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

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

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

When space will permit, The Tribane 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 inci-tch insertion, space to be used within one year

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 6, 1901.

By the presence of an experienced staff correspondent at Harrisburg The Tribune has arranged to keep its charter legislation now in prospect, with appreciation.

Let the Public Judge.

ITHOUT attempting justification or apology for the unprovoked attack made by Monday's upon The Tribune for an expression of opinion upon a topic of public moment that in no way reflected upon the Times or had any particular bearing upon that paper, the proprietor and editor of the Times, Mr. Edward J. Lynett, in a personal statement in yesterday's issue, offers certain assertions, as follows:

In the fall of 1805, it became necessary for me o change my business on account of the death of Hon, F. A. Beamish, and the determination of his heirs to conduct the Sunday Free Preswhich I had managed for many years. At the same time the Times was in a bad way. Ha publishers were not making ends meet. Ha owner, Mr. D. J. Campbell, had offered the property for sale to me and to others. As The Tribune was, then as now, doing a portion of the echanical work on the Times, the attitude of he Tribune company towards a new owner was some importance. At this juncture Hon. William Connell, president of The Tribune com-pany, called upon me. He offered to me on the part of The Tribune exactly the same contract as was in force with the then publishers of the Times. He stated that the publishers of the were already in default of their bills to The Tribune, that he had no confidence in their being able to meet the obligations in the future and that he would not continue the arrangement with the then owners. He had confidence, how ever, that if I were the owner of the Times of The Tribune. He therefore urged me to pur chase the property. That was the part playe by Mr. Connell in my purchase of the Times It is proper to state here that not one dollar used in the purchase of the Times was advanced by any one but myself, and the credit of man but myself was pledged to the extent one dollar. The confidence expressed by Manual Confi Connell in my ability to make the Times profitable venture and meet the bills of Ti Tribune has been fully justified. The contract entered into with The Tribune at that time has existed every since with such changes of prices as conditions warranted from time to time. It might have continued indefinitely, but for a demand for increased price which I considered exorbitant. It has unquestionably been a very profitable arrangement for The Tribune company, which is many thousands of dollars better off by reason of it. The Tribune never did a

It is proper and fair to Mr. Lynett to say that he has met every bill of The Tribune promptly. It is proper and fair to him to say, also, that his statement of the facts leading up to his purchase of the Times is true so far as it goes. He omits to say that the contract existing with Bell and Watkins, which was continued with him, referred to composition only and was at a rate made low by Mr. Connell's generosity. A contract for press work followed; and here, again, the liberal spirit of the president of The Tribune Publishing company prevailed over the advice of the editor and business manager, both of whom, then and since, contended that as a business proposition it was too low. The profitableness of this arrangement to The Tribune may best be inferred from the fact that upon the expiration of the existing contract it will be canceled. the decision to cancel having the unanimous approval of every proprietary interest in this paper,

We confess frankly that Mr. Lynett is not to be blamed for getting as low a rate from The Tribune as he could get, nor does it behoove The Tribune to squeat. Yet as an illustration of human nature it is interesting to note that Mr. Lynett's recognition of the favorable terms secured through Mr. Conneil's liberal disposition has repeatodly taken the form of mendacious abuse of Mr. Conneil, and has been shown in what seems like a studied and persistent attempt to malign and belittle this paper, particularly before the laboring element of the community, for no provocation whatsoever, This has been borne in patience, but the limit of patience has been reached.

Long life and renewed prosperity to the New York Sun, now freed from all entanglements with organized labor. The Sun is fee and away the most interesting daily paper published.

The Shipping Bill.

THEN THE proposition to to private enterprise for dr languishing industry is looked at as long a period; but this is being fairly it becomes purely a question of gradually stopped, and by the activity expediency and not a question of prin- of the agents of the interior departciple. The right of the government to ment the timber thieves are being subsidize private enterprise is beyond prosecuted and the public is being question and is illustrated every day, taught to respect public property. The only point to be considered with low it? Will the final benefit to the depredations, wherever theye. an be articles were shown to them after the tragedy.

many exceed and justify the more immediate incidental benefit to the few? A certain community wishes to increase its local industries. To that end, to all manufacturers who will locate in it, it offers a period of exemption from taxes and sometimes a cash bonus besides. This is the subsidy idea and it is generally held to be justifiable in practice if the industry thus encouraged fulfils the expectations of its promoters, supplies labor with opportunity of steady and profitable employment, and throws into the channels of business a constant or increasing stream of wage and other disbursements which contribute in their general distribution to the welfare of the entire population. Whether it will fulfill expectations or not cannot be settled wholly by conjecture; but must he tested by experience.

