The Scranton Tribune

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

New York Office: 1:0 Nassuu St. 8, 8, VREELAND, Sole Agent for Loreign Advertising.

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

When space will permit, The Tribune is always giad 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 sucject to editorial revision.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING. The following table shows the price per inci-act insertion, space to be used within one year

Run et | Siding on | Full Paper | Reading | Position Low than 500 inches 273 300 inches 1.00 3000 .165

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence and similar contributions in the nature of ad-tertising The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents a line. States for Classified Advertising furnished on anylication.

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, MARCH 30, 1901.

Today is the final day for receiving manuscripts in The Tribune's short story contest. The interest shown in this competition has been very encouraging. Upward of thirty stories have been submitted and so far as our examination has gone they appear to have considerable merit. The name of the judge will be announced in a few days and his awards as soon afterward as possible. Contestants will be promptly advised.

Judge Archbald's Appointment.

THE PRESIDENT'S designation of Hon. R. W. Archbald for the bench of the new federal court is one which will be most welcome to the people of Northeastern Pennsylvania. The compliment to Judge Archbald includes not only recognition of his brilliant and varied service as a judge of the Lackawanna courts but also very marked appreciation of his executive ability. He is to organize and shape the work of a new tribunal which will take rank among the most responsible in the land; his commission is for life.

It is hardly necessary to say that the president's selection has been wisely bestowed. Few jurists in the country have had the benefit of a more varied and exacting preparation. The range of his duties in the sixteen years of nis service upon the local bench has covered well-nigh every phase of modern litigation and the proof of his merit is shown, not only in the high reputation which his opinions have won by reason of their breadth, clearners and success in running the gauntlet of the appellate courts, but also in the large share which he has had in offering suggestions for legislative remedy of emissions and defects in existing statutes. He is not only an accur are interpreter of the law but a constructive jurist in the widest sense,

The people of Lackawanna county regret the necessity which takes him from the bench to which he came by their election; but they view with pleasure this new token of their own good judgment, and are gratified that the promotion, while increasing Judge Archbald's opportunities of usefulness, does not take him from our city but on the contrary makes Scianton practically the home of the new tribunat.

The practice in councils of padding fight ordinances so as to establish three to five unrecessary lights for every one that is really needed is plainly victors, its blanker velocs constitute a poor remedy. The cure be to compel every new light to be established by separate ordinance. Then the yeto pen can discriminate

A Battle Cry That Failed.

T IS NOW assured that there will be no general mine strike. It is likewise manifest that the threat of a strike was from the first in the nature of a gigantic bluff, calculated to enforce recognition of the chie. officers of the miners' union by scaring public opinion in the coal fields into demanding it of the large operators as a necessary guarantee of public order and business safety.

The line of reasoning which led up to the Hazleton convention's declaration for recognition or a strike as sumed that if a strike was threatened. business interests throughout the unthracite territory would take alarm send frantic appeals to Pierpont Mor nan to meet President Mitchell and niresociates in a joint conference, and bring such pressure to bear upon the executive efficials of the coal roads as would pry something out of the situation which Mr. Mitchell and his colleagues could exhibit to the mine workers as a proof of progress. A few of the commercial bodies in the Lebigh and Schuylkill districts were influenced in this way but the more representative boards of trade and groups of business men kept their own counsel it out.

So, too, while the great body of conservative and experienced reiners, at least in the upper district. While they would doubtless have gone loyally with their organization had a strike been called, an overwhelming majority of them disapproved of a strike in view of the operators' continuance of the 19 per cent, increase and lent no encouragement to the hotheads who were for striking with or without reason. Whether Mitchell met Morgan or not was to them a matter of minor importance compared with the continuance of their own good pay and steady time under the bettered conditions in torce since last fall, They were not ungrateful for benefits received in consequence of last fail's work but they wanted a period of

Thus it has come about that the batwould up in fallure. There has been I those upon whom their position de-

be no strike. There is recognition of the great body of mine workers, but it came before the recent threat of a strike throw its burden of uncertainty | for a written examination in certain and loss upon the leasiness interests of studies as taught in the prescribed the anthracite region. It came in the operators' offer, made public before the assembling of the Hazleton convention, to continue the new wage basis until April, 1992. All that has followed has been simply the menoeuvering of labor politicians to readjust themselves to motion. the new circumstances without loss of personal prestige. They were willing to threaten a strike and by that means to bring on a local business care: but they dared not, at the critical moment, take the awful hazard of ordering a general strike on an unsubstantial basis, because they knew meant, among other things, their individuat ruin.

