the Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by The Trib

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

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

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

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING. The following table shows the price per inchesch insertion, space to be used within one year:					
DISPLAY	Run of	Siding on Reading	Full		
Less than 500 inches.	.25	.275	.30		
500 inches	.20	.22	20		
1200	.16	.175	100		
2000 "	.156	.17	1100		
6000 **	.15	,165	.18		

SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 4, 1901.

The Democracy of Indiana, it is announced, will support David B. Hill for president in 1904. With Croker against him, Hill will need it.

A Little Common Sense.

HE EXPERIENCE of a quarter of a century teaches plainly that the success of the labor union movement is wholly a matter of management. If wise and judicious leaders are maintained in the positions of power, labor unions live, grow and contribute their quota to the prosperity of the country. Those organizations of labor which endure are conservatively directed, at all times prefer conciliation to threats and never sacrifice essentials for nonessentials. Those which disintegrate are officered by incompetent men, often hot-heads, who act upon impulse or prejudice, and lack a settled and

consistent policy. The danger in labor unions is the same danger which confronts men in other combinations for mutual betterment-in corporations, in government. It is the tendency of the aggressive, talky type, who may be utterly deficient in character and judgment, to capture control through the slowness of the conservative element to impress its character and enforce its convictions. To meet this danger and to guard against it is a duty which labor owes not only to the community, but also to itself. If it is not met, radical counsel will prevail, artificial grievances will be made the pretext for turmoil and agitation, until finally either trouble, culminating in riot and bloodshed, will come, or capltal will lock itself up in its strong box and labor will go hungry for bread.

Denial will not remove the fact that in our city, by reason of the restlessness and haste of labor to exhibit its newly-found strength, capital has been ly expressed in its title." Section 15 in some measure alarmed. We concur in the belief that this alarm is unwarranted; and that it is temporary and will soon pass away. We predicate this belief upon the premise that the majority of the working people of our city and valley at heart are fairminded, order-loving and anxious to deal justly with their fellow men, be they co-workers or employers. We confidently assume that they have no wish to precipitate trouble or by illadvised action to interfere with the prosperous development of Scranton and its environing territory. But where there are possibilities of mischief, there should be increase of precaution. The conservative, judicious and experienced men and women in our labor unions must not let the reckless younger element, the girls in short dresses and the boys in youths' blouses, run away with them. Clear heads and cool judgment are called for. Wild talk of swift strikes on intangible provocation, should be effectually discouraged. The disposition to electioneer for trouble should be repressed. Weighty issues involving the good or ill fortune of this vast community at one of the critical periods in its history should not be committed to flighty or capricious heads, but should be taken hold of by the glants of labor and wrought out prudently

and fairly. Our city is at a turning point. It can scare capital away and become a state except to supply casual deficiendreary object lesson of vacant shops and empty homes, or it can welcome both labor and capital in friendly embrace and with reinvigorated enter- debt created to supply deficiencies in prise go on in its marvelous growth, revenue shall never exceed in the ag-But it cannot go forward if labor is gregate at any one time \$1,000,000." to be armed to fight capital or capital must be brought into harmony and he whe, on either side, spreads the doctrine of discord is, consciously or unconsciously, a public enemy.

given free shelter last year to 752 says: tramps. Jacob ought to make them work out their room rent.

The White Man's Burden.

N IDEA of the pace of things in South Africa is afforded by a contributor to the World's Work, who, in a character sketch of Cecil Rhodes, presents this remarkable study of con-

the eye can reach stretches the monotogous bush veldt, broken only to the north by the long low crest of Thabasinduna. Lines of drooping oxen wend from the rocky stream, guided by whooping Matabele, who beat upon their black and white ox-hide shields with their kerries, to the deep growling cadence that accompanies all their work. Native girls are moving to and fro from the stream, each with a jar of water on her head. The sun is drooping behind the land of the great waird salt-pans, the home of the giraffe

and gemsbok. A hundred or more warriors in a distant corner are droning out a chorus, looking like fiends as their eye balls gleam with suppressed excitement. Lobengula squats among them, quaffing deep draughts of milletbeer. In another quarter a thousand long, strapping youths are decking themselves in their war-paint, sharpening their spears and axes, and measuring out charges for their strange assortment of guns. They are seeing red. Tomorrow they will be upon the