The much-abused shipping bill is exactly parallel, but on a larger scale, with the subsidy paid in growing industrial centers to new industries. As a means of avoiding the payment to foreign vessel owners of \$200,000,000 or more a year in ocean freights; as a means of stimulating the more rapid development of an American merchant marine, to give new employment to our ship yards, to our sailors and to all who in turn are dependent upon them; and as a means of having in reserve in case of need auxiliary cruisera, dispatch boats and transports, as well as a means of extending American commerce and making it independent of foreign influences from the moment readers fully informed as to jegislative the article for sale is dug or fashioned proceedings and political developments in the United States to the moment it of interest to Northeastern Pennsyl- is put down in a foreign port, it is vania. Inasmuch as the future of our proposed to pay out for fifteen years city is more or less dependent, upon a certain bounty or subsidy each year, not to amount in any year to more this provision for the thorough cover- than \$9,000,000. This payment is not to ing of legislative news should meet be made unless the ships which expect for. Hence the United States will get what it pays for, and neither more nor

Is the game worth the candle? That, of course, is where opinions differ. But there is no need of getting mad about this difference or of calling harsh names at those who contend that the payment of a few millions a year for a limited number of years would, for a nation as big and as rich as the United States is, be a cheap price to pay for the immense and far-reaching advantages that would come with the restoration of our merchant marine.

The selection of Colonel Adna Chaffee for one of the new major-generalships in the regular army will be approved by all who are acquainted with his splendid qualities. He is a soldier and a gentleman, 100 per cent, net.

Uncle Sam's Timber Lands.

N THE last report of the interior department are some facts and figures relative to the forest domain and reserves of the United States that are of instructive value. The federal forest reservations number thirty-nine, with an area of 46,-828,449 acres, distributed as follows:

	Acres.
California	8,554,129
Washington	7,545,600
Arizona	4,309,440
Oregon	4,653,410
Montana	1,432,800
Idaho and Montana	
Wyoming	3,305,600
Colorado	3,103,360
South Dakota and Wyoming	1,211,680
New Mexico	2,758,080
Utah	. \$43,360
Idaho and Washington	645,120
Alaska	403,610

In charge of these reserves are 5 superintendents, 39 supervisors and 445 rangers, whose duty is to keep a vigievidence for their prosecution. They are also required to be on the lookout for fires and use their best efforts to off by reason of it. The Tribune never did a bit of work for me for which it was not paid promptly, fully and at a price which yielded if now remaining in the mountain states.

Since July 1, 2899, up to Nov. 20 last there were 605 cases of depredation upon the forest reserves and other government land involving timber valued at \$735,722; 202 suits were brought in the civil courts to recover \$694,149; 206 persons were indicted and prosecuted in the criminal courts, and 151 cases were settled by the payment of \$46,640 by way of compromise.

the reserve, and at danger points to cut fire breaks. During the last fiscal 2.250 miles of old trails, and 1.095 miles of new trails have been cut, and 1,396 miles of trails have been blazed; 264 miles of permanent fire breaks have been cut, with an average width of 39 feet. The opening of trails is considered one of the most important features of patrol work, as it makes possible the reaching of forest fires in the shortest possible time, saving, in many instances, long journeys to get from one danger point to another.

