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When space will permit. The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

THE FLAT RAT	e shows	the price	per meh
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TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, FEBRUARY 23, 1901.

Mr. Soper's letter on "Love Waves' made pleasant reading, but one of his illustrations was rather unfortunate. We are credibly informed that out of every dollar contributed for Christian missions to the heathen, ninety-three cents reaches its destination. In other words, the expenses for administration are only seven per cent.

Ballot Reform.

THAT is known as the stalwart ballot reform bill, introduced in the senate Thursday by Mr. represents an advance yet ment to try the life of a soldier. A stands in need of considerable amend- list of applications is on file with Genment before it will be acceptable to eral Shafter and will be consulted in those who are dissatisfied with the ex- making the selections, although the isting system. The requirement that fact that a man has applied is no parno person shall receive more than one ticular advantage to him unless his nomination for the same office is un- pame appears upon the merit roll and necessary and we doubt that it is his application is indorsed by the coloconstitutional. In the case of judicial not of his regiment. It is expected nominees, nomination by one party that something like 700 or 800 candiand indorsement by another has be- dates will be named from the voluncome a common practice, strongly teer army. A similar number, more grounded in public favor. The Focht or less, will be named from applicants bill, unless amended, would end it and who served in the volunteer regiments we can see no good purpose to be during the Spanish war, and they also served by forbidding it if the people | must submit to the same examination in any number want it.

The contemplated arrangement of the When the list is complete an investiballot, with names grouped below the gation will be made of the previous name of the office sought, Republican history of each candidate in order candidates first. Democratic candi- that his moral character and reputadates next. Prohibition candidates tion may be ascertained, and then third and the sporadic independent an appointment will be made among candidates following at the tail, alpha- | the different states according to popubetically; and at the top of all, party lation. The lists of eligibles from circles for voters desirous of saving each state will be submitted for the time by casting a straight vote, is in- approval of the senators and repregenious and ought in the main to be sentatives, who can then have their satisfactory. To be sure, it militates chance to recommend those whom they against insurrectionary politics of the prefer, but it will be a matter of apmongrel fusion type but that is an proval only," expected result of stalwart supremacy. Those who have criticized in the When there is a genuine popular sen timent for political revolution it will easily find means to express itse'f, no matter how the ballot is constituted, the manner in which many courts per-

The provision enabling the voter mit witnesses to be badgered by bullwho cannot mark his ballot to select dozing cross-examiners is most timea watcher needs to be supplemented by some kind of restriction upon the watcher. There should be opportunity for the punishment of a helper who | They can stop it whenever they want deliberately cheats an ignorant vot r out of his intended vote. Disposition of the counted ballets should be more clearly defined and chance given for citizens by petition to secure the opening and recounting in court of the ballot boxes of any particular district upon presentation of reasonable presumption of fraud.

The reformation of Mr. Nisbet has caused the Pittsburg boxers at Harrisburg to regard each other after the manner of opponents in a contemplated horse trade.

Regulating Army Promotions.

T WILL BE remembered that, when the volunteer commissions were being made out, early in the war with Spain, there was great complaint over the fact that influence or "pull" seemed to play a large part in the selection of army offlcers. This was necessarily so, because the army had to be enlarged ten times in as many weeks and there was no time in which to establish a machinery of selection whereby soldierly merit could be discovered through a professional winnowing process. The president could not know personally all about the thousands of men who had to be commissioned at the rate of hundreds in a day; and therefore he took the names of men indersed by senators, representatives and others high in public life, relying on their honesty to recommend fit candidates. He was criticized severely but unjustly, for he did not only the best that he could do but also the best that any man could have done under the circumstances.