"Buluwayooftoday: 'Cab, sah!' 'Cab, sah!' 'Buluwayo Times!' 'Buluwayo Times!'-such are the cries that greet the ears of the passengers by the Cape Town express as it steams into the site of old Lobengula's blood-orgies, 4360 miles from Cape Town. Past the broad-verandaed hospital with its waving avenues of blue gums, past streets of brick-built shops, past great hotels, the club with its busy hum of thirstquenchers, past the substantial stone postoffice, and stock exchange, glancing at the distant water works, the traveler is driven up to the step of some comfortable suburban villa. Theaters, concerts, dances, sing-songs will enliven his evening. In the morning he may breakfast off fresh sea-fish or fresh imported pheasant. His news is only two hours later than the London news. Roads radiate in every direction with regular postal service to the outlying settlements and mines. Two railways have been already started north. Model farms, experimental farms, nurseries, stock farms and numerous other experimental depots are

scattered throughout the country." Here you have the whole South African story in miniature. Ten years hence there will be contrasts even more striking in Orange colony and the Transvaal.

A writer in the World's Work, discussing Cecil Rhodes, credits him with having planned the Jameson raid, not expecting it to succeed, but hoping it would precipitate a crisis that would make South Africa British or Dutch for all time to come. If this was the real intent, it certainly has succeeded.

A Safeguard.

ERUSAL of the text of the opinion of Judge Love, of Center county, affirming the constitutionality of Governor Stone's recent \$1,000,000 veto of the last state school appropriation establishes that a new and important prin-

ciple in law has been laid down. When the legislature two years ago, disregarding the governor's admonition, appropriated more money for the commonwealth's current expenses than could be paid out of the current revenues, the governor, in exercise of the veto power, crossed \$1,000,000 out of the \$11,000,000 biennial school appropriation. The action was sharply criticized but, in the first full test in court, is now sustained on several grounds.

Article iii., section 3, of the constitu-

tion of Pennsylvania provides that "No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearof same article provides that "the general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for public schools. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject." Section 15 of article iv. of the constitution directs that every bill shall be presented to the governor for his approval or disapproval, and confers the power of veto. Section 16 of article iv. provides that "the governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropria tion disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto. Article x. and section 1 of the constitution provides that "the general assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools wherein all the children of this commonwealth above the age of 6 year may be educated, and shall appropriate at least \$1,000,000 each year for tha purpose." Article ix., section 4 of the constitution provides that "no debt shall be created by or on behalf of the cies or revenue, repel invasion, sup press insurrection, defend the state is war, or to pay existing debts, and the

Judge Love holds that the foregoing compelled to view in labor something expressions of the constitution clear hostile and uncertain. Where there is ly indicate the intent of the framsuspicion and ill-will, there is no real ers thereof to carefully guard the state progress. These two necessary fac- treasury and credit; and he consider tors in local development, capital and that the veto power was conferred uplahor, each helpless without the other, on the governor, among other purposes to aid in the accomplishment of this purpose. But what is the meaning o the word "item," as used in section 16 of article iv? In the absence of judicia precedent to guide, Judge Love rule Jacob Heisland, a wealthy Berks that it is used synonymously with the county farmer, is credited with having word "part" in the same section. H

whole. The part or parts of the bill approve chall be law, and the part or parts disapprove shall be void. To hold that the power gives is only that of disapproving a single item of paragraph or section of the hill in its entired would defeat the very purpose for which the power was given. It is the purpose of the cot to aid charitable and benevolent institutions, fur as the revenues of the state will reasonably warrant, and all appropriation bills, except the general appropriation bill, shall embrace but ne subject—and the general bill is him appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the commonwealth, interest on public debt and for public schools. Now, if the power of disapproval in the said section is to be limited to a single item in its entirety, then, if the legislature make extravagant appropriations to state hospitals, to educational institutions in a lumi sum and not itemized, and which may not be necessary for their efficiently accomplishing their work or purpose, and the appropriations in the

their efficient purpose. The executive is placed in the dilemma of either crippling institutions of charity, hospitals and institutions of learning, or violating the constitution by creating a cur-rent indebtedness of the state in excess of £1,000,000.

