The Scranton Tribune

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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 RATE FOR ADVERTISING.

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Less than 500 inches	.25	.275	.30
500 inches	.20	.22	.24
1000 "	.16	.175	.19
2000 "	.155	.17	.185
5000 "	.15	.165	.18

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence and similar contributions in the nature of advertising The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line.

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SCRANTON, MARCH 25, 1901.

It is asserted that the vote of the Hazleton convention for recognition or a strike was not unanimous, as was reported at the time, but on the contrary very close. Be that as it may, if a vote should be taken today it would most assuredly be very nearly unanimous against a strike. An extensive education of public opinion has taken place in the past few days.

Cut the Coat to Fit the Cloth.

THE LAST paragraph in Article IX of the new charter provides that unpaid judgments against the city, with interest due and accruing, shall be reported to councils by the city solicitor at the first session after the judgments shall become payable; and "if there shall be no funds in the treasury provided for and applicable to the payment thereof, the amount shall be raised in the next levy of taxes." The new charter makes it mandatory that councils shall devote to the payment of these debts any city funds not otherwise appropriated.

In the present state of the city's finances, this provision has a double interest. It prevents the piling up of accumulated debt and it strongly emphasizes the need of the most careful economy in starting the new municipal machinery. If, from the beginning of the new regime on April 1 forward, not a dollar should be expended in any department wastefully there would yet be in prospect for 1902 a tax levy sufficiently increased over the present levy to wipe out all outstanding judgment indebtedness. What percentage of increase this should require is a matter of conjecture largely, there being to date no clear estimate of the total unpaid indebtedness of this class. An increase of 20 per cent. might cover it and it might require an increase of 50 per cent. or more. The one sure thing is that taxes at the best will be largely increased; not permanently and not necessarily because of the greater cost of running a second class city—although this will be appreciable—but because for years past the city has not paid its way as it went along and because, under the new charter, it must pay off back scores.

In the light of this prospect, and accepting the revenue situation, not as it might, could, or should be, but as it is (and that, as Mr. Chittenden shows us, is about $75,000 shy of the estimates) it must be plain to every councilman who wants to look at the truth that no fancy salaries can be permitted in the early days of the new charter and that a lot of yielding must be done on the part of various applicants for appropriations if the city is to be kept out of bankruptcy. Whatever may be true a year hence or two years hence, when the chance will have come to the city to exercise its new taxing powers, the one supreme fact at this time is that councils must get down to the bed-rock level of strict economy and grip the pennies with the grip of despair. The coat must be cut to fit the cloth.

The fact that in our county there is one divorce to every ten marriages and to every 3½ births warrants expert study of the reasons and the remedy. Divorce is increasing alarmingly throughout the United States. Why?

For a State Hospital.

NOTWITHSTANDING the familiar report from Harrisburg that state expenditure for charity this session will be kept down to the proportions of two years ago, the citizens of Scranton and Northeastern Pennsylvania confidently expect the legislature to enact the bill making Lackawanna hospital a state institution, and appropriating $130,000 for its enlargement, with a yearly maintenance fund of $40,000.

This is expected because the bill is just. The only two state hospitals located within the anthracite region are at Ashland and at Hazleton. They minister to the lower districts, with not more than half of the workers employed in the anthracite production numbered among their possible beneficiaries. But to the north are 75,000 mine workers provided for only by private institutions or public institutions supported in part by private liberality. In addition to these 75,000 mine workers, the city of Scranton has within its limits and within easy access by rail thousands of workers in other industries, all subject to accident and diseases and supplying an exceptional reason for the location here of a first class state hospital.

All of these industries contribute liberally to the revenues of the commonwealth. Their combined payments into the state treasury exceed twelve times over the moneys received back in aid of charity. For years the legislature has alloted $15,000 in state aid to Lackawanna hospital and after enlarging the present accommodations to fit the community's greatly expanded needs it is asked to simply add $25,000 for yearly maintenance, an increase not more than fairly proportionate to the growth in state taxes paid.

Where the need is greatest, there should state beneficence be the most generous.

"Public Opinion," of Chambersburg, for a generation one of the neatest and most influential weekly newspapers in the state, has expanded into an excellent morning daily. In these bustling twentieth century times a week is too long an interval between news.

The Color Line.

IT IS LITTLE to be wondered at that General Botha and the Boers should not have been much impressed by the British intention, as set forth in Lord Kitchener's negotiations, to extend the franchise in a limited fashion to the Kaffirs. The British purpose is plain. It is to supplement the Outlander vote with enough of a black vote to insure for all time an anti-burgher majority. The idea is similar to the franchise manipulations of some of the carpet bag executives in the South during reconstruction days, which did much to retard a restoration of good feeling and nothing whatever to help the negro.

