the Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit, The Tribime is always glad to print short letters from its friends bear-ing 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 ac-ceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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SCRANTON, MARCH 23, 1901.

In reply to our esteemed friend, Rev. Dr. McLeod. The Tribune most certainly will favor recommitting the Vaughan bill to give its opponents a chance to be heard. That is no more than fair, since they have-a little late, to be sure-asked for the opportunity to express themselves before the lawmaking body. We hope the legislature, early next week, will recommit and grant a hearing. Then, the next ties of not always the best type than time a matter of this kind comes up, we hope that Dr. McLeod, among others, will ascend to the watch tower and keep a sentinel's vigilant eye open success. Like everything else, much so as to sound the alarm early enough to avoid a second mix-up.

The Sensible View.

THERE is any doubt as to the power of councils to fix salaries for the heads of the new executive departments after the recorder has made his appointments then the reorganization ordinance should be passed promptly. This city cannot afford to pay the maximum salaries specified in the new charter With other expenses now in sight, it would mean bankruptey.

In any event, this ordinance should be passed without delay, as a matter of common fairness. The Democratic hold-up in common council is a case of playing small politics at the expense of large interests. The attempt to defeat a paid fire department, around which the hold-up revolves, if successful will mean a cost of from \$80,000 to \$100,000 a year to the property interests of Scranton in extra tire insurance premiums alone, to say nothing of the hazard to property not covered by insurance. With an efficient paid deminim charge, we have fittle doubt. would promptly be reme

Fur if an agreement cannot be ter it go over for later determination and let the other necessities of the city, directly incidental to the installation of the new charter, be provided; for in advance. This is the common sense view. It will be hard enough to get the new machinery to work at ly manufactured in common council, heaven help us.

A special meeting of common counshirker of urgent duty. It is vital that reorganization should be provided for forthwith. Failing that, let the responsibility be fixed.

Great Britain's measure

It Must Be Faced.

HE TIME is fast approaching when public opinion in this city must prepare to show whether it approves of the throwing of stones and calling of vile names by strikers and their sympathizers at menor women excreising their constitutional freedom in accepting offered emplayment which others have voluntarily abandoned; or whether it sustains the old fashioned notions about law and order.

It has been taught for many years in the law-books that the right of a man | politics. to work and to be protected while at work is just as sacred as his right to quit work. But recently there has come into effect in many localities, our own especially, a new doctrine which, in its substance, is that the man or woman who undertakes to earn a living in a manner not in accord with the wishes of some particular labor union or group of labor leaders is fair prey

for abuse, assault and indignity. In the midst of talk concerning the tyranny of capital over labor, attention is being more and more directed to the fact that no more cruel tyranny has ever existed upon the American continent than is to be seen in the recurring harshness of labor to labor. Where two years ago in our valley all was peace and tranquility, there is today a turmoil of bitterness and unrest; and almost daily there are reports of violence in some form, put forth as a means of intimidating into continued Idleness those who want to work and whose necessities demand that they

In every direction strikes and the threat of strikes abound. Business, instead of having opportunity to proceed prosperously on a peaceful basis, is rendered hesitant and fitful. New enterprise is stiffed. A large percentage of the working population, formerly earning steady wages, is at war with Its employers and is living upon savings, donations or credit. Discord, unthe responsible citizenship of Scranton | stricter scrutiny and better repair of

permits itself to be scared into concealing its real opinions on this matter. Sooner or later this question must be faced, and better soon than late.

Consul Hay do-s not propose to spend his own and his father's salary any longer in maintaining the dignity of his position as representative of Uncle Sam's interests at Pretoria, His decision to relinquish the trust seems wise. The average man could no doubt derive piere pleaure and honor in managing a first-class base ball team at home than in being dead to the world in the poky city of the Transvaal.

Excise Commissions.