Take the case in question-the appropriation of \$5,500,000 to the public schools. The con-stitution makes it mandatory that the legislature shall appropriate for their support at least \$1,000,000 a year. Suppose the legislature had appropriated \$10,000,000 a year instead of \$5,500. 000 a year, and that the appropriation would have involved incurring a state indebtedness of \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 or more; what would the executive do to avoid violating the provisions of the constitution? If he were to veto or disapprove of the whole item, then he would vio-late the constitution, as it provides that \$1,000,-000 shall be appropriated for each year. If he does not disapprove, he violates the constitution in conjunction with the legislature in creating state indebtedness in excess of \$1,000,000. Is it to be contended that the framers of the con-stitution, on the one hand, sought to impose upon the governor grave constitutional obliga-tions of the utmost public importance, and, on the other hand, to strip him of the very power the exercise of which is essentially necessary to enable him to perform and discharge said obligations?

Answering his own question and showing the faulty logic of the governor's critics, Judge Love continues;

If any other construction be made of said section of article iv., then the very bill making appropriation of money should be specifically itemized. If not, then the power intended to be conferred upon the governor is barren and must fail of the purpose intended. If the legislature fails to set forth the distinct items for which an appropriation is made to a charitable or educational or benevolent institution, and if the aggregate item approved be made up of a num ber of items, why has not the governor the power, as a legislator, to investigate as to the sundry items appropriated, although not dis-tinctly set forth in the bill, and disapprove of any, or some of them, and only approve the agany such item being disapproved? It is mani-fest that the construction above given to the sixteenth section of article iv. of the constitution is the only one that it consistent with the purpose and intent of the constitution, in view of its other provisions. It gives proper effect to all involving this subject and does violence to none. It enables the successful execution of the policy and purpose of the constitution and state to foster and aid the educational, charitable, benevolent and state institutions in colligently and in accord with the purpose and intent of the constitution, without injuring or destroying the efficiency or work and purpose of any, and also to preserve the solvency of the treasury and the credit of the state, so that the state may be able to meet its legitimate cur-

Laying aside all factional bias, is not the interpretation here laid down a prudent safeguard against legislative carelessness, recklessness and extravagance? Governor Stone's severest critics will one day recognize that he was right and will look back with pleasure upon the backbone with which he held to his conviction regardless of transient clamor and abuse.

Our present troubles in Cuba all come from tying our hands in advance with a pledge which was not necessary and which has served only to intensify Cuban distrust. The eagerness of the senate at Washington to proclaim to the world in sonorous rhetoric the righteousness of the intent behind American intervention in Cuba, instead of letting that intent be inferred from the spirit and tenor of our history, so far from disarming suspicton has, as events prove, increased it. There is an adage that the woman who has to make public declarations of her virtue invites doubt of it and the naturally incredulous Latins in Cuba appear to have applied the principle of this adage to the protestations of the United States as embodied in the Teller resolution. Yet there are Americans who want the Cuban folly, then excusable because new, repeated deliberately in the Philippines.