It is proper to say that since that first rush, which literally swamped every department of the war-making power, the president has been most insistent upon basing both new appointments and promotions on merit. His nominations, both in the army and in the navy, in all cases where he had any option at all, have been exceptionally good and the element of "pull," with very few exceptions, has been ignored almost entirely. In the case of Generals Bell and Wood he even went so far in the direction of rewarding merit regardless of red tape that he got many army officers down on him. But it is evident that he has marked out a course of policy in this respect and will not depart from it. Writes William E. Curtis in his Washington correspondence for the Chicago Record:

"There is considerable surprise and disappointment among the senator and representatives in congress when they learn that something more than their indorsement is necessary to secure an appointment in the new army. After to turn an honest dollar by furnishing

the Filipinos with supplies doubtless NO COMMENT tary of war and General Corbin and much reflection, the president has of insurgents who have held out so adopted a new plan for the selection long. of candidates, which took effect when Colonel Cheatham, of the Thirty-sev-

repeated conferences with the secre-

They may be privates or non-commis-

sioned officers or commissioned offi-

cers, but Cheatham is asked to name

those who in his opinion have shown

the greatest efficiency and the most

campaign. When the Thirty-sixth reg

iment arrives on the 28th of the month

Colonel Grove will be invited to nomi-

et, arrives on March 1, the Twenty-

seventh infantry, under Colonel Cum-

mins, on March 10; the Thirtieth infan-

try, the Chicago regiment, under Col-

onel Gardener, on March 17, and the

Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth are due

on the first of April. As fast as these

regiments arrive their commanders

will be ordered to recommend for ex-

amination those of their subordinates

who in their opinion have distinguished

themselves and are most entitled to

the promotion. Rank has nothing to

do with it. The sergeants and cor-

porals, even the privates, are to have

just as good a show as the captains

and the majors, although the age limit

"From this time on examining

boards will sit continuously at the Pre-

lows who went into the volunteer

army for adventure or as an experi-

to demonstrate their qualifications.

ast, to be just, should now approve.

ly and should everywhere be noted.

The responsibility for this disreputable

practice rests entirely upon the judges.

Engineering.

and electrical engineering.

ing all the time.

vote of censure.

change is no came.

sub stations through pneumatic tubes

is sound and has the fullest approval

scorn a proposition to spend a large

sum of money for pneumatic tube ser-

vice in Chicago and St. Louis does not

mean that it reflects upon the recom-

mendation of the postmaster general,

which was made without reference to

any particular patents or commercial

enterprise. It simply means that a

Chicago lobby overreached itself, dis-

gusted the senate and brought down

All of a sudden, congress has de-

manded to know by what right the

United States has permitted Great

Britain to buy mules in this country

for use in South Africa. The reason

ought to be plain. It is because we

had the mules to sell and England had

the wherewithal to buy. A fair ex-

The fact that a number of foreign

consuls at Manila have been enabled

THE TRUSTEES of the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania are

Justice Brewer's indignant rebuke of

is 30 years.

Now that J. Pierpont Morgan has enth volunteers, which arrived in San bought up about all of the steam roads Francisco the other day, was instructin the country, it is to be hoped that ed to nominate twelve men from his he may turn his attention to the trolregiment to appear for examination at ley lines. There are some in this vithe Presidio barracks on Monday next. cinity that might be improved.

A perusal of the papers will demonstrate that the Daugnters of the Revolution have a much better organization in the way of a press bureau soldierly conduct during the Philippine than did their ancestors of '76.

When Mrs. Carrie Nation actually launches upon an editorial career, Mr. nate a similar number of men. The Hearst and Mr. Pulitzer and Mr. Eleventh cavalry, under Colonel Lock-Bryan will do well to look after their

> As Georgia promises a big peach crop this year the annual report of the failure of the Delaware product, which is now due, will cause no alarm.

Congress ought to emulate the example of the envoys at Pekin and invite Mr. Lentz to go out somewhere and strangle himself.

Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs form age.

XXXVIII.-THE LAND OF FIRES AND FIRE FIGHTERS.

idio to ascertain the physical, mental HE CITIES of the United States have the and moral qualifications of the men largest fires, the largest amount of money invested in fire apparatus and the best so selected. There have been many applications from the volunteer regitrained fire fighters in the world, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston have ments, both direct and through friends been visited, in past years, with conflagrations in congress and elsewhere. About which are numbered among the greatest in the world's history, when loss of life and property one in ten of the soldiers in the volunteer army is seeking a commission. are reckoned in the aggregate. Despite the fact that it possesses the best trained firemen the total number of applications being and the finest equipment in the world, it is still entitled to the banner of having the largest something over 7,000. Many of them come from enlisted men, college gradfire losses among the civilized nations of the nates and other ambitious young fel-