A comparative statement of fires for the years ending June 30, 1899, and June 30, 1900, shows that the rangers discovered and extinguished 237 more camp fires during the year just closed than the year previous. Of the fires that had gained considerable headway there were but 173, against 223 last season; the former burned 12,360 acres, or about 70 acres per fire, while those of last season burned 52,112 acres, or 223 acres per fire. This shows that not only fewer fires got beyond the incipient stage, but that they were discovered and extinguished more promptly; furthermore, the extra expense of fighting them was but \$9 per fire, while last year it was \$14. Last season there were 9 of the large devastating fires, burning over a total area of 79,500 acres, and costing \$8,835, whereas this season there have been 8 such fires, burning over but 60,680 acres, and costing \$2,315. The amount of timpay government subsidy ber burned during the last twenty years would have been sufficient to the upbuilding of a nev supply the entire population for almost

"The policy of the department now reference to any particular application is," writes William E. Curtis, "to punfor such subsidy is, Will it pay to al- ish the principals in wanton forest

Most of the depredations are now committed by mining and railroad companies and other corporations which should interest themselves to protect instead of destroy the forests. Formerly they were indifferent to the law and would allow their subordinates who actually did the work to be arrested, fined and imprisoned and paid them well for it. But now the government officials are reaching out into court under indictments for offenses that are punishable by imprispossible to secure a conviction before a local jury, the arrest and prosecution of conspicuous members of a community has a wholesome effect upon the public. The people have to be educated to respect public rights. The laws are very liberal. A certain amount of mature timber is sold every year by auction or by contract, but it is selected and marked by expert agents. Other trees are not allowed to be cut. 'dead and down timber' is also sold under similar regulations, and mining companies are allowed to cut between 100,000 and 200,000 feet annually for fuel and building purposes under certain regulations. Nevertheless, certain corporations prefer to violate the law and destroy the forests."

The fact that they are being held to eccount shows how rapidly the sentiment for intelligent forestry in the United States is growing.

The bill of Senator Vaughan proposing to increase by fifty per cent, the pay of common pleas judges in the large counties of the state where the courts are kept busy almost night and Jay contemplates an act of common to get it actually do what it is paid justice and should be passed without

> The exact difference between a sparring match and a prize fight may be hard to define, but so is the meral difference between an average ring exhibition and a foot ball contest.

The campaign liar has begun early on England's new sovereign. Such is one of the penalties of greatness.

The place for Mrs. Carrie Nation, the Kansas rip snorter, is in a retreat for the abnormal.

Very Puzzling Murder Mystery

From the New York Sun

THE TRAGEDY which occurred in the ho of Robert S. Foburgh, at Pittsfield, Mass., on the night of Aug. 20 of last year, has been transformed from what seemed to be very simple, albeit a very distressing affair, into a remarkable criminal mystery. Until the indictment a few days ago of Robert Stewart Fosburgis, presumably no one, outside of a limited group in the confidence of Mr. Nicholson, the Pittsfield chief of police, doubted that Mis-May Fosburgh was shot and killed by one of a gang of three burglars who were reported at the time to have invaded the Fosburgh house in the dead of night. The theory now set up by the chief of police and the district attorney is that hands of a burglar, but at the hands of her own brother, Robert S. Fosburgh, the young man now under arrest; that the three burglars are three myths; that the direct cause of the young weman's death was a tearful family fight in which the father of the murdered girl had his ribs broken and was otherwise badly injured; that the stories told by all the members of the house hold, as well as by a guest, are sheer talsebook concocted to shield the family from disgrace and to save one of its members from punishment for a dreadful erime. In substantiation of this the-ory these officers of the law have been able to bring forward sufficient evidence to convince a grand jury that there was warrant for an in-dictment against young Fosburgh for manslaughlant watch for trespassers and secure | ter. He was so indicted, and is now at liberty under \$12,000 ball.

