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

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

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING. The following table shows the price per inch cach insertion, space to be used within one year: Run of Siding on Paper Reading Les than 500 inches on inches .165 .165 1.18

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condoleur and similar contributions in the nature of ad-certaing The Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents t line. Rates for Classified Advertising furnished of

TWELVE PAGES.

SCRANTON, APRIL 13, 1901

For a small island Porto Rico sceme to have produced an unusually large crop of political bunco steerers.

The Sunday Problem at Buffalo. T IS ANNOUNCED in a semi-authoritative manner that the management of the Pan-American exposition has decided and will soon publicly announce that the gates

of that exhibition will be closed on Sundays. The information is added that "business prudence is named as the motive for this decision." From a business standpoint the de

cision unquestionably is prudent. No doubt Sunday opening would attract large crowds, but it would do so in great part at the expense of week-day attendance. The percentage of persons in every community who are now expeeting to attend the Pan-American exposition but who on conscientious grounds would not attend if the management should offend against their convictions in the matter of Sunday observance is large, both in numbers and in respectability. To risk the displeasure of this class in order to gain the favor of those who believe that Sunday is a fit day for godless amusement and boisterous pleasure-seeking would be a short-sighted policy and one certain to react disastrously upon The exposition

Under the contracts already signed, if the exposition should be open on Sundays the midway sideshows would would mean in the way of din and indecorum may be inferred by those who have visited midway attractions on other days of the week. In view of the practical impossibility of drawing a line if the gates should be opened at all on the Lord's day, the only safe

The drift in our large cities away from puritanteal Sunday observance is unmistakable and within certain limits perhaps tolerable. It is difficult for the average man to hold his conscience up to the old-fashioned mark of disapproving sternly the recourse to parks and other fresh-air recreation grounds whom a decorous stroll amid woodland scenes on Sunday afternoons represents in many cases the nearest approach to a vacation that their exacting lot in life renders possible.

But while this tendency toward a more liberal view of Sunday as a day for rest as well as for plety and devotion cannot be wholly checked, it is important that it should as far as possible be safeguarded. The conversion of Sunday into a day of especial money-making activity, by means both orderly and disorderly, should be resisted not only by the styleter Sabbatarians but by all who wish to keep the weekly rest day a day of rest.

Mr. Kruger is the only one who is new prepared to give expert testimony in favor of General De Wet.

"Cram" Methods.

LTHOUGH the Secution Teachers' institute has closed it appears that the present institute season is At Mayfield one of two sessions, afternoon and evening respecrively, is apposinged for today. moderate list of elgitteen different subjects, to be treated in "papers" and urations," is set forth for the assembled teachers' consideration between 2 and 10 p. m. These papers and orations will also have quite a number of musical selections, recitations and dialogues interposed between them. The thorough treatment of ighteen different subjects in the time llowed for their presentation, and the clear and comprehensive grasp the teachers will have of each, do not need dwelling upon. The simple statement of this programme points that moral

for itself. The extremest beauty of this "cramming" system is, that it is not limited to the teachers for whom this "perprexed fine feeding" is set forth as the ceek's closing intellectual feast. The "cramming" method of trying to stuff hildren's minds with information bout many things, to be drawn upon is best they may out of the hodgenodge, at examination times, is quite fairly typified by this programme set | for the teachers; a programme in it-

self typical of not a few others. "Child Study" and "Character" are two of the themes usually set down. and supposed to be set forth, in these conglomerate programmes to the "consideration" of which the teachers are summoned at stated intervals before being sent back to crowded school rooms. There the too great number of children assigned to each teacher, and the too large number of subjects that the child is expected to grasp, part, to any valuable extent, impossible, and relegate the development of character" in the child to the rear.

Primary and grammar grade schools re not universities. Children between the ages of six and sixteen are not, as a rule, prepared by natural ability "to take all knowledge for their province." Just how long the everage school board proposes to keep a acting as if these things were so, instead of not so, it behooves parents to look into-instead of taking for granted either that each successive educational fad is "hetter than the old way, when we went to school," or simply grumbling at home over children overtasked and yet not mentally and norally advancing.

