage so as to make it pro-duce something of value to the city, and instead of being a charge upon the city treasury, becom-

St. Louis is one of the cities that has a reduction system. It is known as the "Merz Reduc-tion Plant." The owners of this plant obtained good commercial returns from the handling of the garbage. St. Louis pays at the rate of 90 cents per ton per month per voter for the care of its garbage, besides paying 895,000 per annum for the delivery of the garbage to the owners of the plant. Buffalo and Montreal, however, pay but 30 cents per month per voter for the of their garbage, while Atlanta, Jacksonville and Charlotte, N. C., pay 34 cents for the same care of similar matter, and in every case the work is

complished in a sanitary manner. These cities do not use their street sweepings for fuel, and thereby lose much that would aid in reducing other less inflammable waste matter to a sanitary refuse. Here is where American cities can learn much from the cities of Great Britain, In establishing a garbage disposal plant there are many and varied considerations for deciding whether it is salvage or sanitation that is con-templated; the local price of the different fuels: the ability of proper management to augment hese fitels with street sweepings and other flammable garbage. The kind of furnace and the haracter of the claims for its fire box is also a nesi point to consider, for while there are many fuel destroyers in the market, it is a garbage disposal with the least expenditure for the fuel, and that will accommodate street sweepings as major part of this fuel that should be consid-

The nature of the garbage to be destroyed will of cremating ordinary trash and combustible waste of all kinds, such as meats, poultry, fish-whic are very inflammable—is very small, because such garbage service is a valuable agent in the destruction of the so-called pure garbage and night soil. The report of the relative proportions of such matters as found in ordinary garbage will determine the ultimate annual per

enotic cost.

English cities have been conducting a garbage department upon a more economical basis for years. The well known methods of Glasgow, Birmingham, Edinburgh and others are familiar to the American public. While the character of the matter to be incinerated or otherwise sanitarily destroyed varies, and the heat units in different coals vary, it is known from the experience of these English cities that street sweepings, with only incinerate all other kinds of garbage, but that with their known percentage of one to ten horse power to coal, they have converted enough water into steam to furnish through dynamos electrcity enough to customers to pay the running expense of their plant, and, at the same time,

If this can be done in England it can be done

While American cities are slow in adopting the ideas of the cities across the water in handling the garbage at a profit, they are leaders in sanitary methods for collecting and disposing of the waste of the larger cities. For example, under the supervision of Mr. Warren Stutler, commissioner of streets of Washington, D. C., one of the finest systems in the United States for the collection and disposal of garbage has recently

The plant is of the reduction order, although not exactly like the ones in St. Louis and Buffalo. The system now enjoyed in Washington has many excellent features, which are seldom found in other cities. One of them is a specially mounted caisson used in collecting the matter. It consists of an oblong metal box resting upon a wagon frame, from which it can be removed and another put in its place. It has metal lids on each side to enable the collectors to put gar-bage in on the other side of the wagon. Garbage collected from house to house and emptied rom the cans into the caisson. When the latter is full it is carted away to the station and lifted from the wagon to a flat car, without being jumped or in any manner disturbed. Another aisson, which has been thoroughly cleaned by steam at the factory, is placed upon the wagon and the collection continues. The cars loaded with caiseons are conveyed to the plant and there unloaded, freshly cleaned receptacles taking their

100 by 60 feet, and two stories high. The site upon an incline, where the upper story on one is nearly on a level with the railroad, and the lower story on the other side is open to the opposite direction, giving the plant the general appearance of a Pennsylvania bank barn. Here the caissons are conveyed by an overhead trolley into the upper story or receiving floor of the building. There, as required, the refuse will be fed through openings in the floor into the reduc-ing steamers below.

As a guide to the employees of his department to the contractors and their men, and for the information of the general public, Mr. Stutler has issued a manual to guide all concerned in the collection of garbage and waste and in the sweep ing of the streets. In this manual instruction are given and rules laid down informing all of the courses to be pursued alike by the employees of the contractors, those of the municipality and by the general public. The term "garbage" is defined as all refuse of animal or vegetable matter which has been used as a food for man, and all refuse animal and vegetable matter which was intended to be used, including spoiled or condemned food. The term "dead animals" means all dead animals or parts thereof not intended for use as food for man. The term miscellane esidence, except garbage and dead animals, night soil and ashes. The term "ashes" includes ashes is old plastering, etc., as may accumulate in connection with the ordinary occupancy of dwellings, but not such as may result from building

Mr. Stutier has arranged that both garbage and miscellaneous refuse shall be collected by districis at stated intervals. Garbage will be col-lected every day or every two days, according to location and the season of the year. Ashes

If Washington, which now has such an excellent system, would take the lead and inaugurate a system upon the English idea of making the refuse pay for its own collection and reduction

HITS THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.