In the main the British terms of surrender were otherwise fairly liberal; including amnesty for genuine acts of war; the early return of war prisoners; the early substitution of civil for military administration and a promise of elective government ultimately; a guaranty that church property, public trusts and orphans' funds shall be respected; the Dutch and English languages to be used and taught in the public schools and allowed in the law courts; $5,000,000 for Boer war damages, and a hint of loans to reconciled burghers to repair war waste. But the threat of electoral obliteration at the hands of enfranchised blacks was too much for the stubborn Boers. They prefer the more direct annihilation of war to the last.

Undoubtedly the Boers will soon be tired out and fighting in South Africa on a military scale will cease. But the conquerors, for their own sake, not less than for the future of the white man's supremacy on the dark continent, should be extremely careful about encouraging the Kaffir to covet the ballot. He and his masters are better off as he is.

Deaths from diseases of the heart and blood vessels are, it is said, increasing thrice as fast as population among habitual users of spirituous liquors, while among confirmed drinkers of malt liquors ailments of the kidney and liver are multiplying. In sobriety is safety.

Educational Vagaries.

THE TENDENCY of human nature to run to extremes in any fad that may be the ruling one of the day or generation is so well known that it has become proverbial. Yet that knowledge fails to check the mounters of any new hobby, no matter how much they may revile or scoff at the hard riders of other hobbies now relegated to the dust rooms of Time. In nothing has this been more clearly exemplified during the last two or three decades than in the manner in which certain theories of education—declared to be vastly superior to older theories and practices—have literally "been run into the ground."

Could John Amos Comenius revisit the glimpses of the moon he would stand aghast at the manner in which his name is invoked by theorists gone wild—the fashion in which they strive to make him responsible for their misrepresentations of his ideas and their "reforms" that are as far from his principles as are the north and south poles from each other.

Particularly is this true in the line of "child study," so much in evidence in many worse than useless ways just now. There is a true "child study"—study of individual characteristics—which is of inestimable value. There have been educators in all ages of the world who have practiced it. There are such today who are striving to follow it out in despite of the wrongful and hindering methods of the new school of what arrogates to itself the title of advanced psychology as applied to the child. That new school is clamorous in educational conventions: it is not less so in many educational publications: it is tyrannical in the orders it issues to teachers in many places in regard to physical "measurements," and records of the same, by means of which it is assumed that mental and moral capabilities can be measured, and children assigned to different grades of intelligence in study or amenability to certain methods of training and discipline.

While professing to consider the child as of supreme importance it makes of him in actuality only the living thing of which psychologists of the new school may make subjects of experiment, at any cost to the subject.

Where these professed reformers, psychologists, and "students of the child" may bring up it would be difficult to prophesy. Encouraging just now are the signs of reaction against them and their claims and methods in some communities. The one that is to be noted today is "the rising protest in Chicago" against the proposition to test the "algometer," just invented by "the psychologist of the Educational Bureau in Washington," on the public school children of the first named city. "By this device pressure is applied to a child's temples and gradually increased till the child cries out from pain. The quicker the cry comes the greater the child's sensibility and, by the theory, the greater its cleverness." The object, we are furthermore informed, is "to establish the relation between the keenness of the senses and the intellect."

To cap the climax of all this we are told that "every suggestion of cruelty has been removed from the test." This is beautiful in speaking of an experiment in itself worthy of having been devised by the inventors of the most refined tortures of the Inquisition that grew up in Dark Ages of the world's history. Pressure on the temples is in itself torture speedily amounting to agony. It is quite enough in some cases to produce insanity. A pressure a little too much on many a child's temples would suffice to cause death. That any "educational psychologist" should "invent" an instrument of this kind, and any Board of Education should propose to use it as a test of children's capacities—a matter of "child study"—is fresh evidence, and of an aggravated character, that the need exists for the public to call a sharp halt on the leaders of "the new education." There is need of thorough revision of many of the fads and systems of education. Some are good. Let them stand. The others should be overthrown relentlessly.

Student Life as Known at Old Penn

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Philadelphia, March 24.

THE MORNING I arrived in Philadelphia to begin my college career at the University of Pennsylvania, I was one of the greenest and loneliest freshmen that ever left home or mother for a college education. I had never been in the city before and the gray light of the early morn reflected itself in my own spirit. My chum, who had come down the day before, met me at the station and took me to our rooms at the university dormitories. There is a marked difference between those rooms as they appeared then and now—then the walls and floors were bare and an air of desolation pervaded everything; now the walls are covered with pictures, the couches piled high with cushions and an idea of comfort is conveyed to the mind.

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I do not wish to leave the impression that the dormitories are naturally bare and desolate; a more comfortable and lively place it would be hard to find. The real student life of the university centers in the dormitories. They accommodate between 500 and 600 men, and are new buildings furnished with all the modern conveniences. A man may fit up his room according to his taste and means. Nowhere have I seen finer rooms more artistically furnished than right here in the dormitories.