These are the cold facts of the case. The public can judge of them as it pleases.

Now that Aguinaldo is sure of good iothing, regular rest and three square meats a day we dare say he will be glad his dream of imperialism is over.

Egypt's Buried Treasures.

TESTERDAY'S brief reference to the recently discovered tembs of ancient Egyptian kings brings up for notice not only Mr. Petrie's report of the fluding of jewelry that had been the possession of an Egyptian queen who lived 4,700 years before the Christian era, but the recent discoveries of far more precious things-of papyri that have added so much to the treasures

of Biblical and classical literature. We refer to these, especially to call attention to the latest appeal of Dr. William C. Winslow, of Boston, the vice president and honorary secretary of the American Egyptian Exploration Fund, for the means to carry on at once the researches for other papyrilocuments of New Testament and classical times-before it becomes too late

to rescue them. Of the one hundred and eighteen valuable papyri comprised in last year's finds, and distributed to various universities and museums in numbers pro rata of the total subscriptions received from these and their respective localities, the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard have received the greatest number and the most valuable. The very oldest extant text of St. Matthew has gone to the University of Pennsylvania: that of St. Paul to Harvard.

It is quite possible that even more ancient texts may come to light, both of the New Testament writers and of famous Greek authors. Many of the finds are older texts of not a few of the greatest Greelan writers than any before known,

What is now to be considered is the fact that the immense dam at Philae, in ecurse of construction in order to make the Nile once more the fruitful source and nourishment of Egypt, will be completed within the space of are ther two years. Through the last twenty centuries the dry sands of Egypt, blown across the land's ancient palaces, temples and tombs, have preserved the papyri which they buried.

As Dr. Winslow points out, the arbaseological explorers in Egypt have now but two years more in which to carry on their tesearches before the irrigating waters of the Nile shall permeale thoroughly the desert soil which has preserved so great treasures for this generation. The irrigation that promises to restore Egypt to its ancient fruitfulness, as when in Joseph's days it was "the granary of the world." will make short work of the papyri not exhumed before the Philoe

dam is completed. Dr. Winslow's present appeal is to New York to give \$5,000 for this special work of search for ancient documents. if that city, which so far has allowed Philadelphia and Boston subscribers to surpass it, shall respond as it should, Columbia University will be the ultimate keeper of many invaluable treasures.

But we should just like to ask, why some of Scranton's public-spirited itizens who are able to do so, may not take part in the work to such extent as may make the Scranton brary the custodian, for the benefit if the seekers after knowledge in this city and vicinity, of some one or more of these papyri of priceless value.

Buffato is not only distinguishing herself this year by the Pan-American exposition, but also by the discovery of the causer germ. If she could locate and corral the strike germ. Buffulo would make a respiendent beginning of

the new century. Of Some School Methods.

HERE are many advantages. as has been proven by the numerous private schools that carry out the system in having one subject taught by the same teacher to the several grades assembled in one school building. Nature cauly, which has so great an effect in wakening the mind, although it reelves the most perfunctory treatment from many teachers because of their own lack of interest in it and of opportunity for training in it, is one of these subjects. Whether the special teacher goes from class room to class room, or the classes in succession go and left Miteriell and Morgan to fight to the teacher, the result has justified

itself. There are some other things that, it they are to be attempted at all in primary and lower grammar grades, should be taught only by the specially fitted instructor in them. Under the system of having the one teacher of each grade attempt to teach all that may happen to be required-singing. for instance, whether or not the teacher has been gifted by nature with the ability to discern "tunes" or to strike a note truly-of course interest lags and any success for the child is liable

o fail. There is a conviction growing among many parents of young children in this city that there is something radically erong or inefficient in the system or methods of teaching at present enforced in the lower grades. Be it clearly understood that it is not usually the teachers who are criticized. They must the ery of recognition or strike has do what they are required to do by

no additional recognition and there is pends. Whatever they are compelled to leave undone that would be for the children's good, mentally or morally, they must at all events get them ready text-books. This, although to some children it is an easy thing to put their thoughts and knowledge into written phrases while to others that is one of the most difficult of tasks, is made the test of all alike for pro-