Quotations from the different newspapers of the victory of Matthew Stanley Quay make in-teresting reading. There are many varieties of comment. Some of it is of the yellow much variety; other comments of black mucky sort. by

Some of it is whitewash. On the whole, and to Some of it is whitewash. On the whole, and to mm up the matter, perhaps no paper has hit the hail on the head with a sharp ringing tap better than the Scranton Tribune, which has this to say among other things: "Threats to keep up this family quarrel are futtle. The people are tired of it and want peace. When a respectable reform leadership appears, ready to use decent methods inside party lines, it will be hailed with delight, but the common sense of the commonwealth is proof against attempts of the commonwealth is proof against attempts to gold brick it."

TALKS BY THE PUBLISHER.

Our Flat Rate a Fair Rate. THE ESSENTIAL principle of the flat rate i

advertising is equality of treatment-no secret relates or concessions, no robbery of Peter o pay Paul, but every advertiser on an honest with every other advertiser in the same class. The flat rate which charges to the purchaser of one inch no more for that inch than it charges per inch to the purchaser of 6,000 or mure irches is manifestly unfair to the large advertiser and for this reason The Tribune, in the rate card kept standing at the head of this page, provider a graded scale, the rates of which are en'ercea absolutely without discrimination otherrise than as indicated.

This application of the flat rate preserves its ssential principle but recognizes the proper difference between a retail and a wholesale trade. In every line of business the large purchaser re ceives and expects a more favorable rate than the purchases in small amounts, and it is proper that he should have it, for the economy to the seller a handling large orders and in making collections is a factor the benefit of which he should be willing to divide with the man who puts it within his reach. Your grocer will sell you a box of cigars at a lower rate than he will sell you a single cigar; your tailor will allow you a discount if, instead of ordering one suit, you order a dezen; and even the large railway corporations bardling a necessity of life-transportation -will sell you a 1000-mile ticket for less per nile than they will sell you a 5-mile one-way ticket entitling you to a ride between non-com patitive points.

Thus it is with The Tribune's flat rate. For un of paper unclassified display advertising less than 500 irches in amount costs at the rate of 25 cen's an inch, but the man who is willing to contract for 6,000 or more inches in a year can get his advertising carried for 15 cents an inch. intermediate quantities in proportion. Many papers which charge the transient advertiser four mes as much as The Tribune does permit the large advertiser to name his own price, even when it goes below half of The Tribune's 6000-incl rate. This is carrying the discount idea to an extreme which is unfair to all concerned.

The experienced advertiser who wants to reac substantial buying class in the community selfom selects his mediums simply because their rates are the lowest he can get-they may seem low and yet be very high, judged from the standpoint of results. He generally hunts for the pa per that reaches the substantial people and i the more willing to come to terms with it if its terms are fair, open and impartial. That, we think we are justified in saying, is The Tribune's position in this community and it is along this line that The Tribune intends to do business

THE IMITATION SALOON.

Editor of The Tribune-

Sir: In your editorial columns of yesterday you quote from a Mr. S. B. Archer, of Saratoga, a criticism on the work of the Y. M. C. A. and a suggested improvement upon its work. I have been conversant with Y. W. C. A. work for twenty years, first as a "young stranger" for whom Mr. Archer has expressed so much solicitude, then as a committee worker, and for nearly fourteen years as a railroad secretary, a state secretary and as secretary in Scranton. I think I may claim, therefore, that my knowledge of Y. M. C. A. men and methods is fully equal to that of Mr

I will not comment on the fact that if My Archer has been a Christian for twenty-five years the subject of his faith ought not to distress him even if it should be brought to his attention every night in the week. I should judge from his communication that he needs to have his attention called to it frequently.

This is his criticism: "If you go to the Y. M

the addition of but a very small percentage of | C. A. every one is imbued with the idea that no hesitation in pronouncing this assertion to be utterly untrue. Any intelligent man, who will study the prospectus of the Young Men's Christian association, and note the wide range of work in social, physical and educational lines, which always accompanies the religious work, will readily discover that Mr. Archer is not an accurat-

The work of greeting the strangers is not committed to "ill-advised youths," but to trained workers, whose tactfulness and kindly desire to help will not be rejected, except by a man upor whom Christian courtesy is wasted.

It is not the policy or the purpose of the Y. M. C. A. to thrust religion on strangers, but rather to live it before them, to win their friendship,

and to make the Y. M. C. A. the most home-like place to them in a strange city.

As to the suggestion of an "imitation saloon" as an improvement, Mr. Archer evidently is not acquainted with the history of philanthropic effort, and does not know that his idea is hoary with antiquity, and that his "brand new scheme" has long since been laid away as a well meant but unsurcessful plan of work.

The addresses of prominent railway officials on

this very point, given a few weeks ago at Phila-delphia, would make interesting reading for Mr. Archer.