The circumstances of the tragedy, as related some of them a very few minutes after the fatal shooting took place, are as follows. It was near to midnight when the family went to bed. The members of the household with their guest, Miss Bertha Sheldon, of Providence, R. I., had been having a very merry evening together. There were in the house at the time, besides Miss Shel-don, Mr. and Mrs. Fosburgh, sr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Fosburgh, Miss May Fosburgh and Miss Beatrice Fosburgh, the latter a girl of about 14 years of age. All were on the second floor of the house. Miss May Fosburgh and her sister Beatrice slept together. Miss Sheldon and Mr. The forest rangers, in addition to and Mrs. Fosburgh, sr., occupied respectively two front rooms separated by a hall. Mr. and their other duties, have been required Mrs. Fosburg, jr., occupied a room adjoining to clear out old trails and roads and that of May and Beatrice, connected therewith to blaze and cut new trails through by a door. Across the half from the room occupied by May and Beatrice was a spare room. This room had lately been occupied by Mr. and year there have been cleared out and made accessible for unobstructed use recently purchased 32-calibre revolver, which was loaded and lying in a bureau drawer. Mr. Fos-burgh, sr., says that he was awakened by an unusual flashing of light in the hall near his 1.30 in the morning, and he thinks the family had been in bed about an hour and a halt. He got partly out of bed and was confronted by a masked man who held a pistol to his head, which Mr. Fosburgh struck out of the intruder's hand. It rolled under the bed and was afterward found there—a 42-calibre building Colt's revolver. Mr. Fosburgh then had a terrible struggle with the burglar, during which one of his ribs was broken. He was struck over the head and badly bruised by a blow from some weapon, presumably a sandclub, in the hands of a second masked man who had come to the assistance of the first. Mrs. Fosburgh, who had come to her husband's aid, was also hadly beaten, but beyond severe bruises received no lasting injury.

Aroused by the struggle, Miss May Fosburgh started to go from her room into the hall. As threshold of the spare room opposite fired two shots, one of which struck her in the heart, killing her justantly. As she was sinking to the floor, her brother Robert, who was rushing through her room to reach the scene of the struggle, caught her in his arms. Then he, too, had a fierce struggle with one of the burglars and was struck on the head by a confederate as his father had been. One burglar rushed down the back stairs and escaped; two more burglars got out of a window to a veranda and so to the ground. Miss Beatrice Fosburgh sprang from her bed at the same time with her sister May. but stopped to turn on the electric light. She says, and she has repeated the story over and over again, under all sorts of cross-examinations, tht she saw her sister lying on the floor and her brother struggling with a strange man, one of the burglars. Miss Sheldon, who is slightly deaf, was not quick in getting to the hall. When she reached there the burglars had fied and the family were gathered around the dead body of May, which by upon the floor of May's room and near the door. Footprints were found on the ground by the veranda from which the two burglars jumped. Nearly a mise off a pair of ers were found that were the property of Robert S. Fosburgh. At a less distance a hat, a shoe, and a mask made of a pillow case were found. Young Mr. Fesburgh's 32-calibre revolver, which had been in the spare-room bureau, was missing and has never since been seen. The bul-let which killed Miss Fosburgh was of 32-calibre— of the same size and weight as that which fitted young Fosburgh's revolver. The Fosburgh's say they never saw the shoe or the hat found some distance from the house until these

reached, instead of the subordinates. The mask was made from a pillow case that

Upon all these points the testimony of Mrs. Fosburgh, it., confirms that of the other members of the household. Neighbors across the way were roused about 1.30 in the morning by the two pistol shots and by the shouts of Mr. Fosburgh for assistance. Three of them came as quickly as possible and found conditions con young Mr. Fosburgh's arrest. So far as they have revealed it, the case of the police resta on for the presidents and managers of a minute chonology of the events as they were such corporations and bringing them related by the members of the household, in this chronology it is alleged that there are seri ous discrepancies. It has been pointed out that in the terrible excitement of those few moments onment as well as fines. Although it it is not surprising that there should be such is very difficult and somethimes imfact that the footsteps under the veranda point toward the house. This would be the case if the burglar lowered himself from the railing the burglar lowered himself from the railing and jumped backward, so that apparently this circumstance does not in any way shake the statement of Mr. Fosburgh, sr., that two of the burglars escaped in the manner described, it is also urged by the state authorities that it is remarkable the burglars left the making of masks until they got into the house, and that they stole an old pair of trousers when there were valuable articles at hand in the spare room, where it is assumed that they were. This that Fosburghs do not undertake to explain. The But it is in its entirety that the theory of the

police is most surprising. According to this theory a family, heretofore always of the highest apposed to be dropped by the barglars "planted" at remote distances from the esamption that judgment perhaps may be taken. Whatever may be the full case of To the Fosburghs themselves, as well to their close friends, it is a my-tery, they say, how such stories could have originated.