The best trained and equipped departments in the United States are to be found in the cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Bostov, Baltimore, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City and Charleston. Notwithstanding the presence of Tammany politics in the New York dethe world in equipment and Chief Croker is to be greatly commended for his achievements. Chief Hale, of Kansas City, with his specially trained fire squad, demonstrated the superiority of the American fireman at the Paris Tournament last summer by winning the highest honors in a world's con Much could be said in praise of special characteristics of each of the above mentioned departments, but none is deserving of greater mendation than that of Charleston. it is the smallest in the above list, it is equal to the best when measured by results. It has a larger per cent.of inflammable buildings to the block than any other city in the list, and yet, under the skillful management of Chief Marjenhoff, it has sustained the smallest per capita loss of any city in the country-last year the loss per capita did not exceed 45 cents.

There is no city in the old world which has anything like the fire equipment that is owned by New York city. The total assets, including land, buildings and apparatus, amount to more than \$7,000,000. As might be expected, the metropolis leads among the American cities. than \$7,000,000. Just to give some idea of the vast sums invested in fire protection, the fire department assets of the twenty largest cities are given in

Take and the same of the same	Land and		C440 V V
Cities.	buildings.	tus, etc.	
Baltimore, Md	\$ 334,494 1	\$ 400,000	8 758,40
Boston, Mass		271275	1,600,00
Buffalo, N. V	414,397	510,433	954,810
Chicago, El	1,041,373	954 510	1,995 85
Cincinnati, O		700,770	1,270,60
Cleveland, O		316,845	790,000
Detroit, Mich			1,000,000
Jersey City, N. J.		100,000	230, 40
Louisville, Ky		201,340	485,4.4
Milwankee, Wis		477777	987,096
Minneapolis, Minn.		*****	429,57
Newark, N. J		100 000	710,000
New Orleans, La.,		150 000	200,00
New York, N. Y.,		0,723,750	7,813,329
Philadelphia, Pa.,		******	597,559
Pitisburg, Pa	516,550	328,085	544,64
Providence, R. L.		237,501	415-5,2019
San Francisco, Cal-		Prevent.	1,656 000
St. Louis, Mo		286.865	858,947
Washington, D. C.	0.000	170,000	404,415

res. Its widespread use for light and power purposes, together with the lay methods of trans raiting the current in vogue in most cities, has been the means of losing millions of dollars worth of property. The annual loss that has in receipt of a subscription been traced to in receipt of a subscription been traced to this cause has increased from of \$25,000 from Messrs, \$1,245,071 in 1800 to \$4,428,815 in 1800, and Burnbam, Williams & Co., of the there was a total loss of \$32,510,558 during the Baldwin Locomotive works, for the Williams 1809.

While Americans spend their money to innew engineering department. The crease the efficiency of their fire fighters, Eng trustees have decided to materially lishmen spend theirs in producing condition that will prevent fires. The ratio is about "at teen to one," that is, the English expend six strengthen the engineering department, and to erect an engineering building of teen dollars to prevent fires and one to cure the first-class, with ample laboratory while the Americans expend sixteen to cure and and shop equipment. It is estimated one to prevent. When results are considered, in that the cost of this undertaking will a comparison between the methods of the be between four and five hundred it would be wiser if there were more money excountries, it is pretty clearly demonstrated that thousand dollars. Provision has been pended on this side for preventive methods. made in the working plans for five this side of the Atlantic little attention i hundred students in mechanical, civil, given to building laws, while on the other the most stringent measures are adopted and and electrical engineering.