The fact that the Y. M. C. A. has bought out twelve prominent social clubs in various cities in the past two years, and has grown strong where they failed, and that a new Y. M. C. Δ . building was dedicated every nine days in the year 1900 that six millions of dollars were given to the associations last year by level-headed business men. that the daily attendance of young men averages 2,500,000, and that Y. M. C. A. buildings in this country are now valued at twenty-four millio dollars, nearly all of them having been secured in the last twenty years, would seem to indicate that the Y. M. C. A. can hold its own against an emasculated saloon any time.

Young men in America have no use for shame

Mr. Archer's imitation saloon is a sham of the The Young Men's Christian association does not need tobacco spitting, saw-dust covered floors and the other attractive (1) features of Mr. Archer's

plans, because it appeals to the ambition which every true boy and young man possesses, to make the most of himself, in mind, muscles and morals. George G. Mahy.

AS TO RIPPER LEGISLATION.

From the Pittsburg Compercial-Gazette. Now that the senatorial fight is over, the talk renewed of charter legislation for the city of Pittsburg. With one exception every member of the legislature from this city voted against the Republican nominee for senator. They so voted not because of public sentiment, but because the power to distate their nomination is held by men who for personal reasons are inimical to Senator Quay. It is quite natural, therefore, that the senator and his friends should seek to abridge that power by enacting legislation which will deprive them of the control of the city government with its attendant patronage. The warmest friends of the very able gentlemen who new dominate the city will hardly contend that they held their places by reason of the extraordinary respect and confidence of the people. They themselves make no such pretense. Their only source of strength lies in "the cohesive power of public plunder." Robbed of this they would be as heipless as was Samson after submitting his head to the caressing shears of Delilah.

The Commercial Gazette is not prepared to advocate, nor will the people inderse, any leg-islation which has for its only object the transfer of the government and patronage of the city measures will guarantee a reduction of taxation a wise, honest and economical administration of the city's affairs, and a return of the people to power, they will receive our hearty support, no matter how sweeping they may be. There is no doubt whatever that the people of Pittaburg will favor a change in the personnel of the powers which for years past have arrogated to themselves the right of governing the city; but it must be distinctly understood that such change must be accomplished by a change of methods as well, and that the new regime shall fulfill all of Lincoln's requirements—a govern-ment of the people, by the people and for the ALWAYS BUSY.



Our New Century every-day sales go along right smart. 50c., 50c., 50c., 50c., that's all. Ladles' Comfort Shoes, 50c.; Miss' Solid School Shoes, 50c.; Child's Solid School Shoes, 50c.; Boys' Solid School Shoes, 50c.; Men's Dress Rubbers, 50c.; Men's Arctica and Alaskas, 50c. Our styles are pleasant dreams. Our prices are Established 1888. Wholesale and Retail.

ewis& Reilly

114-116 Wyoming Avenue.

00000000000000000 The People's

A POPULAR CLEARING HOUSE for the Benefit of All Who Have Houses to Rent, Real Estate or Other Property to Seil 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.

Exchange.

Help Wanted-Male.

BOYS WANTED AT LEHMAN'S, 217 LACKA

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE FIRM WANTS OF fice manage at Scranton; \$1,500 salary and large percentage; \$700 cash required; well se-cured; position permanent. Address Manufacred; position permanent. Address rers, 1332 Cherry, Philadelphia, Pa. POSITIONS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT-THOU sands 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-THREE YOUNG LADIES TO CALL at 1509 Pine. Good paying business. Van.

Help Wanted.

A RELIABLE FIRM WANTS A FEW MEN AND young women at once; only those who can business need apply. Come from 9 a. m. to p. m. to room 417 Board of Trade building. W. Bourn, general agent.

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 intermation free. Columbi College, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH ABOUT \$1,000 cash to take one-half interest in a good paying business in Scranton. Address Business, Tribune office.

Salesmen Wanted.

\$100 MONTHLY; NEW PATENT METALLIC Bread Boards, Sample free. E. K. For-ahos Co., Cincinnati, O.

ENERGETIC SALESMAN-SCHOOL SUPPLIES: R. O. Evans & Co., Chicago. Recruits Wanted

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

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COLORED MAN to obtain a position; has experience in clerk ing and canvassing; quick at figures; married

WANTED-A SITUATION IN CHRISTIAN FAM ily to do general housework, by young wo-nan, with 2-year-old child; country preferred; eferences. Call or address 712 Harrison aveme, city.

For Rent.

FOR RENT-DESIRABLE STORE ON WYOMING

FOR SALE-DOUBLE HOUSE, 1223 WASH-burn street. Inquire of Mary Mott Foster, State College, Pa.