REAT ADO is being made in the insurgent papers over the Muchibronner bill to take the granting of liquor licenses away from the judges in countles with more than 500,000 and less than 1,000,000 population and to vest it in a board of five commissioners, appointive by the governor. The bill applies in its present form only to Allegheny county, but the insurgent papers suspect the Quayites of intending at the proper time to reduce the minimum population to 190,000, so as to include Berks, Dauphin, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Luzerne and Montgomery counties. As the bill stands, the five commissioners would receive \$5,000 a year apiece for a term of five years: a sum larger than the salary of the judges, who now attend to license questions and do a large amount of difficult work beside. Before the advocates of such a measure could hope to have it applied to the smaller counties named, there would evidently have to be a readjustment of salaries. We have always believed that the handling of license questions by the court was unjudicial and liable, in spite of all precautions, to involve the judicial office more deeply in partisan pollwas desirable or necessary. Excise commissions have been tried in a number of states with fair average depends upon the man. In the hands of an upright governor, using his appointive power judiciously, the experiment should, under tranquil conditions, work out advantageously, but, on the other hand, if prostituted to unworthy factional or personal ends, if should quite as certainly provoke comp'aint. How it should be in this case in the disturbed state of political feeling resulting from six or seven years of bitter factionalism, is problematical, The chances are, however, that the experiment will not soon be tried. We feel satisfied that the insurgents are

Patient people who are obliged to face the glare of the lowered street lamps are beginning to wonder when the obnoxious lights are again to be placed in proper position.

Odell Is It. N INTERESTING story from behind the scenes is told in the New York correspondence of the Philadelphia Press concerning Governor Odell's repartment provided for, this extra pre- fusal to take humiliating orders from Senator Platt's son Frank.

According to this vers

Platt and Lemuel Eli Quigg undertook reached on this point before April 1. in behalf of some of the large corporations to secure a modification of the franchise tax law passed during Colonel Roosevelt's occupancy of the New York governorship. They went some what overboidly to Governor Odell with a demand for help. He turned them down. To revenge themselves best. If obstacles are to be deliberate- they filled Senator Platt's ears with bad advice on the police bill with a view to humiliating Odell and worked upon the senator until finally he cil ought to be called on Monday night | adopted their suggestions. Here again and any Democrat failing to attend Odell's backbone came into play and should be marked for discipline as a today it is an open question in Empire state political circles whether the whole Platt dynasty is not tottering to a fall. Platt must yield or fight, he yields, he is gone. If he fights, his antagonist will have the advantage of Of course England will not hazard a youth, public sentiment, powerful inwar with Russia. Nor will Russia re- dependent support and a knowledge of cede. The ezar long ere this has taken organization politics better, even, than Platt's, because in late years Odell rather than Platt has been the ma-

Platt is old and broken in health. He has the personal sympathy of many, Odell is not the kind of a man to fight benefactor or friend save in selfdefense. A peace may be patched up which in public appearance will be genuine. But back of it all will stand the dominant personality of the governor, who, while keeping every agreement and trying hard to be patient has refused at the crisis to be dictated to, threatened or bulldozed. He will grow in power as Platt shall decline and he is already "it" in Empire state

It begins to look as though the services of the man who delivered the message to Garcia would be necessary to locate Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan,

Water Waste.

S SHOWING the modern tendency toward water waste, it is noted that in New York city the apparent water is 115 gallons a day for each inhabitant, of which 75 gallons is waste. Allowing ten gallons for unavoidable waste, that is, waste which human ingenuity cannot stop, here is a net culpable waste of more than 100 per cent. In London the daily consumption for domestic purposes is only 30 gallons a head, with 30 to 50 per ent, of waste; in Liverpool and Manchester only 20 gallons and in Birmingham only 14. But in these English cities, with the exception of London, the conduits and mains are kept water-tight and there is rigid superdision of plumbing which goes so far that every inch of pipe and every faucet or other, fixture must be examined, tested and stamped by official en-

notably, is beginning to feel the pinch of necessary restrictions against the naturally increasing tendency to waste water. In Philadelphia a proposition is up to shend \$2,000,000 for meters to certainty, fear is in the air; and this put in private houses. In New York condition will continue just so long as the papers are full of demands for a

leaky mains. The simple fact is that the multiplication of waste in the large cities, taken in connection with the extinction of forests in the large watersheds, which is making continually more difficult and expensive the problem of water storage, is compelling the interposition of safeguards and checks. the grim alternative being the indescribable horrors of a water famine