THE POPULATION

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

3 1			
r	The following is a table of t	he popul	lation of
*	the state by counties compared of 1850;	with th	ie census
ſ	Counties.	1900.	1850.
r	Adams	34,490	33,190
y	Allegheny	775,008	651,959
*	Amastrong	52,551	45,747
*1	Beaver	56,482 59,468	50,077 38,644
1	Berks	159,615	187,527
	Blair	85,000	70,563
•	Bradford	59,403	59,233
8	Bucks	71,190 56,962	55,539
d	Cambria	104,837	66,875
e	Cameron	7,048	7,238
"	Carbon	44,510	38,624
	Center Chester	42,804	43,260
-	Clarion	95,283 84,283	59,377 96,893
*:	Clearfield	80,614	69,565
d	Clinton	29,197	25,685
8	Columbia	30,896	36,532
*	Crawford	63,643 50,344	65,824 47,271
8	Daumhin	114.443	96,977
	Delaware	94,782	74,683
t	Elk	32,903	22,239
c	Erie	98,473	86,074
t	Forest	110,413	80,00G 8,482
0	Franklin	54,902	51,430
+	Fulton *********	9,524	10,137
		28,281	28,935
n	Huntingdon	\$4,650 42,556	35,751 42,175
42	Jefferson	59,113	44,605
n	Juniata	16,654	16,655
	Lackawuma	103,831	142,088
	Lameaster	159,241	140,095
g	Lebanon	57,012 53,827	37,517 48,131
4	Lehigh	03,803	76,631
	Luserne	257,121	201,203
e	Lycoming	75,603	70,579
8	McKean	51,343	55,744
	Mifflin	23,100	19,996
8,	Monroe	21,161	20,111
3	Montgomery	138,995	123,290
f	Montour Northampton	15,526 90,687	15,645 84,020
6	Northumberland	20,911	74,698
11	Perry recommend	26,263	26,276
19	Philadelphia	,203,697	1,046,961
e	Potter	8,766	9,412
e		172,927	154,163
	Schuylkill Snyder	37,304	17,651
ie	Samorant	49,461	37,517
ed l	Sullivan Susquehanna	19,134	11,620
be	Tioen	49,086	40,003 52,313
n	Tiogn	17,592	17,820
cr ly	Venango	49,648	46,640
he	Warren	38,046	67,683
11-	Washington	92,181 30,171	71,155 21,010
nd	Westmoreland	160,175	112,819
to ly	Wyoming	17,152	15,891
O.C.	Vork	110.412	00.489

THE ONE SURE WAY TO WIN.

Alfred C. Harmsworth in Success. A man must specialize and concentrate. look alive and keep in touch with several phases of life. He should not allow his specialty to bury him and blind him to all else. It is often impossible to tell just where the waiting oppor-tunity lies. There may be an element of chance work or purpose, and the appropriations in the aggregate far exceed the revenue of the state, and would cause a current indebtedness, largely in excess of \$1,000,000, the executive is help-less, unless he strike down the whole appropriation made to some of the institutions, and thus cripple or practically destroy their purpose and usefulness, while others, no more descring, may receive more than is necessary for

Our Exports of Iron and Steel

Washington, Feb. 3 N o FEATURE of the expertations of the cal-endar year 1900 has been more remarkable than that of manufactures of iron and sized. When the total for 1809 passed the sized, when the total for 1809 passed the \$100,000,000 line much surprise was felt in other parts of the world, and the opinion was ex-pressed at home and abroad that the high prices which prevailed in the beginning of the year would cause a reduction of these exports rather than an increase. This expectation has not been realized. On the contrary the year 1900 made even a larger gain than did the year 1809, and brought the grand total of iron and steel, exclusive of iron ore, up to \$120,603,450, or more than \$100,000,000 in excess of the year 1890, when the total was a little above \$27,000,000, and more than double that of 1897 when it was \$62,

Almost every important article shows an increase in 1900 over any preceding year. Pig iron amounts in 1990 to four and one-half million dol lars, against three and one-quarter millions in 1890 and two and one-half millions in 1898. Builders' hardware shows a gain of about one million dollars over 1800, and twe millions over 1808. Steel rails amount in value to nearly eleven millions in 1900, against six millions 1809. Electrical machinery, which is greatly demand in all parts of the world, increased from two and one-half million dollars in 1898 to five and one-quarter millions in 1990. Sewing machines increased from three millions in 1898 to four and one-half millions in 1900, and type-writers from two million dollars in 1898 to nearly

The destination of the articles of American manufacture, and especially of our machinery, is literally to every part of the world. Our sewing machines, typewriters and scientific instrume go to Asia, to Africa, and to the islands Oceanics; and what is more remarkable they go to experienced Europe with all her facilities for manufacturing and her skilled workmen. Of the \$6,788,000 worth of instruments for scientific purposes, including telephone and telegraph instruments, over one million dollars' worth went to the United Kingdom alone, nearly a million dollars' worth to France, and a half million dollars' worth to Germany. The United Kingdom and Germany each take over a million dollars' worth of our sewing machines out of a total exportation of four and one-half million Over a million dellars' worth of typewriters ac-tually went to the United Kingdom and a half million dollars' worth to Germany. Of the to-tal exportations of builders' hardware, amounting in value to \$9,782,402, over two million dol-lars' worth went to the United Kingdom, nearly a million dollars' worth to Germany, about half million dollars' worth to France, and another alllion dollars' worth to other European cour tries. Of the \$10,895,416 worth of steel rails ex ported in 1900, over a million dollars' went to Europe and nearly four million dollars worth to British North America.