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With over 300 professors and instructors and 2,600 students, one rubs up against all manner of men. This is one of the advantages of attending a large university. Men of national repute in different branches here impart the knowledge which has taken them a lifetime perhaps to acquire. Among the student body nearly every country in the world is represented. I remember with what pride as a freshman I told those at home that there were twenty-nine separate buildings covering an area of over fifty-five acres, and spoke familiarly of some of the best known professors whose books we had studied while yet in the high school.

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One of our most interesting buildings, the gathering place for students of all departments, is Houston Hall. It is an imposing white stone structure built as a memorial to Henry Howard Houston, jr., a member of the class of '78. Beyond a doubt it is the finest students' club in the country. Fitted up with a well supplied reading room, pool and billiard tables, bowling alleys, a correspondence room, a gymnasium, shower baths and a large swimming pool, an auditorium with a fine pipe organ, and many other rooms for general purposes, it affords an admirable place for a man to spend his leisure hours. The membership fee is well within the reach of every student, being only $2 a year, and no investment he can make offers such ample returns.

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Steady practice and conscientious training enabled me to make the freshman foot ball team, and when I donned a red and blue sweater with my class numerals across the front, I was a happy freshman indeed. I watched with envious eyes the upper classmen who wore a big P on their sweaters and wondered if I should ever be entitled to wear one. It is a rule here that before one can wear the University P he must earn it by playing on one of the 'Varsity teams. Some people do not approve of college athletics. They say it diverts the minds of those engaged from their studies, and that anyway only a few are benefited by it. They should realize that just such a diversion is necessary. After a fellow has attended lectures for five or six hours, what could be more beneficial than exciting exercise in the open air? And then in the evening one can go back to his books refreshed in mind and body. While it is true that only a comparatively few men make the 'Varsity teams, many try for them and receive the same physical benefits. Then, too, the college athletics set the standards, and boys all over the country are filled with the desire to be physically strong, and follow out the example set by the college men. There is a rule adhered to in the University of Pennsylvania which has done much to elevate college athletics and therefore all athletics. It provides that no student shall represent the university on any team who has not proven satisfactory in his studies. We are students first, athletes second.

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We have debating societies, and each year we meet in joint debate on some topic of the day debating teams from other universities. Then there are the combined musical clubs under the leadership of the best instructors. A number of concerts are given each year, and the short trips taken offer a change of scene which is always welcome. When we have a mass meeting to celebrate some college victory or to put new life and enthusiasm into the men just before a big game, the University band comes out in all its glory and plays the "Red and Blue" and "Hail Pennsylvania" until the crowd sings itself hoarse. The Mask and Wig club fosters the dramatic interests of the university. Each year a play in which the entire cast and chorus is made up of students is presented. The fellows appear in all their girlish beauty, in short skirts and long curls, and one would think he was gazing on the corps de ballet of a Frohman company.

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Although each student confines himself to a single field of study, as medicine, law, engineering, finance and economy, the liberal arts, etc., yet a man gets ideas on all professions just from coming in contact with men who are taking up different branches. It is a recognized fact among the students that the medical students like to talk shop and air their knowledge of long names. If a couple of meds can get some poor freshman cornered and fill him with stories of the dissecting room, they are happy.

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It is only in the college department that class politics become interesting. In the college we have the arts and science students, the engineers, the Whartons, or the students of finance and economy, the architects, and the chemists. Each section wishes to be represented some time during the four years in the class officers. The opportunity offered for the exercise of statesmanship and diplomacy is wide, the intrigues are deep and many. Class politics are as devious and intricate as municipal, and the political boss is as much in evidence here as in our national politics.

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The University of Pennsylvania has one big advantage for those living in a small city or town, and that is the fact that it is located almost in the heart of one of our largest cities. Here one sees the ways of the world, which is not possible in a small place. One can go to the best plays, see the best actors, hear the best singers and lecturers, and feel the very heart-throbs of a modern industrial community. Some one says: "But think of sending my boy into the temptations of a big city." Have you no confidence in your boy? Will he not meet good and bad companions at a small institution in a small town just as he might here? The college man as a rule is not evil, however thoughtless and heedless he may appear. Underlying all his seeming carelessness is a serious spirit of determination, an ambition to be somebody.

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But I have digressed somewhat from my subject of student life. At Pennsylvania we have long established customs which are followed out by each class and taught to those who come after them. At the beginning of the year freshmen and sophomores have their rushes and corner fight. While these may appear to be a little rough, no one is ever hurt, and class spirit is beneficially fostered. Early in the Spring the bowl fight between the "freshies" and "sophs" takes place. For about fifteen minutes one can see nothing but a struggling mass of men. When it is over, the participants retire to their rooms, usually minus part of their wearing apparel, and repair damages. To the visiting spectator it is necessary to explain that they are fighting for the possession of a large wooden bowl. The class securing the bowl wins the fight.