Representative Scheuer is to be com plimented upon his success in getting out of committee the bill to reduce the mercantile tax one-half. It will save to the merchants of Pennsylvania \$160,000 annually for two years at

Von Walderses seems to have been more of a pacemaker than peacemaker.

Senator Platt should remember that the sandbag in politics has its limita-

One Year's Commerce on the Great Lakes

Washington, March 22. Special Corr spondence of The Tribune. THE PROSPECT of an early opening of nat gation on the Great Lakes and the preparations made by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics to continue its work, inaugurated 1900, of gathering statistics of that commerce, ends interest to a review of last year's but ness on the lakes, compared with that of earlier years, just prepared by that bureau. The entire ommercial development of the Great Lakes and of the territory contiguous thereto has been embraced within the century which has just closed, and the more interesting phases of it Prior to that time the growth had been leaps and bounds, interspensed with periods depression, and during the five years follow 1875, when rail competition first became active, there was a very appreciable falling of

both in vessel tourage and the volume of freight

ngaged in the carrying trade on the inland it may be noted that never pater to 1990 and the lake tonnage reached an aggregate of 1,000,000 tons. In that year the aggregate ton-mage was 1,063,064 tons, and from that time ontil the present day an almost steady increase as been noted. Never since 1889 has the total dropped below the 1,000,000 mark, and with the ingle exception of 1894 there has been no year wherein the tonnage sum has not shown a ncrease over the preceding twelve months. inimum yearly increase during the decade was 14,059 tons and the maximum 86,605 tons, the atter having been recorded in 1897, while year previous has a gain of 82,008 tons to itcredit. The aggregate tonnage on the lakes at the close of the last fiscal year (June 30, 1900) was 1,565,587 tens, a gain of 502,524 tens, of 32 per cent, during the interim covered by the

It may be or inverest to digress for a mo ment at this point to consider the relation of the take fleet to the vessels of all kinds owned n the United States. In 1891, for instance, hen the aggregate tonnage under the American flag was 4,684,750, the tennage of the lake craft amounted to 1,154,870 tons, or ever 24 per cent The aggregate tonnage for the nation increased gradually prior to 1900, and thus in 1896 and 1897, when heavy additions were made to the complement of fresh-water carriers, dipping of the inland seas represented as high as 20 per cent, of the whole. According to the latest statistics compiled by the United states commissioner of navigation, the aggregate burden of American vessels is 5.164,839 tons, are the Great Lakes, with 1,565,587 tons, thus em braces 20 per cent. Finally it may be noted vessels now owned on the Atlantic and Golf coasts of the United States is 2,727,802 ton end thus exceeds by 74 per cent, the formage on the Great Lakes.

note favorable showing. Of the 1,592.83f ton of Hawati, there are on the eras 687,769 tons, or 43 per cent. The Atlan-tic and Gulf coasts base 762,821 tons, or less bun 11 per cent, in excess of the lake fleet, as raft of all kinds are taken into consideration. The true significance of the figures indicative of se relative strength of shipping on the Great Lakes and Atlantic and Gulf coasts is only gain d, however, when a comparison of the number d iron and steel vessels in each locality is

els flying the American flag the Great Lakes has out 822, as compared with 763 on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. In other words, the inlanressels in the American fleet, has 43 per cent, of the tornage, and whereas the iron and sheel fleet owned on the Allantic and Gulf coasts munerically exceeds that on the lakes by 137 per cent., in tomage the excess is, as has been stated, less than 11 per cent. To earry this comparison further, it may be of interest to consider the apportionment of the larger iron and steel vessels those of 1,000 tons each and ever-now operated under the American flag. Of this class of tonnage, but of a total in the United States and Hawaii of 778 vessels of 1,710. 136 tons there are to be found on the Great Lakes 42t vessels of 271,533 tons. It will thus be seen that the lakes have 54 per cent, of the whole fleet and 53 per cent, of the tonnage.