The following table gives the exports of scient tile instruments, sewing machines and type-writers in the calendar year 1000, as compiled from the December statement just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics. It shows that these complicated and delicately adjusted ma-chines and instruments are distributed to even the most distant parts of the world, and is a deserved tribute not only to the skill of the American workman, but also to the quality and reliability of his work and of the articles which

The state of the s			Scientific
	Sewing	Type-	instru-
1	machines.	writers.	ments
Experted to-	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollare.
United Kingdom	.071,903	1,081,007	1,623,426
France	134,598	188,497	937.949
Germany	.019,500	503,084	500,316
Other Europe	393,807	496,339	830,004
British N. America	171,813	60,375	200,523
Central America	87,536	4,303	67,562
Mexico	-043,437	72,507	251,686
Santo Domingo	8,178	1,070	******
Cuba	121,503	43,417	220,310
Other W. Indies	27,376	6,016	
Argentina	206,232	30,487	202,602
Brazil	106,259	8,947	216,497
Colombia	7,912	1,883	******
Other S. America	178,085	\$1,908	247,453
Chinese Empire	7,508	6,014	56,095
British E. Indies	14,765	13,763	******
Japan	20,671	17,179	331,166
British Australasia	567,700 .	95,829	323,003
Philippine Islands	385	18,167	24,252
Other Asia and			
Oceanica	28.777	14,820	289,590
Africa	12,289	26,548	144,581
Other countries	30,339	3,128	61,597
	-	227	
Total	1,510 221	2,736,435	6,788,938

The People's

Exchange. A POPULAR CLEARING HOUSE for the A POPULAR CLEARING HOUSE for the
A 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 Advertisement's Cost
One Cent a Word, Six Insertions for Five
Cents a Word—Except Situations Wanted,
Which Are Inserted Free.

29,459

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WANTED TO RENT.A HOUSE OR FLAT; STATE number of rooms, kind of heat, location, when ready and price. Address Box 300, city.

Help Wanted-Male.

THREE ACTIVE MEN FOR LOCAL POSITION (acveral weeks), Salary 85.00 per day, Address Wm. J. Uhl, Manager, 723 Chestnut st., Phila. WANTED-A GOOD PRACTICAL PAINTER WHO can paint pipes and cooperage. Apply at Keystone Brewing Co., Dunmore, Pa.

MAN WITH HORSE AND WAGON WANTED TO deliver and collect; no canvassing; \$21 per week and expenses; \$150 cash deposit required, Collector, Box 78, Philadelphia.

Situations Wanted

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, or office work; salary reasonable; references furnished. Address T. S. Trib-

A GOOD CIRL WOULD LIKE A PLACE TO do housework in a private family; is good cook; small family need only reply in city, H. C., Tribune.

washing, ironing or cleaning. Call or address Mrs. Russell, 1219 Cedar avenue, city.; second floor. WANTED-A SITUATION IN STORE OR OF-fice, by a young man who understands book-keeping and typewriting. Address E. F., care

SITUATION WANTED-BY A WELL cated young man will to do any kind of honest work. Address J. S., in care of The Tribune. SITUATION WANTED-GENTLEMEN AND LA dies stopping at hotels can have their laun-dry done by an expert laundress, 526 Pleasant street, West Side. Bost of city reference.

Money to Loan.

STRAIGHT LOANS - NO NONSENSE, REP MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE

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.

To Whom It May Concern.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—CAROLINE J. Salmon having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I refuse to pay any bills of her contracting after this date. Ed-

ALWAYS BUSY.



Our Everyday Sales Go Along Right Smart

25c. 25c. That's All. Ladies' Rubbers 25c Ladies' Comfort House Shoes . . . 25c Misses' and Child's House Slip-

> Established 1888. Wholesale and Retail.