These are a few of the things dwelt upon by many fathers and mothers. There are many others who express their dissatisfaction with inadequate results of a year's "school :" while at a loss to state the fault they believe to exist. But all, alike, want improvements made.

In case of failure the chances taken by General Funston upon the expedition to capture Aguinaldo would have been considered foolhardy. Nothing succeeds like success.

Japan is not anxious for a fight, but wishes it distinctly understood that she has quite a stock of ammunition on hand.

The only thing worse than not catching Aguinaldo, apparently, is having

him caught. TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Roroscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. strolabe cast: 2.01 a. m., tor Saturday, March 30

. A child born on this day will notice that the

men who say "there will be no strike" are on Citizens of Scrupton are aware that a trolle; estem can been the suburbs of a town and at the same time arouse feelings more unpleasant than those caused by indigestion.

Fortune never fails to smile upon the enter ise that owns a franchise and a council too. Advice in reference to keeping within the cir le of one's winter flannels will be unnecessary for a day or two.

When the kidnapper of Aguinaldo consults the returns from the country press he will begin o doubt whether he is General Funston, Buffalo Bill or the Char of Russia. Liquid refreshments in Scranton hereafter may

expected to give one that eleven-hundred ollar feeling. Scranton will have no base ball club this year, but the bowlers and the boys who play mo

Ajacchus' Advice. Do not imagine that the world is against you

Consult a doctor and you may find that it is

your liver.

Our Steel Exports Continue to Grow

special Correspondence of the Scranton Tribune Washington, March 29, XPORTS OF iron and steel manufactures from the United States continue to increase. An analysis of the February export figures has just been completed by the treasury bureau of statistics, and it shows that the total for the eight months ending with February, 1901, is six and a half millions in excess of the unparalleled figure of last year, and nearly three times the total for the eight months ending with Februaty, 1891, thus showing an increase of 10 per cent in a single year and 33 per cent, in the decade iron and steel formed but 3 per cent, of the total domestic exports from the United States; in the eight months just ended they form 8 per cent., being \$81,557,139, against \$75,052,768 in the corresponding months of the fiscal year, 1900, and

Not only is the total larger in the aggregate but it covers a greater diversity of products thus showing that the manufacturers of the Unit ed States are not only increasing their output out each year fabricating a larger proportion of their product and thereby securing for themselves and the labor employed thereon a greater share of the profits accruing from such manutae sire. A decade ago such articles as typewriters toycles, electrical machinery, cash registers laundry machinery, pumps and pumping machin ty, shoe machinery and other articles inv a high degree of manufacture had no place in the export schedules of the United States; now they constitute an important part of our annual exportation of iron and steel and are steadily foreign markets in which they find profitable sales. In 1891 no exports of electrical machinery were recorded, but by 1900 the figures for eight onths' transactions had reached about \$2,500,600, and for the eight months ending with February, this year, amounted to \$1,777,670, an increase of \$1,345,000 in a single year. Exports of steel rails increased from \$105,481 in the eight months ending with February, 1891, to \$4,818,226 in the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1900 and \$0.889,079 in the same months of the field your n value from \$1.877,000 in the eight months ending with February, 1801, to \$2,902,130 in the same months of 1980, while the figures for this rear are slightly below those of last year, being 2,828.165. Exports of tyepwriters were not separately shown in 1891, but by 1901 the exports for months had reached \$1,785,821, an \$60,000 over the preceding year. Scales and balances have increased in export value over 50 per cent during the decade, locomotives over per cent, printing presses over 200 per cent, and builders' hardware over 360 per cent. tem in the entire iron schedule shows a subduntial increase in 1991 as compared with 1891, out in a few instances there are decreased as oppoared with 1960, presumably due to the adcanced price consequent upon the increased cost