In numerical attempth the lake floor exceedby the vessels, or his per cent., and in tonnage

WHY SO QUICK?

Editor of The Tribune -Sir: The Tribune this morning asks the opponents of the Vanghan bill: "Why so slow t is a pertinent question, and it is equally pertinent to ask The Tribune: "Why so quick to condemn the slowness of the clergy and of the Christian people of Scranton?" It would not have overtaxed the ingenuity of The Tribune o suggest some reasons why its Christian readets moved an slowly in the matter. The children of this world—and that may include The Tribune are wiser in their generation than the children light. This should not be so, but we have is highest authority for asserting that it is so. The elergy and churches of Scianton have moved too slowly, and therefore, in the opinion of The Tribune, the legislature abould ignore asonable request and "railroad" the bill o which they are opposed, and refuse them a saving. This is the logic of The Tribune's posi-If The Tribune believes in fair play, and think it does, it is not too late for it to de nand a hearing for those who represent thousands of the good citizens of Scianton, who believe that they can furnish good reasons why the Vaughan bill should not become a law. Such

a demand is only fair, even though the churches and the clergy have been "so slow" in making monstitutional; then, of course, it should use its great influence to prevent unconstitutional To prevent such legislation we ask The Tribune to join us in demanding a re-committed of the Vanghan bill, so that the comwho represent so large and so important interests of the city of Secanton may have an opportunity to prove that the bill is not only unconstitutional, but that it is otherwise and in many respects immical to the test interests of We may be slow, but we are sure that we are right, and it is much better to be ow" and right than "quick" and wrong, brespective of the merits or demeries of the all, our position is that its opponents, considercharacter and their number, are encitled to a hearing. Does The Tribune agree us in this position, or is it in favor of roading" the bill through the legislature? the former, then we ask it to join us in asking for a heaving; if the latter, then its post

tion will be greatly regretted by many of its Truly 3 James McLeod.

TALKS BY THE PUBLISHER

The Story Contest.

ONE WEEK FROM TODAY all those who wish compete in The Tribune's "Story Con test" must have their manuscripts in the hamls of the editor. "Eight Dollars an Hour" is fairly good pay for an amazone story writer and be within easy reach of some-one, who heretofore, perhaps, has facked the opportunity to exert the ability which he possesses. In this contest there is no danger of writing and then not having the satisfaction of seeing your effort in print, as every story submitted will be published, if the uther does not object, even if it does not win prize, and all have an equal opportunity of win-ning ave, ten or twenty-five dollars.

The Tribune in offering the prizes, a full decription of which appears in another column fid so with a desire to stimulate the people this community, young and old, to exert the literary ability which lies inactive. In order hat the stories may be doubly interesting, it is stipulated that they shall treat of local themes which may or may not be founded on fact.

Mining Stories Preferred.

Stories tending to bring out the romance and egendary lore of the anthracite mining industry xill have preference. In connection with every nine in the valley there is a mass of tradition including hair-breadth escapes, narratives of spooky happenings and other details bordering on the weird or supernatural which has never been gathered together in literary form. This opens a field which is practically inexhaustible and which should supply the material for some exceedingly interesting fiction.

The task of passing upon the merits of the manuscripts submitted will be assigned to a dis-interested judge, whose name will be announced soon after the close of the contest, and who will read the manuscripts but have no knowledge of the identity of the authors. The envelopes con taining the real names of the author preserved unopened until after the awards has been made.