Lewis & Reilly

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FOR RENT-SINGLE HOUSE, centrally locate

Wyoming Avenue.

eleven rooms, modern improvements; Economy steam heat; rent \$30. Inquire 404 Connell building. For Sale

FOR SALE - TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND locomotive boilers. For particulars apply at office of General Storekeeper, D., L. & W. R. R. Co., Scranton, Pa.

FOR SALE-A PACING HORSE, WEIGHT 1100, Dean street.

FOR SALE-A HOTEL ON PUBLIC SQUARE,

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. FOR SALE-A FARM OF 00 ACRES; 30 ACRES improved; ½ inile from Factoryville; about twenty minutes walk from Keystone Academy; A very sightly and pleasant location for a country home; can be had very reasonable; possession at once. Inquire or address W. D. Russeil, D. & H. Co.'s office, Scranton.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE—FACTORY SITES IN BLOOMSBURG, Pa.; Kingston, Pa., and Scranton, Pa., with buildings improved with machinery which can be run by water power or steam, at very reason-able prices. See J. C. Zurflich, 517 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS of the city at very low prices. See J. Zurflich, Real Estate, 517 Lackawanna avenue. FOR RENT-HOUSES AND ROOMS OR STORES buildings at moderate prices. See J. C. Zur-

IF YOU HAVE HOUSES OR ROOMS FOR RENT why not call on me? I have customers con-stantly looking for rooms. J. C. Zurflich, Real Estate, 517 Lackawanna avenue.

Furnished Rooms.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED BOOMS AND bath, 811 Mulberry street. Board Wanted.

one small child, in respectable Jewish ily, living in first-class neighborhood. price. W. A., Tribune office. Recruits Wanted.

BOARD WANTED-FOR THREE ADULTS AND

unmarried men between ages of 21 and 25 citizens of United States, of good character and temperate liabits, who can speak, read and write English. Recruits specially desired for service in Philippines. Por information apply to Recruiting Office, 123 Wyoming ave., Scranton, Pa. WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY: ABLE BODIED

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.

LEGAL.

FILE OF SELECT COUNCIL, NO. 46, 1900,
AN ORDINANCE.
An ordinance regulating the width of tires to
be used on wheels of vehicles used upon the
highways of the city, in the transportation of
merchandise and materials.
Section 1. Be it ordained by the Select code.

highways of the city, in the transportation of merchandise and materials.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Scranton, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, That on and after the first day of January, 1963, all vehicles used upon the highways of the city in the transportation of merchandise or materials, shall be equipped with tires of width as follows: All vehicles having an iron axle 2½ inches square or larger, or an axle of equivalent capacity shall be equipped with tires not less than five inches in width.

All vehicles having an iron axle 2 inches square or an axle of equivalent capacity shall be equipped with tires not less than four inches in width.

all vehicles having an iron axle 15; inches square or an axle of equivalent capacity shall be equipped with tires not less than three schos in width.
All vehicles having an iron axle 1½ inches All vehicles having an iron axie 1/2 inches square or an axie of equivalent capacity shall be equipped with three not less than two and one-half inches in width.

Sec. 2. All whoels requiring re-rimming or re-tireing on and after the passage of this ordinance, used on the highways of the city, shall be in accord with the provisions of the preceding section.

ing aection.

Sec. 3. The city clerk shall mall copies of this

Sec. 3. The city clerk shall mail copies of this ordinance to all carriage and wagon builders whose names may appear in the city directory twice a year on or about July 1st, and January 1st, 1903.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall pay a fine of not to exceed \$50,00 to be collected as debts of like amount are now collected by law. Sec. 5. Immediately upon the passage of this ordinance the city clerk shall cause the same to be published in accordance with law.

Approved Jan. 24, 1901.

JAMES MOIR, Mayor.

Published in pursuance of provisions of sec-

Published in pursuance of provisions of section 5 of the foregoing ordinance and section 6, article 6, of act of May 23, A. D. 1880,
M. T. LAVELLE, City Clerk,

PROFESSIONAL. Certified Public Accountant.

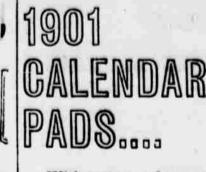
C. SPAULDING, 220 BROADWAY, NEW York. Architects. H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, CONNELL

FREDERICK L. BROWN, ARCHITECT, PRICE building, 126 Washington avenue, Scranton Dentists.