The area of distribution steadily and rapidly pharges. In builders' hardware, for instance the exports now go not only to the principal antries of Europe, but to Mexico, Central and onth America and the West Indies, British East Indies, China, Japan, Australasia, Africa and the clands of Oceania. Sowing machines and type writers found a market in the most distant is ands and the demand from the European and other leading countries is increasing, while the demand for electrical machinery is growing in

The following table shows the exports of lear and steel manufactures in eight months, ending with February, 1991, compared with the eight

nonths ending February, 1891;	
Eight mor	the ending-
Feb., 1890.	Feb., 1991.
unal iron and steel \$19,821,584	881,553,132
teel rails	6.889,679
bilder: bardware 1,253,818	6,058,100
dectrical machinery not stated	11,777,678
tiffers, ingots, etc., 24,014	33,067,375
ewing machines 1.877,000	2,827,658
acomotive engines 887,008	2,535,165
steel bars	2,637,613
tructural iron and sheet, not stated	9,304,397
Vire 514.510	2,400,046
Typewriters	1,785,821
Pumps and pump noa-	
chinery hot stated	1.497.106
Wire tuils	924,500
Delay from message	279,029

scales and balances 112,656 CORRECTIONS.

71,344

Stores and ranges

Editor of The Tribune-Sure In the article sublished vesterday on itles Dr. McLood and Christian Science," the line which reads "without drugs or hypnotism and phitual power alone" should read without drugs or hypnotism and by spiritual power alone. Also the line which reads "When we consider the selfishness and the humane murvel and mag-nitude of the healing which Jesus did" should read selflessness instead of selfideness

TALKS by the PUBLISHER

THE FLAT RATE AS VIEWED FROM THE AD-ADVERTISERS' STANDPOINT .*.*.*.*.*.*.*

In other words, if a merchant contracts to

.000-inch rate, which is 15% cents an inch.

The publisher who demands

sliding rates is a "back number" and a "has been." He is too far

behind the times to deserve the

patronage of live up-to-date ad-

the other hand, as it is a poor rule that will not

work both ways, if the advertiser contracts for 0,000 inches at 1512 cents an inch, and at the

ADVANTAGES OF THE INCH CONTRACT.

needs it. If he has anything to say to the read

say, he does not have to pay for any space to

had nothing to say! He knew he had to pay for

burden of preparing an advertisement when he felt that he had nothing to say or, on the other hand, his disgust at discovering that he was ad-

vertising a Monday morning sale in a Wednesday paper, simply because he had forgotten to send

new copy-has had a great deal to do with

discouraging business men who are making at honest effort to discover for themselves what

he real value of advertising would be in their

None of these objections can be urged against

t has found favor with the business men of other

res, so it will find favor with the business port

f Galesburg, after they have given it a fair trial.

The advantages of an inch contract appeal with

In connection with a flat rate,

an extra charge for position is

justifiable. It is impossible to

give every ad. in a publication,

full position, and it is difficult

even to place each advertisement

ear, and who therefore, have to push all the

to take advantage of yearly rates, pader the old

system, because they cannot adventise the year around. Under the inch contract, this class of

advertisers get a rate according to the amount

advertising their do, and not according to the time it takes them to do it in.

IF FURTHER INFORMATION IS DESIRED.