Conditions of the Contest. All manuscripts must be submitted not lat-

All manuscripts must be signed by a fictitious office address. The scene of each story must be laid i

Northeastern Pennsylvania, but the names of real persons must not be used. Contributions intended for this contest will se accepted only from present subscribers Tribine or from those who may, during the contest, become subscribers by payment of at least one month's subscription in advance. Address, STORY CONTEST, Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa.

Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs

XLI.-ART AND COMMON SENSE

IN REAUTIFYING CITIES. DARIS IS THE most perfect example of "The City Beautiful" of any of the world's great municipalities. In fact, its beauty far sur passes its practical features. Some of its lern conveniences, its methods of sanitation, and part of its water department are extreme defective. But its cleaned paved streets, with it public places, surrounded by buildings in ha style and decorated with statuary rep resenting the highest development of modern art, with its river so beautifully bridged, with its old cathedral of immense proportions, it con pearer than any other urban population to reach ing the ideal which is the object of the pal art movement. "The City Beautiful. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston leveland, Cincinnati, Baltimore and a score of other cities have local organizations whose

respective cities. Some of these societies ar doing good work because they combine the us setic, while others are less helpful ities taking a sensible attitude toward the ion, as it is conducting a warm crusade against he artistle side. On the other hand, Baltimo furnishes the "horrible example" of the opposit side; there is found the spectacle of a larg number of men and women enthusiastically recommending the expenditure of large amounts of money for beautifying the city, when it is the nly municipality in the civilized world which has no system of sanitary sewers nor any undeway. For years this state of affairs has gone on believes in practical or possible artistic overnents, "it would seem," said Mr. John timstead, the great landscape artist, of Bosto that the first and most sensible thing to do altimore is to perfect a modern system of s tary sewers before laying out a dollar upon is artistic embellishment. Let the improvementake their natural order; the practical and conmon sense improvements first, and the develop-ment of the sestbetic side second." Continuing upon this particular point, he said: "The case of Baltimore is an isolated one, so that the rule which would necessarily apply to it would not be so essential to other cities, for the same onditions cannot be found elsewhere. There ar certain fundamental features in a city's constrution and development which must, absolutely, be fairly well perfected before a dollar is expended in the artistic development, and one of teatures is the modern sewer system. When Balti more shall have supplied this great lack it will be time enough to commence its artistic development." It may be said, in explanation, that proposed plan of sanitary sewers for Bultimore now under consideration, the total cost of which will foot up to \$16,000,000.

The leading European cities have devoted much attention and expended millions in the promotion of civic art, so that American cities, with their superabundance of practical ideas, must learn of the Old World. There is no city in the United States which has had more money expended upor its aesthetic side than the national capital, and no city has a larger number of public statues and attempts at civic adornment, and it is also true that there is no better example of bungling work in this regard to be found in the country Many of its statues, tablets, etc., are arrange without regard to true outside art effects, and there has been no general plan laid out to be followed in the future embelli-lument of the city a lack which is the more noticeable and the more to be regretted because it is the nation's capital city. The government buildings, as a whole, form the only redeeming feature, among which are to be found some of the most magnifi cent structures, from an aesthetic standpoint, in

In the construction of city halls, co public schools and libraries there is afforded a fine opportunity for a combination of the artistic with the practical. The most beautiful library building in the United States, and probably it the world, is the National Library at Washing ton. Boston and Chicago have notable examples in this regard, and, in the course of two years New York will lead, when its new public library to occupy the site of the old Croton reserved be completed, at an expense of \$5,000,000. Philadelphia has the largest and, in some re-