DR. C. E. EILENBERGER, PAULI BUILDING, DR. I. O. LYMAN, SCRANTON PRIVATE HOS DR. C. C. LAUBACH, 115 WYOMING AVENUE,

Physicians and Surgeons. DR. W. E. ALLEN, 513 NORTH WASHINGTON

DR. S. W. L'AMOREAUX, OFFICE 339 WASH-ington avenue. Residence, 1318 Mulberry. Chronic diseases, lungs, heart, kidneys and genito-urinary organs a specialty. Hours, 1 to 4 b. m.



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RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Lehigh Valley Railread.

In Effect Nov. 25, 1990.

Trains leave Scranton.

For Philadelphia and New York via D. & H.
R. R., at 6.45 and 11.55 a. m., and 2.18, 4.27

(Black Diamond Express), and 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 1.58, 8.27 p. m.

For White Haven, Hasleton and principal points in the coal regions, via D. & H. R. R., 8.45, 2.18 and 4.27 p. m. For Pottsville, 6.46, 2.18 and 4.27 p. m. 8.45, 2.18 and 4.37 p. m. For Fottwille, 6.45, 2.18 and 4.27 p. m. Easton, Reading, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations via D. & H. R. R. 6.45, 11.55 a. m.; 2.18, 4.27 (Black Dismond Express), 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 1.58, 8.37 p. m. For Tunkhannock, Towands, Elmia, Ithaca, Geneva and principal intermediate stations, via D. L. & W. R. R., 8.68 a. m.; 1.05 and 2.40 p. m.

street, New York. CHARLES S. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt., 26 Cortland street, New York. W. NONNEMACHER, Div. Pass. Agt., South Bethlehem, Pa. For tickets and Pullman reservations apply to 9 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Delaware and Hudson.

The Effect Nov. 25, 1960.

Tains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6.20, 8.83, 10.13 a. m.; 12.00, 1.25, 2.44, 3.52, 5.29, 7.757, 9.15, 11.15 p. m.; 1.16 a. m.

or Honesdale—6.20, 10.13 a. m.; 2.44 and 5.29 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—6.45, 7.48, 8.48, 8.88, 10.43, 11.55 a. m.; 1.28, 2.18, 3.33, 4.27, 6.10, 7.48, 10.41, 11.30 p. m.
For L. V. R. R. points—6.45, 11.55 s. m.; 2.19, 4.27 and 11.30 p. m.
For Pennsylvania R. R. points—6.45, 9.38 s. m; 2.18 and 4.27 p. m.
For Albany and all points perth—6.20 s. m.

and 3.52 p. m. SUNDAY TRAINS, For Carbondale—9.00, 11.33 s. m.; 2.44, 8.62, 47, 10.52 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre-9.38, 11.55 a. m.; 1.58, 2.38, For Wilken-Barre-9.53, 11-55 2. m.; 1.55, 2.38, 127, 8.27 p. m.
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Stations in New York-Foot of Liberty street,
N. R., and South Ferry.
TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1900.
Trains leave Scratton for New York, Newark,
Elizabeth, Philadelphis, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and White Haven, at 8.30
2. m.; express, 1.10; express, 3.50 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.
For Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, 8.30 a. m., 1.10
and 3.50 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.
For Baltimore and Washington, and points
South and West via Bethlehem, 8.30 a. m., 1.10
and 3.50 p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at 8.30
a. m. and 1.10 p. m.
For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Allentown, 8.30 a. m. and 1.10 p. m. Bundays
2.15 p. m.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

PENNCYI VANIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD Schedule in Effect May 27, 1900. Trains leave Scranton, D. & H.

Station: 6.45 a. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Balti-more, Washington and for Pitts-burg and the West.

9.38 a. m., week days, for Hasleton, Pottsville, Reading, Norristown, and Philadelphia; and for Sun-bury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pally Manhaman Methy Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and the West.

2.18 p. m., week days (Sundays, 1.58 p. m.) for Sunbury, Harris-burg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and the West. For Hazleton, Pottsville, Beading, &c., week days. 1.27 p. m., week days, for Sunbury, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg,

Philadelphia and Pittsburg. J. B. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt. J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen. Mgr.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, In Effect Dec. 2, 1900.