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Class suppers and dances offer the student the opportunity to develop his social instinct, although this usually needs little developing, for the college man is naturally a social animal. The ivy ball, given by the senior class, is the big social event of the year on the student's roster.

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I once asked a college girl which year she liked the best. She answered: "The junior. I wish I could always be a junior." The girl was right, the junior year is the best. As freshmen we are children; we have not formed friendships which will be lasting nor do we realize the seriousness of life. As sophomores we are busy teaching the freshmen the ways they should go. When we become juniors we have added dignity and knowledge, but are not overburdened with either, as is the senior. We do not have to think of breaking the ties which have bound us throughout our course. But when we have reached the senior year, the shadow of parting falls heavy upon us. Four years we have nestled under the wing of dear old Penn; now we must shift for ourselves. We have enjoyed four years of good-fellowship which will live in our memories always, and we gulp down a lump as we say: 'Fare thee well, dear old Penn.'

ONE THING NEEDFUL.

Ex-President Cleveland in the Easter Number of the Saturday Evening Post.

The most important labor yet to be performed in behalf of civil service reform consists in a constant attempt to gain the support of those who are willing to concede that positions in government employ should not be given to the incompetent and unworthy, but who are loth to abandon the notion that party service should count something in an applicant's favor. Many of these are young men who are active and efficient in political service; some of them, of unquestioned merit and capacity, would be glad to work under the government; and no more valuable allies can be won in their support of the merit system.

This contingent should not be kept at arms' length and obliged to gain all their ideas of the advantage of civil service reform from distant and indistinct praise of its sentimental excellences. They should rather be approached with the assurance that there is a practical side to the question, which is of interest to them; and they should be invited to its examination in a spirit of friendly counsel, and without unnecessarily or offensively antagonizing their prejudices or their ideas of self-interest. Their intelligence can be relied on to bring them to an appreciation of the fairness and justice of the reform when they are persuasively presented to them; and their American love of fair play will be stimulated to the approval of a plan by which the advantages of place-holding are justly equalized. The practical suggestion should be made that the eligible list is constantly open to members of all parties.

One of many illustrative incidents may be profitably related in connection with this statement. A number of years ago, under a Democratic administration, a young man who had successfully passed the required examination, and whose name stood on the civil service eligible list, was, in strict accordance with existing rules, appointed to a government position, involving the discharge of quite confidential duty, under the immediate supervision and control of an official who, though a strong partisan and naturally disinclined to civil service reform, was especially conscientious and faithful in the performance of the work of his bureau. His new appointee was found to be so competent and altogether so satisfactory, that when he was after a time transferred to the clerical force at the executive mansion, the regret and dissatisfaction of his superior officer were honestly and frankly expressed. In both positions the party affiliations of this employe were unknown; but his ability and loyalty to duty were beyond question. He has remained at the executive mansion since his transfer, and now holds the position of secretary to the president—an office scarcely less honorable and in some respects fully as important, as a place in the cabinet.

Why Yankee Shoes Are Worn so Widely

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, March 24.

THE RAPID growth of the exports of boots and shoes from the United States is attracting the attention of the manufacturing world and of the representatives in the United States of the manufacturing countries of the world. The British commercial agent in the United States has forwarded to his government a statement regarding the exportation of boots and shoes from the United States, in which he cites the figures relating to our exports to the United Kingdom, British West Indies, Australasia and Africa, and says: "A glance at these figures will show how American-made boots and shoes are being pushed with success in places wehere British-made goods ought to have practically the monoply."

This report, a copy of which has reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics through the British Board of Trade Journal, shows that the exports of boots and shoes during the twelve months ending December 31, 1900, to the United Kingdom, British West Indies, British Australasia and British Africa from the United States have grown from £142,328 in 1898 to £323,308 in 1899, and £426,124 in 1900, and that the exports of a similar character from the United Kingdom to British West Indies, British Australasia and South Africa have slightly decreased in the meantime, being in 1898, £1,092,991; in 1899, £1,091,927, and in 1900, £1,075,478.

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Commenting on this growth of American sales in British territory, and absence of growth of British sales in the same territory, the report says: "Why this state of affairs should be possible is not, at first sight, quite clear. It means either the American-made article is cheaper than the British made one, or that it is of better quality. Taking it for granted that the British boots and shoes are not inferior to those of America, there must be some important reason why the latter should cost less than the former. That America is a large exporter of leather to the United Kingdom shows that they can manufacture it cheaper. Considering that so much of the raw material has to be imported into the United States by the tanners, there seems no reason why leather should not be manufactured as cheap, or cheaper, in the United Kingdom. This applies especially to the finer qualities, such as patent leather, glazed kid and others. There is no doubt that as far as certain class leather is concerned, American possesses considerable natural advantage. There are plentiful supplies of suitable bark growing in the different parts of the country, and the tanneries have been placed at no great distance from it. The hemlock bark, which is that most used for tanning sole leather, is obtained from the forests situated in the states of Wisconsin and Michigan. It is also found in New York state and Pennsylvania, but the supply is rapidly diminishing. For tanning the finer qualities of leather chemicals and extracts are used, a large quantity of which is imported.