hile New York city has the powest and leas aposing. There has been so much "jobbery" connection with the construction of city in general that it is not surprising that then hould be so many monetresities perpetrated upor he people. New York, Chicago, Boston, Buffalo and are really in dire need of more modern and better adapted structures for carrying on the af-fairs of the city. When new city halls are eracted in those cities there will be a fine opporof with the artistic to their great advantage Same years ago, at an expense of \$100,000, the ley of Springfield, O., constructed a combination ty ball, market house and auditorium that for agliness and lack of adaptability to its uses in unsurpassed in the country. Its promoters had expectations of making it a paying investment for the city, an idea which should be utterly foreign to the construction of a city ball, from the rents of the stores and market stalls which occupied the entire ground floor. As a matter of fact, it has been a losing game, financially from the start. Its interior arrangement is not only defective, but extremely absurd. For c an

ple, the mayor's office and the police headqua

floor, while the city clerk's office, engineering and water departments are on the same floor in the other end of the building and no connecting corridor between the two sets of offices, so that when the mayor wishes to see the city clerk be must descent to the street and walk five hundred feet to the other end of the building in order to enter the latter's office.

Among the smaller cities which have displayed good judgment in the construction of public buildings is Peoria, III., which for one-third the price paid for the city half in Springfield built one which is a model in arrangement and one one which is a model in arrangement and one of the most beautiful city bulls of its size in the

In the development of the artistic side of the city it is an easy and inexpensive to promote beauty and general harmony as the reerse. For instance, the street signs and the lamp posts could be made of uniform design and spe-cially adapted to their several needs. It would cost no more in construction to incorporate a of the ugiy and unattractive designs found in the

average city.

If the American cities were to follow the examples of Paris, Berlin and other European systems, thesmall squares, open spaces and pubbuildings, it would not be a long pe of time before the cities of the New would rival those of the Old, when the "city practical" would be transformed into the

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The People's Exchange.

A POPULAR CLEARING HOUSE for the Benefit of All Who Have Houses to Rent, Real Estate or Other Property to Sell or Exchange, or Who Want Situations or Help—These Small Advertisements Cost One Cent a Word, Six Insertions for Five Cents a Word—Except Situations Wanted, Which Are Inserted Free.

00000000000000000 Help Wanted-Female.

WANTED-YOUNG LADY TO TAKE CHARGE of small business establishment Address R. A., 1112 Lafayette street,

WANTED COMPETENT WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework. Call at Green Electric and Jefferson avenues. WANTED-TWO WOMEN, WHO ARE NOT EM

ployed now; must be quick and good plat-writers; state salary wanted per week, and ad-dress Writer, this office. WANTED-RIGHT AWAY, COMPETENT GIRL for general housework: small family washing: good wages. Bring reference, Jefferson avenue,

WANTED-GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK, IN family of two. Call second floor 341 Adam

Salesmen Wanted.

ENERGETIC SALESMAN, SCHOOL SUPPLIES R. O. Evans & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Situations Wanted.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN, AS gents' furnishing clerk or timekeeper and clerical work. Address J. B., Tribune office. WANTED-POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN hotel in city or country, or do work small family. Call or address 739 Harrison at nuc, L. E. S.

WANTED BY A MILLINER, WORK TO TAKE, home or will go out by the day special attention given to old trimming. Address Miss. M. L., Tribune order.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN can make himself lands at most anything honest and scher and can give the best of rete-ence. Address M. P. S., Tribune office.

For Sale.

BELGIAN HARES-BUY FROM FIRST HANDS largest broaders in the world; fancy stoci prices. Rocky Mountain Belgian Hare Co building, Penver, Col.

Main street, Carbondaic.

FOR SALE-SODA FOUNTAIN AND ICE CREAM

FOR SALE-HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF leave city. W. W. Browning, 815 Adams avenue FOR SALE-ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS. small manufacturing business; profits 100 percent, and over. Bitle competition; small capital countries for big settings; terms to be mutually agreed. Tribuno L. M. C.

FOR SALE-LADIES' PHARTON, AT IN EVERY way; high guide; Scranton make; almost bran new. Apply at 839 Monroe avenue.

For Sale or Rent.