Telephone us, and we will come to you, and talk the matter over. We are confident that

every large advertiser in Galesburg will appre-

is it becomes thoroughly understood. It is mere-

the land. It is merely the change from candles to incondescent lights. We will be pleased to

talk with any of our advertisers about the mat-

ter at any time.

thods to those in use in every large city in

We endorse what the Galesburg Mail

says in regard to rebating if an adver-

tiser uses more inches than he con-

tracted for. This is only fair to the

advertiser, and that is just our object

treat all alike and convince the mer-

chants of Scranton who make use of

our columns that we have no favorites,

that they can rely upon the price given

them for space as being identical with

what every other merchant is paying

Consequently some advertisers

secure better position than others and it is right that they should

for the same service, and that that

price is as low as we can consistently

make and continue to publish as good

a paper as we are doing. Not a day

passes but we are told by one or more

considers the best paper-is not that

ness or Berlin is simple in the extreme and con

ains many model features. It has a court of

aldermen and a town council. The membership of the court of aldermen may be as large as the

ouncil determines. Nearly one-half of its mem-

ary, and are generally wealthy citizens. The paid members are at the heads of departments, and devote all their time to the administration

of affairs and serve for a period of twelve years. The court of aldermen is presided over by a

mayor, who is chosen by the conneil, and ar

proved by the emperor; his term of office is to twelve years. The mayor is an officer of grea

ers, who are elected by the electors.

ower and dignity, and is paid a salary of 87,500 year. The town council consists of 150 men-

the government shares the expenses of adminis-ration in several ways. In the first place, it

gave to the city years ago a magnificent park of 400 acres, which is worth more than \$3,000,000.

it maintains a police force of 3,000 men. Large

and the public libraries. It has another source

of income from the tast system of tramways which it has put down during the past twenty-

five years. The tramways are leased to private

corporations, which keep them in good repair, and, in addition, must pave all the street-

through which they run, and pay over to the

year, and a large number of streets are kept.

perfect repair besides.
Of the four great capitals—London, Berlin, Washington, Paris—the last named is the most beautiful, and is most liberally supported by the

stare. Less than one-tento of the amount neces-sary to maintain the city is raised by direct taxa-

tion. The expense of the original sewer system of Paris was borne by the state. In 1852 the

ork of remodeling the city was commenced, the

total cost of which would amount to \$10,000,000, half being paid by the state. In all of the gen-

eral improvements that have been made since 1857, such as widening streets, creeting great

militings, improving the water supply and enlarging it, and the various enterprises that were proposed to improve and beautity the city, the

The government hears a heavy share in the

aintenance of the school systems. Of the more

than 200,000 children of every grade in the schools in 1890, the state paid \$4.25 for each

Italy is undoubtedly the braviest taxed country in Europe, and the people bear it with a com-

city's share must be considerable, for the amount gathered from this source in 1899 reached not

far from \$129,000,000. Home, while not the larg-

needed for military purposes go to support

has home one-third of the expense.

rom flils source amounts to about \$500,000 a

unes are given annually toward the universities

paper the best paper for advertisers?

pay more for it.

in adopting the flat rate. We wish to

iate this new system of advertising, as

alongside reading matter.

his space, whether he used it or not, and

cent basis. Isn't this fair?

ing public, he can say it.

particular cases.

WHEN ADVERTISERS whose cents an inch for 6,000 inches, to be used within rates are increased above what they had been previously, through the application of the flat rate, pay the advanced price and admit that the principle is the only equitable one, as nearly all The Tribune's advertisers who are thus affected have done; it is the best proof possible that the flat rate for advertising is the most honest, business-like way of conducting this branch of a newpaper. On Monday, April 15, there will be no advertising in The Tribune on any other basis than the flat rate, which is an absolute guarantee that every advertiser will be paying exactly the same price as every other advertiser for the same service The price is based on the actual value of the service The Tribune is able to render, regardless of the rates of other local papers, and is conceded by publishers in other cities to be much lower

than they are receiving. A few paragraphs from the Mail Order Journal, a publication that is issued in the interest of advertisers are interspersed through this article. as they show conclusively how the general advertiser views the flat rate.

NOT CLEAR ON THE FLAT RATE. Some merchants have gathered from these "talks" that the principle of the flat rate must be all right, but do not fully understand its meaning. We

The flat rate is the only logical rate for newspapers and maga-

have tried to make this clear from time to time, but our manner of explaining may not have been as clear as it ought to have been. Below we publish an explanation of this plan of charging for advertising as published in the Galesburg (III.) Mail, under the title of the "Inch Contract," which this paper adopted about two years ago. article should be read carefully as it contains a very clear description of The Tribune's flat rate. We have taken the liberty of changing the figures to conform to The Tribune's prices, so that it will be more clearly under-

AROUT INCH CONTRACTS

To Our Advertising Patrons, and to Those Who Are Wondering Whether Advertising Would Be a Good Investment.