The reappointment by Governor Stone C Dr. N. C. Schaeffer as state superin endent of public instruction meet with deserved approval in all quarters Dr. Schaeffer has shown himself during the eight years-two terms-he has served to be a competent and progress-

That Filipino Junta Again,

HE INTERESTINGLY Idiotic Filipino junta in London has received from its twin in Singapore a fearful descripion, in detail, of "the engines of torture" that the American authorities at Manila "have been erecting at the Malacanan palace for the purpose of torturing Aguinaldo into signing the peace proclamation and taking the oath of allegiance." These Londonese Fillpinos have "deferred their protest to the European governments" against this dreadful state of affairs "until they hear from Singapore that the torture had actually been inflicted upon Aguinaldo.

We submit that, if they had taken the slightest stock in this dispatch which they pretend to believe, their procrastination in making "a protest" shows a cruel indifference on their part to the fate of the leader whom-they themselves being safe in Europe, as Agoncillo was in Washington-they have professed such reverence for Oh, humbug, curlous are the performances of thy worshippers. Do these creatures imagine that either the European governments or the people of

The hysterical citizens of Bradford, who object to pest houses, appear to be rapidly approaching the stage that makes an occasional lynching necessary to keep public spirit alive.

American Courage.

HERE HAS been general dis cussion of the experiments conducted by the United States army surgeons at Quemados. Cuba, to ascertain the means by which yellow fever infection is transmitted, the conclusion being that mosquitoes alone are responsible But some of the personal details of the be in full operation also. What this experiment are worthy of present at-One of the hospital nurses who vol-

unteered in the interest of science to subject himself to the test was John R. Kissinger, of Liberty Mills, Ind. who entered the service from the ranks of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh course is to close them uncondition- Indiana. Twelve infected mosquitoes were placed in a room with Kissinger, but without result. Five were ther placed on the body of Kissinger, bit him savagely and in three and a half days he was suffering from a well-defined case of yellow fever. He was given the very best medical attention, but the attack was a malignant one, and for many days his life hung ir of the thousands of hard-working the balance. His splendid constitution laboring men and their families, to finally won the battle, and he regained perfect health. Thus snatched from the grave, it would seem that Kissinger would have shrunk from again putting his life in jeopardy, but he bravely asked whether anything further was required or him. The doctors were anxious to learn whether a vellow feve patient who contracted the disease un der such chromstances would be imn une, and at the end of a month Kisslager agreed to allow them to transfuse the blood from a yellow fever victim into his own veins. The operation proved successful and it was shown

that he was proof against the scourge. Upon the conclusion of this experinent he was presented by the surgeons with an elegant gold watch inscribed:

JOHN R. KISSINGER.

FOR COURAGE.

Kissinger was also promoted from a private in the hospital corps to the cank of so ward. Mr. Kissinger says that while he was at Quemados other soldiers effered themselves to experiment upon, being put in beds which had been cocupied by yellow fever patients, and that they had not contracted the disease, going to show that it was spread only by inoculation and is not carried in the clothing.

This incident shows that not all the courage of the army is confined to the

'As smart as a Philadelphia lawyer,' used to be a phrase of compliment-one quite proverbial. But there has been some decided deterioration in the brilliance of the Quaker city's legal intellect when the Philadelphia Law academy refuses admission to its membership to Mrs. M. L. Klingelsmith, solely on account of sex, and follows up that action by appointing a committee to draw up an amendment to its constitution, inserting the word "male" in the qualifications for membership. Mrs. Klingeismith is a graduate of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and is also librarian of the Biddle Law library of the university. She is not the first woman lawyer who has made her mark through ability in Philadelphia. It is a pity that the 'male" members of the bar of that city

should be so badly scared. Syracuse dispatches of Thursday bronicle the arrest of a fourteen-yearold boy and his sister, aged twentytwo, she being mplicated by the brother's confession, for starting a number of fires in that city. He says they did so "because they liked to see the engines." He has been sent to the Utlea. Reform school, and "the girl is held for the grand jury on the charge of arson." make "child study" on the teachers' I To this the dispatches add: "She is not

bright." We submit that a jail or penitentiary is not the proper place for a person of any age "not bright"-on the level apparently of the feeble-minded for whom states are supposed to provide suitable institutions for their care and training.