FOR SALE OR RENT A SINGLE HOUSE IN good condition of No. 538 Quirey avenue, Apply to John Jermyn, 119 Wyoming ave., city. FOR SALE OR RENT-THE DRIVING PARK Hotel; eligantly farnished; possession given on the first day of April. Apply to William Craig, care E. Robinson's Sons' brewery.

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

Money to Loan. MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL

4 to 6 per cent. Frank E. Bennelly, attorney, 'Praders' National Bank building. 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.

Rooms Wanted.

YOUNG MAN DESIRES SINGLE, FURNISHED room. Address A., Tributie, stating price WANTED-FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOM entral city Address W. K., 42: Mulberry

Rooms and Board. LARGE PRONT ROOM WITH BOARD FOR TWO gentlemen. 413 Adams avenue.

Business Opportunity

\$500 INVESTED IN A LEGITIMATE ENTER prise will give you an office parallel of \$100 per month. Write, old P. O. building, Scranton, Pa.

Recruits Wanted. WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY: ABLE BODIED, unmarried men between ages of 31 and 25; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. Recruits specially desired for service in Philippines. For information apply to Recruiting Oface, 124 Wyoming ave., Scranton, Pa.

Miscellaneous. MECHANIC's, ENGINEERS, FLEXTRICIANS
Firence, etc., new 40-page pampilet contain
tag questions asked by examining board of engineers, sent free Geo. A. Zeller, Publisher, st.
Louis, Mo.

defective, but extremely abstird. For a since the mayor's office and the police headquare are in one end of the building on the woundington avenue.

FINLEY'S PLAT NO. 1, FIVE ROOMS, \$6. HACKETT, Real Estate Exchange.

For Rent.

FLAT NO. 2, FIVE ROOMS, \$8. HACKETT Real Estate Exchange.

FLAT NO. 7. SIX ROOMS, 814. HACKETT, Real Estate Exchange.

HAT NO. 8, FOUR ROOMS, \$12. HACKETT, Real Estate Exchange.

FLAT NO. 9, SIX ROOMS, \$15. HACKETT, Real Estate Exchange.

FLAT NO. 10, FOUR ROOMS, \$13. HACKETT, Real Estate Exchange.

FLAT NO. 11. FOUR ROOMS, \$15. HACKETT, Real Estate Exchange.

FLAT NO. 12, SEVEN ROOMS, \$15. HACKETP,

FLAT NO. 18, EIGHT ROOMS, \$15. HACKETT Real Estate Exchange.

FLAT NO. 11, SEVEN ROOMS, \$14. HACKETT Real Estate Exchange.

FLAT NO. 15, SEVEN ROOMS, \$16. HACKETT Real Estate Exchange.

FLAT NO. 16, SEVEN ROOMS, SIL. HACKETT

FLAT NO. 17, SEVEN ROOMS, \$16. HACKETT, Real Estate Exchange.

FLAT NO. 18, FOUR ROOMS, \$17. HACKETI

FLAT NO. 19, FIVE ROOMS, 817. HACKETT,

PLAT NO. 20, SIX ROOMS, \$25. HACKETF, Real Estate Exchange.

PLAT NO. 21, SIN ROOMS, 830. HACKETT, Real Estate Exchange.

FLAT NO. 22, TWO ROOMS, \$18 HACKETT,

FLAT NO. 23, FIVE ROOMS, \$18. BACKETT, Real Estate Exchange.

FLAT NO. 27, SEVEN ROOMS, 325, HACKETT, Real Estate Exchange.

FLAT NO. 28, ELEVEN ROOMS, \$40, HACKETT, Real Estate Exchange.

FLAT NO. 29 TWELVE ROOMS, 850. HACKETT,

FLAT NO. 50, SEVEN ROOMS, 832. HACKETT, Real Estate Exchange.

HOUSE 1, SIX ROOMS, STOVE HEAT, 89-

HOUSE C. SEVEN ROOMS, STOVE HEAT \$10

OUSE S. FIVE ROOMS, STOVE HEAT, \$10

TOUSE 4. SIX ROOMS, STOVE HEAT, \$10

HOUSE 6, SIX ROOMS, STOVE HEAT, \$12.