WOMEN FOR SCHOOL CONTROL LERS

In 1873 when the state constitution was to vised the friends of woman suffrage made carneappeal to the convention to extend school suf rage to women. This was not done. The only encession granted was to make women eligible to serve as school directors. The February siredirectors are chosen. Let every Woman's clubin the state send to the primaries the names of some competent women to serve as select directors. We, the unenfranchised citizens, apwemen upon the school boards to assist in the management of all our public schools.

-- Lauretta E. Blankenburg.

People's Exchange.

A Benefit of All Who Have Houses to Reat, 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.

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WANTED TO RENT, A HOUSE OR FLAT; STATE when ready and price. Address Box 300, city.

Help Wanted-Male.

Help Wanted-Female.

Situations Wanted. BOOKKEEPER-RELIABLE, SINGLE OR DOU

ble entry; all or part of the time. Bookkeeper, 1114 Fairfield street, city.

SITUATION WANTED-LAUNDRESS WOULD

LAUNDRYMAN WANTS POSITION AS WASH

hostler; five years' experience. Can give est of references. Address 805 Prospect avenue

Board Wanted.

firmatory of the statements made by the family. That is the story of the tragedy that went unquestioned by the public until the time of Fosburghs do not undertake to explain. The stray shoe that was found fits the feet of neither the father nor the son. It has been traved to a New York shoe store and the date of its sale is known approximately, but not the name of the

repute and rather noted for domestic harmony suddenly broke out in the dead of night in murderous fight, and this after an evening the had been unusually happy and harmonious. The neighbors testify to hearing piano playing, sing-ing and laughter in the Fosburah parior as late is 11.39 at night, and yet, according to the po-lice, within two hours afterward that deadly struggle had taken place; the various articles entire family, including a 11-year-old child, were coached in the lies they were to tell, and the father of the home was ready to go to the door and play his distracted part in calling for help! It is assumed that the police have not yet revealed all that they know, and it is on this held on the wisdom of the course they have police as ultimately presented, it is not ques-tioned that the entire fabric rests upon the the-ory of long continued dissension between father and son. Both Posburgh the elder and Posburgh the younger scout the bare suggestion that the had any difficulty. They assert that their relations were of the most cordial character. All the members of the family, as well as intimare triends of the family, fully bear them out in

Sir: Professor William T. Harris, national commissioner of education, states that the high hools of every state in the Union are gradualing more girls than boys, some of them twice or three times as many. In the whole United States the public high schools graduated in 1898 20,244 boys and 20,124 girls. It is the duty of citizens educated at public expense to make some return to the state. Pennsylvania electr 0,004 school directors; one-half of these should

President Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Asenda-

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A POPULAR CLEARING HOUSE for the

Wanted.

THREE ACTIVE MEN FOR LOCAL POSITION (several weeks). Salary \$1.00 per day. Address Wm. J. Uhl, Manager, 723 Chestnut st., Phila. 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.

WANTED - GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in family of three; must be good cook and come well recommended; wages \$10 per month. Mrs. J. W. Jones, 642 Prescott avenue.

like to get some ladies' and gentiemen' laundry; also take family washing home; best of city reference. Call or address 526 Pleasant

erman or marking and sorting; nine years' experience. H. S. W., care Tribune. SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED

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

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

Recruits Wanted.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY: ALLE BODIED, unmarried men between ages of II and 15; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. Recruits specially desired for service in Philippines. For information apply to Recruiting Office, 123 Wyoming ave., Scrunten Pa.

Wanted-To Buy.

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



LEWIS & REILLY

For Rent

FOR RENT-STORE, 305 SPRUCE STREET, Jewell building. Inquire second floor.

FOR SALE-A FINE LINE PORTLAND CUT ters and surrey bots, slightly da FOR SALE-TWO HEAVY WORK HORSES, IN-quire of J. L. Connell & Co., 115 Franklin avenue.

FOR SALE-AN UPRIGHT PLANO, ADDRESS

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

FOR SALE-A PACING HORSE, WEIGHT 1160.