The favorable elements in Pennsylstrictive rules concerning the use and care of vania for engineering schools of the fire about private houses and places of business; if a man's chimney burns out it costs him some first rank are evident. Its two great thing, because there is a rule established which cities are rapidly growing in popularegulates the cleaning of chimneys, and if some tion, as is the state itself. The manu- unlucky delinquent neglects to observe it and has a fire in his chimney as a result, he is made to pay a fine whether it did himself or anyfacturing interests represented in these cities and surrounding territory are vast. These require an unusually it might have been the cause of a large fire, and large proportion of technically trained assistants, both in their operation, and in designing their products—for expenses are almost wholly ignored in the United in designing their products,-for ex-States. There are a few of the states, however, ample, such industries as the steel in- that have created a state efficial known as the dustry, bridge building, ship building, state fire marshal, whose duty it is to invest of this commonwealth; and locomotive building concerns, machine tivate all fires where the cause is clouded in Whereas, The said James E. locomotive building concerns, machine shops, etc., etc., and the great transinvatery, and to detect and punish the parties setting the fire, if it be found of incendiary presence of several of the member origin. These departments have been the means made the following expression: portation interests of the state. The origin. greater than it is today and it is growas Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio and others. in large cities between central and

The fire departments are not the only forces at work to lessen the size of the annual ash The principle of transmitting mail hesp. There is the National Board of Fire transmitting mail hesp. There is the National Board of Fire transmitting mail hesp. There is the National Board of Fire transmitting mail hesp. There is the National Board of Fire transmitting mail hesp. There is the National Board of Fire transmitting mail hesp. There is the National Board of Fire transmitting mail hesp. There is the National Board of Fire transmitting mail hesp. There is the National Board of Fire transmitting mail hesp. There is the National Board of Fire transmitting mail hesp. There is the National Board of Fire transmitting mail hesp. There is the National Board of Fire Unpotent forces to improve condition in this field. It has performed a tremendous amount of labor said bureau; therefore, be it during the last thirty years, and without much Resolved, That this house of the postal authorities. The fact fuss and feathers. Its methods are almost that the senate has just rejected with wholly of a preventive nature, but not along the lines of the English authorities. It has been means of securing the addition of salvage corps to a large number of elty fire departments thereby saving large amounts annually. This organization has secured the creation of all the This state departments, and besides has taken up the investigation of fire conditions rious localities, and has created a fund, which is to be used as rewards for the detection and punishment of any incendiary. Since the crea-tion of this fund in 1873 a grand total of \$1,541,050 has been subscribed and paid for this purpose. During that period there have been 240 rewards paid, amounting to nearly \$72,000. Seventeen persons have been sentenced to lite imprisonment; two have been sentenced to death; and 832 other convictions have been secured.

aggregate sentences, in years, exclusive of those for life, foot up to 1,746 years.

The general effect of the methods of the Un derwriters has been to decrease the number of incendiary fires, especially in those states that have organized a state department. "If these methods, together with the most important new in vogue in England, were universally adopted in the United States, the fire loss could be reluced fully 50 per cent, within the next ten cears," says the Hon, George F. Sheldon, presiyears," says the Hon. George F. Sheldon, president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters,

WAS CAUSED

[Concluded from Page 1.]

reported favorably from the same committee. This bill was also drawn by Judge Archbald, and presented by Mr cheuer. Another bill framed by Judge Arch-

bald, making provision for recording titles acquired by adverse possession was reported favorably. For the committee on municipal af

fairs, Mr. James reported favorably bill revising and amending the third-class city laws according to the ideas put forward by the solicitors of third-class cities in a recent convention. The bill was amended but only in phraseology.

Other bills favorably reported were in establishing and maintaining kindergartens; providing each poor director with a telephone and stationery; directing courts to refuse a liquor license when a majority of the adult residents of a ward, township or borough remonstrate against it; taxing dealers in cigarettes \$250 per annum; prohibiting the placing of screens or other like obstructions to the view in windows or doors of barrooms; penalizing the piracy of plays and operas; to prohibit the sale of tobacco in any form to persons under sixteen years of

Two Revenue Reducers.

Among the bills recommitted were the Scheuer bill reducing mercantile taxes; the Hoy bill reducing liquor licenses to the figures what obtained before ten per cent, was added for state purposes; the bill to establish a state board for the arbitration of disputes between employers and employes, and the bill establishing a bureau of building and loans associations in the department of banking. These bills were reported from committee with the understanding they would be recoinmitted after being ordered printed for give his evidence freely and candidly.

general distribution. Colonel Calder, of Dauphin, "by request," presented provender for the hole in the shape of a bill to prevent the publication of any charges or allegations affecting a person's character, until such time as they are determined to be true by a court of justice, except when the person accused is a fugitive from the jurisdiction of the court in which he may be charged. Violation of the provisions of this law subjets the publisher to the penalties of the libel laws.