Chicago citizens will have no use for an Anglo-American alliance that does not include beef in every stage from hoof to can.

J. Pierpont Morgan evidently believes that he has arrived at the stage when it is safe to turn down the ublouitous reporter.

The limited supply of rummage sale veapons will make the surrender of Filipinos less profitable in the future.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Roroscope Drawn by Ajacchus

The Tribune Astrologer.

Astrolabe east: 2.34 a. m. for Saturday, April 13

A child born on this day will be liable to see low the inside of saloons look on Sunday, in

old and the man who looks down a gun barre cossess the same reckless characteristics. The rural small boy now arrangeth a schedule of prices to be charged visiting trout fishermen who desire to verify large stories.

The Easter bonnet will make another effort t Alacchus' Advice.

comes to the matter of campaign eigars.

Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs

It is orren better to give than to receive whe

XLIV.—IMMENSE FORTUNES IN PAVED STREETS.

MERICAN CITIES have a larger amount of asphali pavement than all the rest of the world's cities combined. The first successful asphalt pavement was laid twenty-five vers ago by the late General W. W. Averell on Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington, D. C., since which time more than 35,000,000 square yards have been laid in various cities at an expense of about \$100,000,000. And it has cost \$200,000,000 to keep them in repair during that period. There have been several fortunes made in this branch of the paving industry alone. Other fortunes have been made in the construction of pave-ments out of medina stone, Belgian block and brick. The modern method of treating the wooden block has made it possible to lay a first-class pavement out of this material and one that is destined, with the brick pavement, to become a warm competitor for the public favor with

sphalt, which, thus far has been in the lead. There are several good reasons why the streets American cities are not as well paved as the principal ones being that the cities across the water have a much greater age and a con-sequent longer time in which to make these needed improvements, and, in proportion to their streets to pave because the cities cover a much smaller area. For example, Liverpool was in-corporated as a city several hundred years ago and has a total area of 15,252 acres, and a por lation of 700,000, while Scattle, Wash., one of the most progressive cities in the west, was in-corporated in 1860, has a population of a trifle over \$0,000 and an area of 30,720 acres. Boston is another example: It has a population of 560, 892, was incorporated as a city in 1822 and has an area of 60,661 acres. With a smaller population, one-quarter of the age, and four times the amount of area, it is not reasonable to suppose that Boston could have as good pavements as the English city. When all things are considered it is a conservative statement to make that in the last thirty-three years as those of the old

world have improved in the last century.

Some interesting contrasts are revealed in a study of the paying conditions in the leading cities of the United States. For instance, the

more wards of asphalt pavements as	
New York	
Buffato	
Philadelphia	3,893,985
Washington	3.027.788
Chicago	1,572,000
Kansas City, Mo	1,462,674
Pittsburg	1,000,000

Of the twenty-two largest cities, Roston is the nost completely payed, that is, it has the fewest number of square yards of unpaved streets in proportion to the total, and New York comes second and Washington third. Chicago and Denver have the poorest record of any cities in the country, when considered on a pro rata basis. The former has 25,393,400 square yards of paved streets and 56,000,600 square yards of unpaved streets, while Denver has only 514,862 square yards to 20,754,471 square yards of unpaved