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"The United States is a large importer of hides. There were imported during the year ended December 31, 1900, 307,257,924 hides, valued at £10,748,007, of which 152,792,232, valued at £3,815,987, were hides of cattle which pay import duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem, and 69,121,666, valued at £3,960,320, were goat skins, which are admitted free of duty. Of the total imports, 124,255,264, valued at £4,288,707, came from Europe, and 66,212,792, valued at £2,191,451, came from the East Indies. Those in the trade will doubtless be able to say whether the disadvantage of having to import this quantity of hides, bringing them from such distances and paying 15 per cent. duty, paying higher wages than are customary in Europe, and heavy railway and steamer freights, are compensated for by getting cheaper bark; if not, there must be something in the process of tanning that enables the American tanners to compete with other countries in their own markets. Needless to say, only the latest improvements in the general process of tanning are employed in the United States. It is the use of so much improved machinery that enables the American manufacturer to turn out such large quantities and do it so cheaply."

Recruits Wanted.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY: ABLE BODIED, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; 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., Scranton, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

DRESS PLAITERS FOR SALE, 75 CENTS; FORmer price, $1.50. Mrs. MacDonald, 320 Washington avenue.

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.

Help Wanted—Male.

SALESMAN WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH experience in domestics. Jonas Long's Sons.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH KNOWLEDGE of syrup making to take charge of soda fountain. Jonas Long's Sons.

MANAGER—RELIABLE FIRM WANTS CAPable man to manage branch office, taking direction of business; salary $1,500 and liberal commission; good references and $600 cash required. Address Box 556, Philadelphia, Pa.

Help Wanted—Female.

WANTED—COMPETENT WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework. Call at Green House, corner Electric and Jefferson avenues.

WANTED—TWO WOMEN, WHO ARE NOT EMployed now; must be quick and good plain writers; state salary wanted per week, and address Writer, this office.

WANTED—GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK, IN family of two. Call second floor 341 Adams avenue.

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 of small family. Call or address 739 Harrison avenue, L. E. S.

For Rent.

A LARGE HOTEL FOR RENT—THE SPEEDway has all the advantages of a first class city hotel, on the finest drive, near Scranton lake. A liberal lease will be made with the right party. James R. Dainty, with Bittenbender & Co.

FOR RENT—HALF DOUBLE HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, $18, 638 Harrison avenue. Apply, Thomas Russell, 650 Harrison avenue.

FOR RENT—HALF DOUBLE HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, modern improvements. 1315 Vine street.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, in private family; all conveniences. 320 Washington avenue.

FOR RENT—ONE-HALF OF DOUBLE HOUSE, six rooms; modern conveniences; good location. Inquire corner Green Ridge street, Madison avenue. John Walter.

FOR RENT—SIX ROOM HOUSE; RENT $12. Inquire at 521 Gibson street.

HOTEL FOR RENT, 316 LINDEN STREET. INquire of J. C. Weichel.

929 GREEN RIDGE STREET, TEN ROOMS, modern improvements; steam heat furnished; desirable; $25.00.

FOR RENT—$20 PER MONTH, STORE, 735 Lackawanna avenue. Inquire on premises.

HOTEL FOR RENT—INQUIRE OF MRS. T. L. Jones, Main street, Taylor.

For Sale.

FINE HORSE FOR SALE, AT LIGHT ROADster, weight 900 to 950 lbs.; color, bay; age, 8; sound and kind; price $125; can be seen at T. H. Watts' farm, Glenburn, or apply 839 Monroe avenue.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—SOME ODD PIECES AND good dining room set. 623 Pine street.

FOR SALE—SODA WATER FOUNTAIN, COMplete, with tanks, etc. M. Bonnett, 43 South Main street, Carbondale.

FOR SALE—SODA FOUNTAIN AND ICE CREAM fixtures; poor health, must sell. Apply to Mrs. H. N. Capwell, Factoryville, Pa.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF every description, including piano; going to leave city. W. W. Browning, 815 Adams avenue.

For Sale or Rent.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A SINGLE HOUSE IN good condition at No. 538 Quincy avenue. Apply to John Jermyn, 119 Wyoming ave., city.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE DRIVING PARK Hotel; elegantly furnished; 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 estate. HENRY BELIN, JR., CHAS. H. WELLES, THOMAS SPRAGUE.

STRAIGHT LOANS, ANY AMOUNT, INTEREST 4 to 6 per cent. Frank E. Donnelly, attorney, Traders' National Bank building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, any amount. M. H. Holgate, Commonwealth building.

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.

Business Opportunity.

$500 INVESTED IN A LEGITIMATE ENTERprise will give you an office position at a salary of $100 per month. Write, M. Kramer, old P. O. building, Scranton, Pa.

LEGAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS NUMBERS seven (7), eight (8), forty-one (41) and forty-six (46) of the Colliery Engineer Company, being the bonds bearing date October 1st, 1895, and secured by trust mortgage of that date. Please Take Notice that in pursuance of the provisions of the said bonds and the trust mortgage given to secure the same, the bonds as numbered above have been drawn by lot for payment on the first day of April, 1901, and you are hereby notified that the same will be paid on the first day of April, 1901, at the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Trustee named in the trust mortgage above referred to, together with interest coupons attached thereto and remaining unpaid, and that interest will cease after the said date.

THE COLLIERY ENGINEER COMPANY.
Scranton, Pa., February 25th, 1901.

PROFESSIONAL.

Certified Public Accountant.

E. C. SPAULDING, 23 BROADWAY, NEW York.

Architects.

EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, CONNELL building.

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

Dentists.

D. C. F. EILENBERGER, PAULI BUILDING, Spruce street, Scranton.

DR. C. C. LAUBACH, 115 WYOMING AVENUE.

Wire Screens.

JOSEPH KUETTEL, REAR 511 LACKA. AVE., Scranton, Pa., manufacturer of Wire Screens.

Seeds.

G. R. CLARKE & CO., SEEDSMEN AND NURSerymen, store 201 Washington avenue; green houses, 1050 North Main avenue; store telephone, 782.

Lawyers.

FRANK E. BOYLE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Rooms, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Burr building.

F. K. TRACY, ATT'Y, COMMONWEALTH BLDG.

J. W. BROWN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELlor-at-law. Rooms 312-313 Mears building.

D. B. REPLOGLE, ATTORNEY—LOANS NEGOtiated on real estate security. Mears building, corner Washington avenue and Spruce street.

WILLARD, WARREN & KNAPP, ATTORNEYS and counsellors-at-law. Republican building, Washington avenue.

JESSUP & JESSUP, ATTORNEYS AND COUNsellors-at-law. Commonwealth building. Rooms 19, 20 and 21.

EDWARD W. THAYER, ATTORNEY. ROOMS 903-904, 9th floor, Mears building.

L. A. WATRES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOARD of Trade building, Scranton, Pa.

PATTERSON & WILCOX, TRADERS' NATIONAL Bank building.

C. COMEGYS, 9-13 REPUBLICAN BUILDING.

A. W. BERTHOLF, ATTORNEY, MEARS BLDG.

Physicians and Surgeons.

DR. W. E. ALLEN, 513 NORTH WASHINGTON avenue.

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

Schools.

SCHOOL OF THE LACKAWANNA, SCRANTON, Pa. Course preparatory to college, law, medicine or business. Opens Sept. 12th. Send for catalogue. Rev. Thomas M. Cann, LL. D., principal and proprietor; W. E. Plumley, A. M., headmaster.

Hotels and Restaurants.

THE ELK CAFE, 125 AND 127 FRANKLIN AVEnue. Rates reasonable.
P. ZEIGLER, Proprietor.

SCRANTON HOUSE, NEAR D., L. & W. PASsenger depot. Conducted on the European plan.
VICTOR KOCH, Proprietor.

Miscellaneous.

DRESSMAKING FOR CHILDREN TO ORDER; also ladies' waists. Louis Shoemaker, 212 Adams avenue.

A. B. BRIGGS CLEANS PRIVY VAULTS AND cess pools; no odor. Improved pumps used. A. B. Briggs, proprietor. Leave orders 1100 North Main avenue, or Eicke's drug store, corner Adams and Mulberry. Telephone 954.

MRS. L. T. KELLER, SCALP TREATMENT, 50c.; shampooing, 50c.; facial massage; manicuring, 25c.; chiropody. 701 Quincy.

BAUER'S ORCHESTRA—MUSIC FOR BALLS, picnics, parties, receptions, wedding and concert work furnished. For terms address R. J. Bauer, conductor, 117 Wyoming avenue, over Hulbert's music store.

MEGARGEE BROS., PRINTERS' SUPPLIES, ENvelopes, paper bags, twine. Warehouse, 130 Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa.

THE WILKES-BARRE RECORD CAN BE HAD in Scranton at the news stands of Reisman Bros., 406 Spruce and 503 Linden; M. Norton, 322 Lackawanna avenue; I. S. Schutzer, 211 Spruce street.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.

In Effect March 3, 1901.
Trains leave Scranton.

For Philadelphia and New York via D. & H. R. R., at 6.45 and 11.55 a. m., and 2.18, 4.27 (Black Diamond Express), and 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 1.58, 8.27 p. m.

For White Haven, Hazleton and principal points in the coal regions, via D. & H. R. R., 6.45, 2.18 and 4.27 p. m. For Pottsville, 4.27 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations via D. & H. R. R., 6.45, 11.55 a. m.; 2.18, 4.27 (Black Diamond Express), 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 1.58, 8.27 p. m.