Mr. Fisher, of Northumberland, introduced a bill making the commonwealth liable for half the cost of a county bridge constructed over a stream of the width of 600 feet or more. The necessity of the bridge and the plans for its construction must be passed upon favorably by a commission consisting of three persons to be appointed by the governor upon the request of the county commissioners. Five dollars a day is allowed the appointees for the time actually employed.

There was a big exodus from Harrisburg to Philadelphia last night, as the result of a desire on the part of as guests at its annual dinner a large representation of the men most promi- at present. nent in the public life of the commonwealth. Fully half the senators and a dozen of the most prominent representatives were in attendance.

Among the notable guests from other dale, members of the executive comstates were Hon. J. Edward Addicks mittee of the mine workers, were and Hon. Willard Sautsbury, Rep bli- among those who were in attendance can and Democratic candida es re- at the morning session. It was supspectively, for United States senator in posed, generally, that they were here the Delaware "deadlock."

hit by swerving from the light vein in which the speeches had been pitched to treat in an appropriately serious way the theme "Washington's Birthday." His deviation changed the wh le tenor of the post-prandial exectises, for although the event is in a way a Washington birthday affair, it had not been alluded to in this relation until Mr. Fleitz was called upon, an! after him every speaker chose Washing on T. J. Duffy. for his theme.

ATTACK ON A BUREAU CHIEF

Representative Garner Wants Mr. Roderick Removed-Sensation in the House-Local Mine Work-

ers Get a Surprise.

Special from a Staff Correspondent, Harrisburg, Feb. 22.-A sensation was sprung in the house today by Representative Alfred E. Garner, of protested against the amendment and Schuylkill. It was in the shape of a resolution calling upon the governer to demand the resignation of James E. Roderick, chief of the bureau of mines, because of alleged hostility to the miners. The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, James E. Roderick, is now chief the bureau of mines of this commonwealth; and Whereas, it is the duty of the said James E. Roderick, chief as ataresaid, to look after, pre-Roderick, thief as attressed, to look after, person and protect the best interest of the miners agreed upon.

Whereas, The said James E. Roderick, chief of the said bureau of mines as aforesaid, in the presence of several of the members of this house need of skilled engineers was never of much good, and there is a tendency in other matter what the miners want now-a-stays; their greater than it is today and it is grow. States to follow the example of such states hands are mised against every man, and every hands are raised against every man, and every man's hands is raised against them"; and Whereas, It is impossible for any man with such opinion to look after the welfare and to work for and protect the best interest of the mining classes, as was intended by the act or ating the bureau of mines and the chief

hereby request the Hon, William A. Stone, governor of this commonwealth, to demand the resignation of the said James E. Roderick, chief of the bureau of mines of this commonwealth as a person unfitted by his own expression- and opinions to hold any official position looking to the preservation and enforcement of the rights of the miners of this commonwealth.

Mr. Garner's Speech.

In support of his resolution, Mr. Garner made a lengthy address, in included the eleven Republican memwhich he stated that the alleged utter- bers and A. L. Francois and Dr. John ances of Chief Roderick were made on the floor of the house a week ago last member invited was P. J. Langan, who Wednesday in the presence of himself, his colleague, Mr. Ferrebee, and Mr. Reynolds, of Lackawanna.

Mr. Reynolds interrupted with point of order that he had not authorized "the gentleman from Schuvlkill" to use his name, and Chairman Marshall declared the point well taken.

Mr. Garner resumed by saying that the "gentleman from Lackawanna" declares he does not fully recollect the occurrence, but his colleague, Mr. Ferrebee, does, and is ready to corrobor-

"I branded Mr. Roderick's statement privately to Mr. Roderick as a lie," terday. "I have more than sufficient LEWIS

Mr. Garner went on to say with vehemence, "and now publicly I brand it as a miserable and damnable lie, want to add that the man who uttered that opinion is not fit to tie the shoe string of the humblest miner whom he maligns. It is not true that the miners have turned their hands against any man, and no one has turned his hands against the miners except some of those whom the miner have placed in positions of power. When next Mr. Roderick draws his \$3,000 salary and \$3,000 for expenses he would do well to recall who made it possible for him to do so."