FOR SALE-A HOTEL ON PUBLIC SQUARE, Wilkes-Barre, W. H. McCartney, Attorney,

FOR SALE-A PARM OF 60 ACRES: 30 ACRES Improved; ½ nile from Pactoryville; about twenty minutes walk from Keyatone Academy; A very sightly and pleasant location for a country home; can be had very reasonable; possession at once. Inquire or address W. B. Russell, D. & H. Co's cafee, Scienton.

Money to Loan.

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

unt. M. H. Holgate, Commonwealth building. ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN-SUICK straight leans or Building and Lota. At from 4 to 6 per cent. Call on N. V. Walker, 214-215 Connell building.

LEGAL.

AN ORDINANCE PRESCRIBING LIMITS WITH-

AN ORDINANCE PRESS RIBING LIMITS WITH-in which he lings shall not be constructed or reconstruct me into or within which the same shall not be removed, except of non-combinatible materials, with fre-proof roof, and fixing the penalties for violation thereof. Section 1. Be it ordained by the select and common councils of the city of Seranton, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same. That it shall be rubayful to errect, con-struct, reconstruct, remove into or place upon some. That it shall be rulawful to erect, con-struct, reconstruct, remove into or place undo any and all lands within the following described beat-beat-large, any wooden or frame buildings brisi-paned or other buildings whereof the walls are not composed wholly of non-combustible mater-ials, and which bave not a smitable free-proof not: Bestiming at the intersection of the cer-ter lines of Jeffers on avenue and Mulherry street in the Ninth ward; thence along the line of fefferson avenue in a sautherly direction to the northerly line of the right of way of the Del-warry, Larkawanna and Woodern railroad mancriv line of the right of way of the Dela-Larkawanna and Westeria rathroad main thence in a westerly direction along the northerly line of the Delaware, Lackawanna Yestern Rathroad company's right of way is ensterly bank of the Lackawanna river; a along the easterly bank of the Lacka-arther to the center line of Stranton i, thence in a westerly direction along the street; thence in a westerly direction along the center time of Stranton sirvet to the westerly beaming of the Belaware, Jackawanna and Western Railroad company's right of way; thence in a metherly direction along his said vesterly boundary of the belaware. Lackawanna and Western Railroad comeanys right of way to the center line of West Lackawanna avenue; thence in an easterly direction along the center line of eligible street; thence in an ortherly direction along the enter line of Eighth street to the center line of Sintell place; thence in an easterly direction along the center line and the prolongation of the center line of Scintell place to the westerly bank of the Lackawanna river to the westerly bank of the Lackawanna river to the westerly bank of the Lackawanna river to a joint where the same is in tersected by the proloction in the street line of the center line of Vine street; thence in an easterly direction along the center line of Vine street; thence in an easterly direction along the center line of Pine street; thence in a northerly direction along the center line of Pine street; thence in a northerly direction along the center line of Washington avenue; there in a northerly direction along the center line of Kressler court; thence along the center line of Mulberry street in an easterly direction to the center line of Mulberry street in an easterly direction to the center line of Mulberry street in an easterly direction to the center line of Mulberry street in an easterly direction to the center line of Hulberry street in an easterly direction to the center line of Hulberry street in an easterly direction to the center line of Hulberry street in an easterly direction to the center line of Hulberry street in an easterly direction to the center line of Hulberry str

bry street in an casterly direction to the center line of defferson avenue, the place of beginning.

Sec. 2. All buildings erected for two or more residences shall be separated from each other by solid fire walls projecting through the roof.

Sec. 3. Any person or persons, whether owner, employe or agent, who shall erect, construct, reconstruct or tennove any building within the limits prescribed in the first section of this ordinance and contrary to the provisions thereof, shall be adjudged guilty of maintaining a nuisance, and upon conviction thereof shall above the maissance at his expense, pay a penalty of one hundred dollars, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding thirty days; such penalty to be collected in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the mayor, upon information furnished by the building inspector or chief of the fire department, to institute such legal prescedings as may be necessary to restrain such violations and to about the public nulsance thereby occasioned.

Sec. 5. Immediately upon the passage of this ordinance the city cierk shall cause the same to be published in the newspapers of the city as required by law. Any provisions of other ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

dinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed. Approved Jan. 7, 1901.