HOUSE 7. SIX ROOMS, STOVE HEAT, \$15

HOUSE 8, SIX ROOMS, BATH, STOVES, 813

IOUSE 9, SIX ROOMS, BATH, STOVES, \$11.

HOUSE 10, NINE ROOMS, STOVE HEAT, SU

IOUSE II. NINE ROOMS, BATH, STOVES, \$16,

HOUSE 12, LIGHT ROOMS, BATH FURNACE,

HOUSE IS, TEN ROOMS, BATH, STOVES, \$18

HOUSE 14. SEVEN ROOMS, BATH, STEAM, \$180₂. Hackett,

HOUSE 15, EIGHT ROOMS, BATH, BARN, 820

HOUSE 16, SEVEN BOOMS, BATH, FURNACE, 800. Hackett.

HOUSE IT, SEVEN ROOMS, BATH, FURNACE, \$29, Lackett.

HOUSE ID. EIGHT ROOMS, BATH, FURNACE

HOUSE 20, TEN ROOMS, BATH, BARN, 825,

HOUSE 21. ELEVEN ROOMS, BATH, STEAM, 325. Hackett.

HOUSE 22, NINE ROOMS, BATH, FURNACE \$25, Hackett.

HOUSE 24, SEVEN ROOMS, BATH, FURNACE,

HOUSE 24, NINE ROOMS, BATH, FURNACE \$65, Hackett.

HOUSE 25. NINE ROOMS, BATH, STEAM, \$26

HOUSE 26, NINE ROOMS, BATH, FURNACE, 830. Hackett.

HOUSE 27, NINE ROOMS, BATH, FURNACE, 825, Hackett.

HOUSE 28. SIX ROOMS, BATH, FURNACE, \$25.

HOUSE 29, EIGHT ROOMS, BATH, FURNACE 825, Harbett.

HOUSE 30, ELEVEN ROOMS, BATH, FURNACE

ROUSE 21, NINE ROOMS, BATH, FURNACE 825, Hackett,

TOUSE IS, SEVEN ROOMS, BATH, FURNACE

HOUSE 34, EIGHT ROOMS, BATH, FURNACE 828. Hackett.

HOUSE 36, TEN ROOMS, BATH, FURNACE

HOUSE 37, TEX ROOMS, BATH, FURNACE, 8:0. Hackett.

HOUSE 38, TEN ROOMS, BATH, FURNACE 830, Hardett.

HOUSE 39, TWELVE ROOMS, BATH, BARN,

IOUSE 40, NINE ROOMS, BATH, STOVES, 820

HOUSE 41, TEN ROOMS, BATH, FURNACE

HOUSE Pt. NINE EOOMS, BATH, FURNACE 50, Hackett.

HOUSE 65, TWELVE ROOMS, BATH, FUR-nace, 830%, Hackett,

HOUSE M. ELEVEN ROOMS, BATH, FURNACE

HOUSE 45, EIGHT ROOMS, BATH, FURNACE, 825. Hackett.

HOUSE 46, TWELVE ROOMS, BATH, FUR-nace, \$15, Hackeys.

IOUSE 47. NINE ROOMS, BATH, STEAM, \$38.

HGUSE 48, NINE BOOMS, BATH, STEAM, 840

HOUSE 69, ELEVEN ROOMS, BATH, FUR-ture, \$40, Haskett.

HOUSE 50, ELEVEN ROOMS, RATH, STEAM, 850, Hackett.

HOUSE M. ELEVEN ROOMS, BATH, FUR.

32, THIRTY ROOMS, STRAM, SI2

Hacketi.

35, NINE ROOMS, BATH, BARN, \$25

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18, EIGHT ROOMS, BATH, FURNACE, Backett.

Hacketi

SIX ROOMS, STOVE HEAT, \$12

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