Recognizing the fact that modern advertising methods demand an arrangement different from the eld-style, arbitrary, inelastic contracts for a regular space, the Mail has adopted a schedule of inch rates, which it is believed will prove eminently fair to all concerned, though, of oune, contracts for regular space will be made with those who pacter them.

Many advertisers, who wish to regulate what

Each day brings new converts to a belief in the flat rate and a universal demand for its adoption will in time be made, which publishers will have to meet.

they have to say to the reading public by the

varying conditions of trade, weather, occasions, and the particular exigencies of their own business, will find the inch contract just what they want. The old system of taking a certain specified space, each as a half-column or quarter-tolumn or column, day after day, through the entire year, has been obsolete in the larger cities for a long time, experience laying demonstrated that the greater success vertising according to the conditions above re-

ertisets have made contracts with the Mall on the inch basis, and it is with the purpose extending to others an opportunity to avail themselves of this kind of contract that this schedule has been adopted and this explana

WHAT AN INCH CONTRACT MEANS. Luder an inch contract, the Mail agrees to mder certain conditions, at a certain fixed the price being determined by the numer of inches the advertiser agrees to use within ie space of twelve morning.

The advertiser, on his part, agrees to use certain specified number or inches within twelve months, the understanding being that if he does not use the number of inches called for by his contract in one year, he is to pay for what he has used at the price called for by the inch is not the paper that the subscriber considers the best paper—is not that glicibile, which varies from 20 cents an inch.

Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs

XLII. - MUNICIPAL GOVERN-MENT OF THE WORLD'S GREAT CAPITALS.

THE GOVERNMENT of Washington two closely corresponds to the administration of the capitals of other great nations than that of any other American city. And it differs trom the other great capitals in that its control-ling power is centered in the federal government, like London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Ronse it has no mayor, or chief executive; it is governed by a board of three commissioners. At the same time its administrative expenses are largely some by the federal government. All improve ments, expenditures, administrative functions and the like are subject to the review of committees from both bouses of congress. The other cities mentioned receive large sums from the national governments, but are not subject to the same central. A portion of the expense of sustaining the nation's capital in European cities is horne the national government for the reason that it believes a part of the cost of maintaining the city's prestige is a legitimate charge on state funds. This is a principle that might be applied to the metropolitan cities of America, New York. Chicago and Philadelphia.

there is no municipal government quite so intricate as that in vogue in London. London proper is a mile square, with a population of a trifle over 37,000, but director Landon comprises jorty-two rities, covering several counties, and has a population of more than 4,600,000. The division of the expenses between the municipalities and the government is so interwoven as to make separation well-nigh impossible. An approximate tidea of the amount may be formed by stating the acceral things which are cared for by the state and paid for out of the national treasury. The metropolitan police, mustering 15,035 officers and men, is supported by chief receives a salary of \$10,500 per annum, more man the general commanding the United States army, and as much as the chief justice of the inited States Supreme court.

There are fifteen police court stations, supportby the government, the lord mayor holding court in one, and the justice in each of the others, receiving a salary of \$7,500 per annum. The fire brigade is largely supported by the state, and cost in 1899 over \$1,200,000, of which me insurance companies contributed about \$200,oss. The park systems, state and municipal, include more than 5,000 acres, three-fifths of which are maintained by the municipal government. The total expenses of London in 1809 amounted to more than \$55,000,000, while there of New York about \$90,000,000

As compared with that of London, the govern-

The People's Exchange.