JAMES MOIR, Mayor Published in pursuance of provisions of section 5 of the foregoing ordinance, and section 8, article VI of act of May 25, A. D. 1880, M. T. LAYKLILE, City Clerk. Scranton, Pa., Feb. 5, 1991.

PROFESSIONAL.

Certified Public Accountant.

Architects. EDWARD 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

DR. H. F. REYNOLDS, OPP. P. O. Physicians and Surgeons.

DR. W. E. ALLEN, 513 NORTH WASHINGTON DR. S. W. L'AMOREAUN, OFFICE 230 WASH-ington avenue. Residence, 1318 Mulberry. Chronic diseases, lungs, heart, kiddeys and cenito-urinary organs a specialty. Hours, 1 to 4 p. m.

1901 GALENDAR

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B. REPLOGLE, ATTORNEY-LOANS NEGO tiated on real estate security. Mears building WILLARD, WARREN & KNAPP, ATTORNEYS and counsellors at law. Republican building, Washington avenue.

JESSUP & JESSUP, ATTORNEYS AND COUNsellers at law. Commonwealth building, Ro EDWARD W. THAYER, ATTORNEY. ROOM: I. A. WATRES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOARD of Trade building, Scranton, Pa.

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RAILFOAD TIME TABLES Lehigh Valley Railroad.

In Effect Nov. 25, 1900. Trains leave Seranton,
For Philadelphia and New York via D. & H.
R. R., at 6.45 and H.55 a. m., and 2.18, 4.27
(Black Diamond Express), and H.50 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 1.58, 8.27 p. m.
For White Haven, Hasleton and principal points in the ceal regions, via D. & H. R. R., 6.45, 2.18 and 4.27 p. m. For Pottaville, 6.45, 2.18 and 4.27 p. m. For Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg For Bethlenem, transfer and principal intermediate stations via D. & H. R. R. 6.45, 11.55 a. m.; 2.1s. 4.27 (Black Diamond Express), 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R. I.58, 8.27 p. m. For Tunkhannesh, Towands, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva and principal intermediate stations, via D. L. & W. R. R., 8.08 a. m.; 1.05 and 3.40

p. n.

For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Ningara Falls,
Chicago, and all points west, via D. & H. R. R.
11.55 a. m., 3,33 (Black Diamond Express), 7,48,
10.41, 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R.
11.55, 8.27 p. m.
Pullman parior and sleeping or Lehigh Valley
parior cars on all trains between Wilkes-Barie
and New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Susposition Bridge.

Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6.20, 7.53, 8.35, 10.19 a. m.; 12.00, 122, 2.44, 3.54, 5.22, 6.25, 7.57, 9.15, 11.3 p. m.; 1.16 a. m.; 2.44 and For Honesdale—6.20, 10.13 a. m.; 2.44 and 5.20 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre-5.15, 7.48, 8.43, 9.38, 10.43, 11.55 a. m.; 1.28, 2.18, 3.53, 4.27, 0.10, 7.48, 10.41, 11.55 a. m.; 1.55 a. m.; 2.18, 11.30 p. m. R. R. points—6.45, 11.55 a. m.; 2.18, 4.27 and 11.30 p. m. For Pennsylvania R. R. points—6.45, 2.28 a. m; 2.18 and 4.27 p. 16. For Albany and all points north—6.20 a. m. and 3.52 p. m. SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Carbondale-it.00, 11,55 a, m.; 2,44, 3,52, 47, 10.50 p. m. For Willias-Barre -0.58, 11.55 a. m.; 1.58, 3.28, 27, 8.27 p. m. For Albany and points north—3.32 p. m. For Honesdale—0.00 a. m. and 3.32 p. m. Lowest rates to all points in United States and

J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y. H. W. CROSS, D. P. A., Scranton, Pa.