In Effect Dec. 2, 1900.

South—Leave Scranton for New York at 1.40, 3.00, 5.50, 8.00 and 10.05 a. m.; 12.85, 3.33 p. m. For Philadelphia at 8.00 and 10.05 a. m.; 12.85 and 3.33 p. m. For Stroudsburg at 6.10 p. m. Milk accommodation at 8.40 p. m. Arrive at Hoboken at 6.30, 7.18, 10.28, 12.08, 8.18, 4.48, 7.19 p. m. Arrive at Philadelphia at 1.06, 3.23, 6.00 and 8.23 p. m. Arrive from New York at 1.10, 4.06 and 10.23 a. m.; 1.00, 1.52, 5.43, 8.45 and 11.30 p. m. From Stroudsburg at 8.05 a. m. North—Leave Scranton for Buffalo and intermediate stations at 1.15, 4.10 and 8.00 a. m.; 1.55, 5.45 and 11.35 p. m. For Oswago and Syracuse at 4.10 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.48 p. m. For Nicholson at 4.00 and 6.15 p. m. For Buffalo at 10.20 s. m. Arrive in Scranton from Buffalo at 10.20 s. m. Arrive In Scranton from Buffalo at 1.20 s. m. Arrive In Scranton from Buffalo at 1.23, 2.35, 5.45 and 10.00 a. m.; 3.50 and 8.00 p. m. From Oswago and Syracuse at 2.55 s. m.; 12.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Nicholson at 7.50 a. m. and 6.00 p. m. From Nicholson at 7.50 a. m. and 6.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m.

m. From Montiose at 1.00 a. m., 5.29 and 2.09 p. m., Bloomsburg Division—Leave Scranton for Northumberland, at 6.45, 10.05 a. m.; 1.55 and 5.50 p. m. For Plymouth at 1.65, 3.40, 8.50 p. m. For Kingston at 8.10 a. m. Arrive at Northumberland at 9.35 a. m.; 1.10, 5.00 and 8.45 p. m. Arrive at Kingston at 8.52 a. m. Arrive at Plymouth at 2.00, 4.32, 9.45 p. m. Arrive at Plymouth at 2.00, 4.32, 9.45 p. m. Arrive at Plymouth at 2.00, 4.32, 9.45 p. m. Arrive at 11.35 4.50 and 8.45 p. m. From Kingston at 11.00 a. m. From Plymouth at 7.55 a. m.; 3.20, 5.25 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS. South-Leave Scranton 1.40, 8.00, 8.50, 10.05 a South—Leave Scranton at 1.15, 4.10 a. m.; 1.85, 5.48 and 11.85 p. m.
Bloomsburg Division—Leave Scranton at 10.05 a. m. and 5.50 p. m.

New York, Ontario and Western R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT SUNDAY, DEC. 30, North Bound Trains. Leave Carbondale. 11.20 a. m. Cadosis.
Arrive Carbondate u.40 p. m.
South Bound.
Leave Arrive
Carbondate Scranton.
7.00 a. m. 7.40 a. m.
S.34 p. m. 6.20 p. m.
only, North Bound.
Leave Carbondate. Carbondate. Carbondate. Carbondate. Carbondate. Carbondate. Carbondate. 2.05 p. 11

Leave Carbondale. 9.10 a. m. 9.10 a. m. 10.45 a. m. Arrive Carbondale 7.40 p. m. Leave Arrive 7.00 a. m. 7.40 a. m.
5.54 p. m. 6.85 p. m.
Trains leaving Scranton at 10.40 a. m., daily, and 8.30 a. m., Sundays, make New York, Cornwall, Middletown, Walton, Sidney, Norwhol, Bome, Utics, Oneida and Oswego connections.
For further information consult ticket agents, J. C. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., New York, J. E. WELSH, Traveling Passenger Agent, Scranton.

Erie and Wyoming Valley. Trains for Hawley and local points, connecting at Hawley with Eris railroad for New York, Newburgh and intermediate points, leave Scranton at 7.06 a. m. and 2.25 p. m.
Trains arrive at Scranton at 10.50 a. m. and 9.10 p. m. Time Table in Effect Sept. 17, 1900.