A POPULAR CLEARING HOUSE for the Benefit of Ali Who Have Houses to Reat, 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. 6,000 inches within one year at the rate of 15 cents an inch, and uses only between 3,000 and 5,000 inches, he must pay for the same at the

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Help Wanted-Male.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED KNIFE CUTTER on colored underskirts. State experience and salary expected. Address Luzerne Ski-company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Help Wanted-Female. WANTED-EXPERIENCED MILLINERY SALES-ladies and workers at M. Ackerman's, 138 Wyoming avenue.

end of the year exceeds his expectations, and uses 6,000 inches, the Mail will be willing to give him the advantage of the 6,000-inch rate, which is 15 cents an inch, and the Mail will relate to the advertiser to bring the total bill to the 15-WANTED-A WAITRESS OR BUTLER WITH teference. High wages for trained service, Apply Mrs. Sidney Williams, 328 Madison avenue, WANTED-LADY GRADUATES OF A HIGH school to do work on the Scranton city sectory. Answer by letter only and address Directory, Answer b. W. F. Smythe, city. The advantages of the inch contract are numerous and obvious. When an advertiser has

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work, 516 Quincy avenue.

Situations Wanted.

say it in, nor does he either have to write new copy or leave the old chestnut in his space, that SITUATION WANTED-BY YOUNG COLORES will probably do him more harm than good. How often has the business man, who is making woman as cook or doing general housework 533 Lackawanna avenue. an effort to try the efficacy of advertising, beet SITUATION WANTED TO GO OUT WASHING discouraged and disheartened at the obligation he felt under to write an advertisement when he

and ironing taken home also. Call or address L. B., 334 Summer avenue. SITUATION WANTED BY A WOMAN TO GO out by day washing, froning and cleaning. Call or address Mrs. Mary Russell, 1219 Cedar

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOOD AND REspeciable girl to do general housework is small family. Can give good reference. Pl vall at 534 North Rebecca asemic, Hyde Par WANTED-CLERICAL POSITION OF ANY KIND

by a competent young man; reference them M. F., care of The Taibune.

For Rent.

FOR RENT-LARGE ROOM, SECOND FLOOR. 207 Wyoming avenue; suitable to surposes; all modern conveniences, beflerson avenue, near Spruce alrect.

LICENSED HOTEL FOR RENT, 400 PENN AVE. DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR RENT, 624 MADISON A. Rose, 222 Lackawanna avenue.

FOR BENT-HALF DOUBLE HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, 29 GREEN RIDGE STREET, STEN ROOMS modern improvements; steam heat fu desirable; \$25.00.

HOTEL FOR RENT-INQUIRE OF MRS. T. L.

For Sale.

FOR SALE-SIDEBOARD AND TWO BED ROOM

FOR SALE-FINEST WALNUT FOLDING BED and Chifonier in city; also several handsone hand paintings. Call Saturday morning only, 743 Jefferson avenue.

FINE HORSE FOR SALF, AT LIGHT ROAD sier, weight 980 to 920 the; color, bas; age, s; schund and kind; price \$125; can be seen at T. H. Watta' iarm, Glenburn, or apply 889 Monroe 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., cit,

FOR SALE OR REST. THE DRIVING PARK Hotel; elegantly furnished: possession given on the first day of April. Apply to William Craig, care E. Robinson's Sons' brewery. Business Opportunity.

A YOUNG MAN UNDERSTANDING BOOKKEEP may, by investing five or ten thousand in a well established, dividend paying company, secure a fine position at a good salary Address X. V. Z., Tribune.

Money to Loan. MONLY TO LOAN ON DIPROVED CITY REAL HENRY BELLIN, JR. CHAS. II. WELLES. THOMAS SPRAGUE.

STRAIGHT LOANS, ANY AMOUNT. INTEREST 4 to 6 per cont. Frank E. Donnell ney, Traders' National Bank building.

any amount. M. H. Holgate, Commonwealth MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN-QUICK.

straight leans or Building and Loan. A from t to 6 per cent. Call on N. V. Walker 314-315 Cornell building.

Wanted-To Buy.

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

Rooms and Board

LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH BOARD FOR TWO

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY: ABLE BODIED, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 53; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, tead and write English. Recruits specially desired to service in Philippines. For information apply to Recruiting Office, 123 Wyoming ave. Scran ton Pa. ton, Pa.