Central Railroad of New Jersey. Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Stations in New York—Foot of Liberty atreet,
N. H. and South Ferry.
Time Table: In Effect Nov. 23, 1900.
Trains leave Scranton for New York, Newark,
Ethrabeth, Philadelpida, Easton, Hethichem, Allentown, Manch Chunk and White Haven, at 8,50
a. m.; express, 1.10; express, 2.50 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.
For Pittsion and Wilkes Barre, 8,50 a. m., 1.10 E. For Fittisten and Wilkes-Barre, S.50 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, S.50 a. m., 1.10
and 3.50 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.
For Long Rranch, Ocean Grove, etc., at S.50
a. m. and 1.10 p. m.
For Reading, Lebanen and Harrisburg, via Allentown, S.50 a. m. and 1.10 p. m. Sundays

Eric and Wyomine Through lickels to all

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RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

CALL AND ASK FOR A COPY.

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 Hazleton, Pottsville, Reading, Norristown, and Philadelphia; and for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, B lt more, 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, Potts-

ville, Reading, &c., week days. 4.27 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, 1800.

South—Leave Scranton for New York at 1.40, 2.00, 5.50, 8.00 and 10.05 a. m.; 12.55, 3.33 p. m.

For Philadelphia at 8.09 and 10.05 a. m.; 12.55 and 3.33 p. m. For Strondsburg at 6.10 p. m. Milk accommodation at 5.10 p. m. Arrive at Hoboken at 6.30, 7.18, 10.25, 12.08, 3.15, 4.46, 7.19 p. m. Arrive at Philadelphia at 1.06, 3.23, 6.00 and 8.22 p. m. Arrive trom New York at 1.10, 4.06 and 10.23 a. m.; 1.00, 1.52, 5.43, 8.45 and 11.20 p. m. From Strondsburg at 8.05 a. m. North—Leave Scranton for Buffalo and intermediate stations at 1.15, 4.10 and 2.00 a. m.; 1.55, 5.48 and 11.35 p. m. For Owego and Syracuse at 4.10 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. For Owego and Syracuse at 4.10 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. For Nicholson at 4.00 and 6.13 p. m. For Binghamton at 10.29 a. m. Arrive in Scranton from Buffalo at 1.25, 2.53, 5.45 and 10.00 a. m.; 3.30 and 5.00 p. m. From Owego and Syracuse at 2.55 a. m.; 12.33 and 8.00 p. m. From Nicholson at 7.30 a. m. and 6.00 p. m. From Nicholson at 7.30 a. m., and 8.00 p. m. From Nicholson at 7.30 a. m., and 8.00 p. m. From Nicholson at 7.30 a. m., and 6.00 p. m. From Nicholson at 7.30 a. m., and 6.00 p. m. From Moutrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Moutrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Moutrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Moutrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Moutrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Moutrose at 5.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Moutrose at 5.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Moutrose at 5.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Moutrose at 5.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Moutrose at 5.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Moutrose at 5.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Moutrose at 5.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Moutrose at 5.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Moutrose at 5.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. From Moutrose at 5.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. In Effect Dec. 2, 1900.

pension Bridge.

ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt., 23 Cortland street, New York.

CHARLES S. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt., 26 Cortland street, New York.

A. W. NONNEMACHER, Div. Pass. Agt., South Bethlehem, Pa.

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Delaware and Hudson.

Delaware and Hudson.

L. Fleet, Nov. 25, 1980.

5.35 p. m. SUNDAY TRAINS. South-Leave Scranton 1.40, 5.00, 5.30, 10.05 a. Sist, 8.40 p. m. Sist, 8.40 p. m. Srth-Leave Scranton at 1.15, 4.10 a. m.; £.55, and 11.25 p. m. complurg Division-Leave Scranton at 19.05

New York, Ontario and Western R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT SUNDAY, DEC. 50, North Bound Trains,
Leave Arrivs
Carbondule, Cadosia,
11.29 a. 15. 456 p. th,
Arrive Carbondule 6.49 p. m.
South Bound.

Arrivo Leave Carbondale. 7.00 a. m. 2.04 p. m. dy. North Bound. 2.05 p. 6 Leave sondate 7.40 p. m. Arriva Scranton,

Trains for Hawley and local points, connecting at Hawley with Eric railroad for New York, Newburgh and intermediate points, leave Scranton at 7.05 a. m. and 2.25 p. m.
Trains arrive at Scranton at 19.30 a. m. and 9.19 p. m.