Ashland Delegation.

A delegation of the members of Local union, No. 1517, of Ashland, which has a membership of 1,200 and which is taking the lead in demanding Mr Roderick's resignation occupied seats

in the gallery. Mr. Harris, of Clearfield, moved to refer the resolution to committee sayas follows: Authorizing school boards ing it was not right to expect to thus to co-operate with private institutions | convict a man on the unsupported iestimony of one member, who might be mistaken and who alone was branding Mr. Roderick's alleged action as a erime.

Mr Haag of Schuylkill spoke against referring the measure and Mr Reynolds opposed referring it to the committee on mines and mining because he and Mr. Garner were both members of the committee but the house decided by an overwhelming vote that the resolution should be dealt with by the mines and mining committee.
Mr. Hitchcock, of Tioga, took occas-

ion to say that in his opinion a man who would be so indiscreet as to make the utterances attributed to Chief Roderick was wanting in the brains necessary to conduct a bureau of the importance of the bureau of mines and mining.

Mr. Ferrebee, of Schuylkill, declared he heard Mr. Roderick make the statement attributed to him in the resolution, and Mr. Reynolds, correcting Mr. Garner's statement that he, Mr. Rey nolds, does not now recollect the incident, declared he recalls it quite distinctly and when the time comes will

Mr. Reynolds' Version.

To a Tribune correspondent, Mr. Reynolds stated after the session that the statements made by Mr. Roderick are not exactly recorded in the resolution and that, at all events, they were made in the heat of a discussion which was supposedly private. Mr. Reynolds will make known his version of the affair when the committee comes Investigate the matter.

Mr. Garner declares that Mr. Roderick not only said just what he is credited with in the resolution, but added that "the miners will be so badly licked in the strike next April that they will be without any power." The discussion in which the alleged utterances were made was on the clause of the Garner bill providing for increasing the mine inspectors from

eight to sixteen and reducing the saiary of the office from \$3,000 to \$2,000. Chief Roderick is known to be in favor of increasing the number of inspectors and had in mind a bill to effect this same purpose by providing for an assistant inspector in each district. He is unalterably opposed, however, to reducing the inspectors' salthe Fellowship club of the latter city aries, and Mr. Garner himself has to keep up its reputation for having agreed to accept Representative James' amendment leaving the salary as it is

T. J. Nicholls, of Nanticoke, president of the United Mine Workers of District No. 1; J. J. Kearney, of Archbald, and Henry Collins, of Carbonto urge the adoption of the Garner Deputy Attorney General Fleitz was resolution, but inquiry developed the one of the speakers and made a happy fact that they knew nothing of it until reaching Harrisburg.

On Another Mission. Their mission had to do with Chief Roderick, but was not of the hostile

nature of that which brought the Schuyikill county men on the scene. The Lackawanna men were on hand to secure the passage of a bill providing for the election of mine inspectors the people. They had understood that the Garner bill, providing for the doubling of the number of inspector districts, would contain a clause making the office elective by the people, and were surprised to learn that the bill did not contain this clause and considered that would carry out this

When they came to inquire why this was thus, they were informed that an amendment making the inspectors elective was prepared and was about to be attached to the Garner bill, when National Organizer Benjamin James came along and representing himself as having been empowered to act for the mine workers of the whole region, succeeded in having it withdrawn.

Next Monday the presidents of the three districts, reinforced by committees from each district and armed with credentials that can not be questioned, will be in Harrisburg to present to the house committee on mines and mining a united demand for the election of inspectors by the people, and other new legislation which the mine workers in their district conventions have

FIGHT FOR CHAIRMANSHIP

Messrs. Jayne and Gibbons Will Be the Candidates at Board of Control Reorganization.