FOR SALE-RUSIDENCE OR BUSINESS PROP erties in all parts of the city; exceptional bargains. Money to loan on city property. F. L. Hitchcock & Son, Real Estate and Fire In-surance, Commonwealth Building.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING HOUSE CORNER
Vine and Adams avenue; can be bought cheap
for cash. This is a bargain you won't meet with
every day. Apply to F. H. Connell, 118 Penn
avenue.

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.

STRAIGHT LOANS - NO NONSENSE, REP MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE amount. M. H. Holgate, Commonwealth

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.

FOR SALE OR RENT-FARM OF 140 ACRES: write for information to C. M. Curtis, Elm-hurst, Pa.

For Sale or Rent

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

Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT-TWO DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen in private family. \$30 North Washington avenue.

WANTED-THREE OR FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping; give price and location. W. P. H., Tribune office.

1901 GALENDAR

With memorandum space on each leaf,

5c Each. Just for a day or so.

Stationers and Engravers,

Hotel Jermyn Building.

Real Estate. HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE AND RENT IN all parts of the city. See J. C. Zurflieb, Real Estate, 517 Luckawanna avenue.

J. C. ZURFLIEH, REAL ESTATE, SPEAKS German and English. If you have any houses for rent and cannot rent them, why do you not let me have them? J. C. Zurflich, Real Estate,

AM LOOKING FOR PROPERTIES FOR RENT and for sale on Clay, Monroe, Quincy and Jef-ferson avenues, and all side streets in the city and suburbs. I have some customers for the same ready to buy or rent. J. C. Zurtlich, Real Estate, 517 Lackawanna avenue. J. C. ZURFLIEH DOES NOT CHARGE LARGE

commissions for renting and selling houses. My motto: "Small profits and quick raises." J. C. Zurflich, 517 Lackawanna avenue, Real Estate, speaks German and English. 1 HAVE QUITE A NUMBER OF FARMS FOR sale cheap, See J. C. Zurflieh, 617 Lacka-

sale cheap, See J. C. Zurflieh, 517 Lacka-wanna avenue, Real Estate. DON'T FORGET, J. C. ZURFLIEH SPEAKS German and English. \$2,575 WILL BUY AN EIGHT-ROOM SINGLE new house; all improvements; must be sold within one week from Jan. 18, 1901. This property is on Prescott avenue. This is a bargain and can show good reasons for selling. J. C. Zurflieb, Real Estate, 517 Lackawanna avenue.

Board Wanted.

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

GENTLEMAN WANTS LARGE, WELL FUR

nished room; desirable locality, with without board. Address E., Tribune.

Miscellaneous. ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, MACHINISTS AND Electricians—New 40-page pamphlet contain-ing questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers; sent free. Goo. A. Zeller, Publish-er, St. Louis, Mo.

LEGAL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD-holders of The St. Clair Coal Company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before auch other business as may properly come before it will be held on Monday, Jan. 28, 1901, at the office of the company, in the Labrary building, Scranton, Pa., at 3 c'clock p. m. At this meet-ing 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.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Thouron Coal Land Company will be hele at the office of the Company, Commonwealt building, Scranton, Fa., on ventessay, 2023, 1901, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing directors for ensuing year and to transact such other business as may be legitimate and proper as stockholders.

THOMAS H. DALE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Enterprise Powder Manufacturing Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held on Wednesday, January 23, 1601, at the office of the company, Scranton, Pa., at 3.30 o'clock p. m. No transfer of stock will be made for ten days next preceding the date of the above meetdays next preceding the date of the above me ing. E. P. KINGSBURY, 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.

NOTICE IS MERCEBY GIVEN THAT THE AN-nual 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.

ANNIE HUMPHIREYS VS. ALFRED HUSt-phreys. In the Court of Common Pleas of Lackawanna County. No. 207, November Perio, 1900. To Altred Humphreys, the above-named You are hereby notified that the sheriff of Lackawaina County has returned the subpoena and alias subpoena non est inventus and you are required to appear in the Court of Common Pleas of said County on the eighteenth day of March next, A. D., 1901, to answer the complaint of the libeliant filed in the said suit.

C. H. SCHADT,
Sheriff.

C. H. SOPER,

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 exill 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 Peinsylvania, en 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. Heeley, 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 18th day of May, 1876, and the several supplements thereto, for a charter for an intended banking corporation to be located in Seranten, Pa. to be called "The Peonle's Hank," with a capital stock of One Hundred Thousand Dohars (\$100,000) the character and object of which are to do a general banking busness, and shall have the power and may borrow or lend money for such period as they may doem proper, may discount bills of exchange, forcign 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 loons advances or discounts, estates, real, personal and indeed, including the netes, bonds, obligations or accounts of the United States, individuals or corporations, And to purchare, 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 same may be held, and for these purposes, to lave, powers and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN AP-

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