TOUND-BOOK ENTITLED FOUR FIRST CE tury or One Hundsod Great and Memorald Exemps," Owner can claim same at 439 Monta

Miscellaneous.

MECHANICS FAGINEERS, FLECTRICIANS, Firemen, etc., new 40 pure pompiler containing questiens asked by examining board of engineers, sent free Gro. A. Zeller, Publisher, St. Louis, Mo.

PEATHERS WANTED WILL PAY CASH FOIl old gross featherheis Address M. H. Rich old green featherheds. As DRESS PLAITERS FOR SALL, 75 CENTS; FOR

ally for this purpose. Notwithstanding this impry drain the state has added both Vienna and Budapest, in an indirect way. The government has located the great universities at the capitals. maintaining 724 students and 96 feachers b Vienna, while 602 students and 61 teachers wer

provided for at Budapest. This leafure induce

people to settle in these cities in order to obtain beneats of the higher education for the child. All the magnificent parks, for which Paris is futnous, have been created and main-tained largely at the expense of the state. There are only six cities in Austria-Hungar aving more than 100,000 population, and betwo of more than 200,000. Vienna has about 1,500,000, while Bduapest has about 600,000. To pracessey that is remarkable. The city of Rome is allowed to retain one-tenth of the proceeds of the income tax levied within its limits. The higher courts are supported by the state, the courts for minor offenses, corresponding our police court, are a charge upon the numic

MUST TAKE OFF THEIR HATS.

est city in Italy, is undoubtedly the richest.

The city of Vienna probably gets less assistance from the state than any other of the great Euro-pean capitals. Nearly all the government funds not needed for military purposes. Women lawyers of New York must take of heir bats when practicing their profession

the criminal court.

FINLEY'S

Easter Sale of Ladies' Muslin Underwear

This season's second sale of French and Domestic Fine Nainsook Cambric and Muslin Undergarments, including many exclusive styles not found elsewhere. Faultless in cut, tinish, superior workmanship and trimmings.

Bridal Lingerie in Sets.

Complete line of exquisite garments in French, Nainsook, Handmade and Hand embroidered, trimmed with real lace.

Pctticoats.

Of tine Muslin and Cambric, with lawn flounce, trimmed in Point de Paris and Renaissance insertings and edgings.

Night Gowns.

Of fine Nainsook with dainty Hamburg and Lace trimmings. Corset Covers.

The Spencer Waist of Nainsook.

Chemise and Drawers. • Of Cambric, Nainsook and Mus-

lin, with Lace and Hamburg trim-

with Valenciennes edging, beading

mings We lead the market in the class of Underwear we handle, practically we have no competition in this line. An early call will secure best selections. Sale opens this morning-will continue during the week.

510-512

LACKAWANNA AVENUE

Odd Pieces for the

A new home frequently needs new Furniture, usually odd pieces, to fill the gaps caused by damaged ar-

ticles or larger rooms. We carry a large line of odd CHAIRS - Reception Chairs and Rockers-and PARLOR TABLES in the very latest designs, (and there are some very pretty new styles this year.) Also those pretty Parlor Cabinets. While we carry all kinds of wood that is used for this purpose, we have an unusually large assortment in MA-HOGANY, WEATHERED OAK and FLEMISH OAKthe latter is still very popu-

Seven floors full of exclusive designs and new patterns in furniture.

Hill & Connell Washington Avenue.

EASTER NOVELTIES.

We are displaying an unusual pretty line of Easter goods in Booklets, Cards. Hangers, and Hand painted Sachetsall of which serve as a suitable easter remembrance. This year we have added an imported line of chickens, ducks, and rabbits, which will interest all easter buyers.

ReynoldsBros

Proposals.

U. S. Government Building.
Scaled proposals will be received at this building until 2 o'clock p. m.. Wednesday, April 10, 1201, for immishing ruel, lighq, water, ice, mis collaments supplies, wasting towels, hauling aster and sprinkling streets for this building during the fits at year rating during 10, 1002, or such portion of the year as may be deemed advisable. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the Treasury department.

EZRA H. RIPPLE, Custodian.