For Tunkhannock, Towanda, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva and principal intermediate stations, via D. L. & W. R. R., 8.8 a. m.; 1.05 and 3.40 p. m.

For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara 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 parlor and sleeping or Lehigh Valley parlors cars on all trains between Wilkes-Barre and New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Suspersion Bridge.

ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt., 26 Cortland street, New York.
CHARLES S. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt., 26 Cortland street, New York.
A. W. NONNEMACHER, Div. Pass. Agt., South Bethlehem, Pa.

For tickets and Pullman reservations apply to 309 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

In Effect Dec. 2, 1900.

South—Leave Scranton for New York at 1.40, 3.00, 5.50, 8.00 and 10.05 a. m.; 12.55, 3.33 p. m. For Philadelphia at 8.00 and 10.05 a. m.; 12.55 and 3.33 p. m. For Stroudsburg at 6.10 p. m. Milk accommodation at 3.40 p. m. Arrive at Hoboken at 6.30, 7.18, 10.28, 12.08, 3.15, 4.48, 7.19 p. m. Arrive at Philadelphia at 1.06, 3.23, 6.00 and 8.22 p. m. Arrive from New York at 1.10, 4.06 and 10.23 a. m.; 1.00, 1.52, 5.43, 8.45 and 11.30 p. m. From Stroudsburg at 8.05 a. m.

North—Leave Scranton for Buffalo and intermediate stations at 1.15, 4.10 and 9.00 a. m.; 1.55, 5.48 and 11.35 p. m. For Oswego and Syracuse at 4.10 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. For Utica at 1.10 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. For Montrose at 9.00 a. m.; 1.05 and 5.48 p. m. For Nicholson at 4.00 and 6.15 p. m. For Binghamton at 10.20 a. m. Arrive in Scranton from Buffalo at 1.25, 2.55, 5.45 and 10.00 a. m.; 3.30 and 8.00 p. m. From Oswego and Syracuse at 2.55 a. m.; 12.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Utica at 2.55 a. m.; 12.38 and 3.30 p. m. From Nicholson at 7.50 a. m. and 6.00 p. m. From Montrose at 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m.

Bloomsburg Division—Leave Scranton for Northumberland, at 6.45, 10.05 a. m.; 1.55 and 5.50 p. m. For Plymouth at 1.05, 3.40, 8.50 p. m. For Kingston at 8.10 a. m. Arrive at Northumberland at 9.35 a. m.; 1.10, 5.00 and 8.45 p. m. Arrive at Kingston at 8.52 a. m. Arrive at Plymouth at 2.00, 4.32, 9.45 p. m. Arrive in Scranton from Northumberland at 9.42 a. m.; 12.35, 4.50 and 8.45 p. m. From Kingston at 11.00 a. m. From Plymouth at 7.55 a. m.; 3.20 and 5.35 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

South—Leave Scranton at 1.40, 3.00, 5.50, 10.05 p. m.; 3.33 and 3.40 p. m.

North—Leave Scranton at 1.15, 4.10 a. m.; 1.55, 5.48 and 11.35 p. m.

Bloomsburg Division—Leave Scranton at 10.05 a. m. and 5.50 p. m.

Delaware and Hudson.

In Effect Nov. 25, 1900.

Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6.20, 7.53, 8.53, 10.13 a. m.; 12.00, 1.20, 2.41, 3.52, 5.20, 6.52, 7.57, 9.15, 11.15 p. m.; 1.16 a. m.

For Honesdale—6.20, 10.13 a. m.; 2.44 and 5.20 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—6.45, 7.48, 8.43, 9.38, 10.43, 11.55 a. m.; 1.28, 2.18, 3.33, 4.27, 6.10, 7.48, 10.41, 11.30 p. m.

For L. V. R. R. points—6.45, 11.55 a. m.; 2.18, 4.27 and 11.30 p. m.

For Pennsylvania R. R. points—6.45, 9.38 a. m.; 2.18 and 4.27 p. m.

For Albany and all points north—6.20 a. m. and 3.52 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Carbondale—9.00, 11.33 a. m.; 2.44, 3.52, 5.47, 10.52 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—9.38, 11.55 a. m.; 1.58, 3.28, 6.27, 8.27 p. m.

For Albany and points north—3.52 p. m.

For Honesdale—9.00 a. m. and 3.52 p. m.

Lowest rates to all points in United States and Canada.

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

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Stations in New York—Foot of Liberty street, N. R., and South Ferry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 25, 1900.

Trains leave Scranton for New York, Newark, Elizabeth, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and White Haven at 8.30 a. m.; express, 1.10; express, 3.50 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, 8.30 a. m., 1.10 and 3.50 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Baltimore and Washington, and points South and West via Bethlehem, 8.30 a. m.; 1.10 and 3.50 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at 8.30 a. m. and 1.10 p. m.