The school board reorganizes next Tuesday night for the coming year, and a lively fight for the chairmanship is on, between the present chairman, B. T. Jayne, and Controller John Gibbons, Solicitor D. J. Reedy and Secretary E. D. Fellows will be reelected unanimously. A caucus was called by the sup

porters of Mr. Jayne, and was held on Thursday night. There were fourteen members invited to be present, and thirteen of these responded. These O'Molley, Democrats. The fourteenth was suddenly called to Buffalo, but who, Mr. Jayne says, pledged his support to the choice of the caucus. The thirteen members who attended pledged their support to Mr. Jayne for chairman and to Messrs Reedy and Fellows for solicitor and secretary, respectively. All the details of the organization were effected. Those who will make the nominations and those who will second them were chosen and Captain W. A. May was decided upon for temporary chairman.

"I will be elected chairman next Tuesday nght," said Mr. Jayne yes-

votes pledged to my candidacy. have made no promis s whatever, nor have I any very great desire to continue as chairman for another year. I was asked to take the place and I

accepted." Mr. Gibbons intimated yesterday bers who did not att nd Thursday's caucus, and he expressed himself as confident that he would have eleven votes next Tuesday night.

A MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Knights of Columbus Honored Mem ory of Deceased Members.

beautiful memorial service was onducted in the Knights of Columbus club rooms last night, in honor of the following members, who have died since the organization of the M. B. Madigan, of Carbonlodge: dale; Dr. John J. Burnett, of this city: Anthony Curran, of O'yphant, and the late lamented Rev. D. J. Mac-Coldrick, who was the local chaplain The programme was opened with the playing of Chopin's beautifully solemn "March Funebre" on the plano, by the chaplain, Rev. J. V. Moylan, A pinno sextette followed, the instru nents being played by Rev. J. V Moylan, Dr. E. J. Donnegan, William Crane, Peter Howley, Anthony Golden and John Gunster.

The "Holy City" was splendidly sung by P. F. Howley and was followed by a violin solo, Godard's "Bersuse," exquisitely played by Frank J. O'Hara. The new memorial ritual of the organization was then read by etc. Attorney R. J. Beurke, grand mast t and then came the address of the evening, which was delivered by Attorney John J. Murphy, who dwelt briefly but eloquently upon the charactor of the deceased members.

The service was concluded with the singing of Newman's "Lead, Kindly Light," by all the members present.

000000000000000 The People's Exchange.

A POPULAR CLEARING HOUSE for the Benefit of All Who Have Houses to Rert, 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.

Agents Wanted.

ANY PERSON WHO WILL DISTRIBUTE CIR-culars for \$1.00 daily should address Stand-ard Co., 4 Wells, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE LATEST IN-vention for producing LIGHT; beats electrici-ty cheaper than kerosene, agents colining money; largest factory; prompt shipments. The Best Light Company, Canton, O.

Help Wanted-Male.

WANTED-TEN MEN. NEAT AND GENTLE manly in appearance, to make a house house canvass of a well advertised and popul cereal. 81.50 per day guaranteed salary, quire Lackawanna Valley hotel, recon 24,

Help Wanted-Female.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY - A GOOD GIRL FOR good cook and laundress. Apply at 1419 Gil in street.

Salesmen Wanted. ENERGETIC SALESMAN-SCHOOL SUPPLIES

country work; \$100 salary and cor R. O. Evans & Co., Chicago. Situations Wanted.

YOUNG WOMAN WISHES WORK OF ANY kind by the day. Address "M.," Tribund office. SITUATION WANTED-BY YOUNG GIRL, AS

nurse girl, or to do light housework; cit reterences, 414 New street. WANTED-SITUATION AS A FIRST OR SEC ond hand in bakery; first or second hand on bread, cakes, ples or pretzels, R. D. Walt-man, 507 N. Eighth street, Lebanon, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE day at washing or any kind of day work. Mrs. Russell, 21st Cedar avenue.

further that no other bill was being SITUATION WANTED-BY A STRONG, ACTIVE young man, as shipping clerk, or to do any other kind of honest work. Has had one year's

experience in shipping. References furnished Address H. D., care of Tribune office. WANTED - EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER and typewriter desires position. Address
J., Tribune office.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL BENRY BELLS, JR. CHAS. H. WELLES, THOMAS SPRAGUE.