For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Allentown, 8.30 a. m. and 1.10 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Pottsville, 8.30 a. m. and 1.10 p. m.

Through tickets to all points east, south and west at lowest rates at the station.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

Erie and Wyoming Valley.

Time Table in Effect Sept. 17, 1900.

Trains for Hawley and local points, connecting at Hawley with Erie railroad for New York, Newburg and intermediate points, leave Scranton at 7.05 a. m. and 2.25 p. m.

Trains arrive at Scranton at 10.30 a. m. and 9.10 p. m.

FINLEY'S Easter Display

Of Exclusive Silks and Fine Imported Dress Goods.

Our exhibition of elegant Dress Materials embraces all our choice selections for spring trade.

Beautiful line of fine Silks, Wool and Silk and All-Wool fabrics suitable for bridal gowns, street and and evening wear. Louisinnes, Peau de Soie, Panne Satins, Grenadines, Berages and Albatross, in new shades of Rose, Heliotrope, Castor, Greys, Browns and Blues.

Foulard Satins and Silks in unusually attractive colorings and designs. Extraordinary values at

75c, $1. and $1.25.

25c Wool Challies, with satin stripe, all this season's patterns at 25c.

29c Waist Silks—The best quality Japanese Wash Silk, in corded, stripes and plaids.

$1.00 50-inch Broadcloths, assorted colors; good value at $1.50, for $1.00.

510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

WE HAVE

Our windows full of odds and ends in

Box Stationery

that will pay stationery buyers to look at and examine. Mostly all Whiting's finest papers.

ReynoldsBros

Stationers and Engravers,
Hotel Jermyn Building.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Schedule in Effect March 17, 1901.
Trains leave Scranton:

6.45 a. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and for Pittsburg and the West.

9.38 a. m., week days, for Hazleton, and for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and the West.

2.18 p. m., week days, (Sundays 1.58 p. m.,) for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and the West. For Hazleton, week days only.

4.27 p. m., week days, for Sunbury, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen. Mgr.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

New York, Ontario & Western

Time Card in effect Dec. 30th, 1900.

SCRANTON DIVISION.

207 Except Sun.	205 Sun. only	201 Except Sun.	STATIONS	202 Daily	203 Except Sun.	208 Sun. only
		PM 7 10	Ar. N.Y., W.42d St. Lv.		AM 8 00	
	AM	PM			PM	PM
	10 45	1 05	Ar. Cadosia Lv.		2 06	4 50
	10 40	12 58	" Hancock "		2 11	[illegible]
	10 31	12 45	" Starlight "		2 22	[illegible]
	10 21	12 32	" Preston Park "		2 31	[illegible]
	10 15	12 25	" Winwood "		2 41	5 05
	10 00	12 10	" Poyntelle "		2 50	5 14
	9 50	11 58	" Orson "		2 58	5 23
	9 40	11 48	" Pleasant Mt. "		3 06	5 30
	9 35	11 43	" Uniondale "		3 09	5 34
	9 25	11 35	" Forest City "		3 19	5 43
PM	9 14	11 23	" Carbondale Yd "	AM	3 25	5 51
6 40	9 10	11 20	" Carbondale "	7 00	3 34	5 54
6 36	9 07		" White Bridge "	7 03		
6 34	9 03	11 14	" Mayfield Yd. "	7 05	3 41	5 56
6 32	8 59	11 11	" Mayfield "	7 07	3 43	6 01
6 29	8 58	11 09	" Jermyn "	7 09	3 45	6 02
6 24	8 53	11 04	" Archbald "	7 15	3 51	6 09
6 22	8 50	11 01	" Winton "	7 18	3 54	6 12
6 19	8 46	10 57	" Peckville "	7 23	3 58	6 16
6 16	8 42	10 53	" Olyphant "	7 27	4 03	6 21
6 11	8 40	10 50	" Priceburg "	7 29	4 07	6 24
6 08	8 38	10 48	" Throop "	7 31	4 10	6 27
6 05	8 35	10 45	" Providence "	7 33	4 15	6 31
6 02	8 32	10 42	" Park Place "	7 35	4 17	6 32
6 00	8 30	10 40	Lv. Scranton Ar.	7 40	4 20	6 35
PM	AM	AM		AM	PM	PM

Additional trains leave Carbondale for Mayfield Yard 6.45 pm except Sunday, and 7.50 pm Sunday only, arriving at Mayfield Yard 7.00 pm and 8.00 pm.

Additional trains leave Scranton at 7.00pm Sunday only, stopping at all stations to Carbondale, arriving at 7.45 pm, and train leaves Mayfield Yard for Carbondale at 6.45 and daily, arriving at Carbondale at 6.55 am.

Rates 3 cents per mile.
Lowest Rates to all Points West.

J. C. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, New York City.
J. E. WELSH, Trav. Agent, Scranton, Pa.