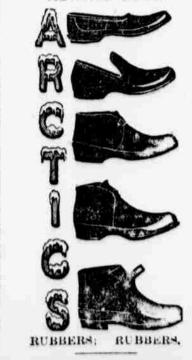
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN-QUICK, straight leans or Building and foam. At from 4 to 6 per cent. Call on N. V. Walker, 814-15 Connell building.

Dissolution Notice. DISSOLUTION NOTICE, NOTICE IS HOREHY

ALWAYS BUSY.

given that the firm of Boyle & this day dissolved. All debts due a paid to John P. doyle, who will continue the



Silks and Dress Goods

Final prices to move at once, broken lines of Silks nd Dress Goods-not inferior grades of merchandise bought cheap for "Bargain Sale" purposes, but odd pieces and short lengths from our regular lines-

QUALITIES are all of the highest grades purchasable. STYLES All carefully selected for our regular trade,

tures and plain materials. QUANTITIES enough for all purposes, dress lengths, waist lengths, skirt lengths, lengths for children's dresses,

including plaids, stripes, mix-

Dress Goods

25C for regular filty cent quality, in all wool pads, checks, stripes and

98c for the finest quality camel's hair plaids. heavy wool mixtures.

Silks

45C For oue week we offer Taffeta and Suyah Siks for 45c, good value at 65c.

OOC for fancy silks that were \$1. and \$1.25 Large assortment of light and dark colorings.

SSC for all our best fancy silks. Were \$1.50 au | \$1.75. No better quality of silk on the market.

510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE



·A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

The part of wisdom is to get the best going We have the largest line of stationery, office supplies and blank books in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

ReynoldsBros Stationers and Engravers,

Hotel Jermyn Building. For Rent.

LARGE WELL FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen; fine location on Medicon avenue, with or without board. T. B. L., Caro

502 GREEN RIDGE STREET, TEN ROOMS, SITUATION WANTED BY YOUNG GIRL AS modern improvements; steam heat, furnished; street.

street. FOR RENT-DWELLING HOUSE, INQUIRE AT

STORE FOR RENT-STUATED IN DICKSON City, Lackawanna county, Pa., within 200 yards of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad unpany's Storm' coal breaker, and less distance o the Elk Hell Coal and Iron company's Rich-sonid No. 3 breaker. These two collecties em-loy 699 to 800 hands. Railroad facilities for pley 600 to 800 hands. Railroad facilities for delivery and sending freight first class, and a good phace for a grain and feed mill. The store is 30 by 21 feet, two stories, cellar under all, and has been occupied for forty years by the Eli-Hill Coal and Iron company until late; is in good condition for general store business. Apply to William II. Richmond, Richmond Hill, 3433 North Main avenue, Scranton, Pa.

HOUSE, 605 WASHINGTON AVENUE, TWELVE FOR RENT-APRIL FIRST, HOUSE, 12 LARGE rooms, all modern, electric lights if desi-leantifully papered and painted through the garden and lown, \$20 month. Apply V. Browning, \$15 Adams avenue.

ROOMS IN THE CENTER OF CITY; 205 AND 207 Wyoming avenue; steam heat; all im-provements; suitable for any kind of business; also barn in rear. Inquire at 225 Jefferson ave-nue, near Spruce atreet.

FOR SALE-ENTIRE FURNITURE OF WHOLE house; everything new; whole or separate, 544 Adams avenue.

FOR SALE-COTTAGE AT HARVEY'S LAKE, Pa., with about one acre ground, thirty ap-ple trees, barn, ice house, etc. Enquire of B, B. Hicks at Third National bank, Scranton, Pa,

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.

Real Estate. FOR SALE-A FARM OF 60 ACRES; 30 ACRES improved; & mile from Factoryville; about twenty minutes walk from Reystone Academy; A very sightly and pleasant location for a country home; can be had very reasonable; presession at once. Inquire or achires W. D. Russeit, D. & H. Ca's office, Stranton.

Recruits Wanted.

RUBBERS.

RUBBERS.

RUBBERS.

RUBBERS.

REILLY

REPURE Wanted men between ages of A and 56; citizens of United States, of good charact r and temperate babits, who weam speak, read and write English. Recruits specially desired for service in Philippines. For information apply to Recruiting Office, 122 Wyoming ave., Scranton, Pa.