When the quality of the pavement is taken into consideration the city of Baltimore may be put down as being the poorest paved city in the United States. It has over 7,000,000 square yards of cobble stone pavements, and of the worst possible type, Some of the pavements have been down over fifty years, and most of them have been down at least thirty years. A large per cent, of the stones used in their construction were brought by ships as ballust, and consist of all sorts and sizes, from the great hardheaded boulder measuring two feet in diamoter with a semi-flat top, to the ordinary sized stone used in that class of payements. New York has about 4,500,000 square yards of this sort of payement, most of which is to be found in the berough of Brooklyn; Philadelphia, 2,300,-600 square yards; Pittsburg, 1,260,000 square yards; Cincinnati, 1,213,000 square yards. All the emaining number of the 120 large cities, which include those of 30,000 population and over, have less than 500,000-in most instances none at all very much less-square yards of cobble stone pavements, excepting New Orleans, which has

000,000 square yards.

There were but tour cities in 1890 which had over a million square yards of granite block pavements: New York with 9,075,206 square yards; Philadelphia, 5,775,330; St. Louis, 1,232,-

859; Boston, 1.912,176. Strange to say New York has but 565,680 square yards of brick pavenient, while Chicago has a trifle more. There are only four cities which have more than a unillion square yards of brick pavement-Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cobundes, O., and Des Moines, Ia. There are more than a score of cities in the West which a half million square yards or more of brick payement. It has been more largely adopted by cities of the West than by those of the East. largely because of its comparative low cost. The popularity of this kind of pavement, however, popularity of this kind of pavement, however, is rapidly increasing, and it will not be long

that of asphalt. The experience of some vities in this class of improvements has been exceedingly disastrous, For example, the little city of Williamsport, Pa., was induced to raise \$100,000 by bonds for purpose of laying a wooden pavement, made of the old style circular cedar block. It soon went to pieces, made the street worse than its original condition, and the city is still paying interest at 7 per cent, on its bonds. There is scarcely a city in the country that has done any large amount of paving which has not, at some period in the process, paid dearly for a

and unpaved streets in the fifteen largest cities;

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Yalo				6	i.		S	6.801.77
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hingion	88	80	:22		×	6.5	23	5.048,27

PUBLISHER

A Further Application of the Flat Rate.

DEGINNING Monday morning The Tribune will take another forward step and apply the flat rate to its want ads. This means a considerable sacrifice, as it has always secured a higher rate for this business than twenty-five cents an inch, which is the highest charge under the flat rate for all small advertising. But in order that all its patrons may share the benefits of this equitable rate it has been decided to apply the same rate to all advertising that is usually classed under "Wants." This includes not only "Help Wanted" and all other real "Wants," but also advertising, un-"For Sale," "For Rent." and Rooms," and any other of the same general class. "Situations Wanted" will be inserted free, as heretofore.

An "Exchange Department."

In connection with this advertising will be run an "Exchange Department," in which persons having any article that they would like to exchange for some other article can insort an announcement at but small cost. It will not be necessary to use the real name of the advertiser, but some distinctive word or initials, and answers may be called for at The Tribune office. In the larger cities these "Exchange" advertisers have succeeded in having their wants supplied, and the number of advertisements has grown to remarkable pro-

Little Ads. at the Flat Rate. In applying the flat rate to these little ads it has been decided to fix the price for each ad, at 10 cents, or the same ad, may be inserted three times for 25 cents. No ad, will be ac cepted for less than 10 cents, but any number of words can be inserted so long as the ad. does not exceed four

occupy just one inch of space, which, at the flat rate, costs 25 cents. From 25 to 30 words will go in four lines which, as above stated, will cost but 10 cents for one time or 25 cents for three times. If more than four lines is used, each additional line will

lines. As there are twelve lines in

one inch, four lines three times will

cost 3 cents every insertion. There May Be a Few Changes.

As was announced about a month The Tribune will on Monday next, the 15th, apply the flat rate to al continuous business. This means that general adjustment has been made all along the line. A few advertisers will be paying a little less, and a few others will be paying a little more for the space they have heretofore occupled. But in absolutely no instance will one advertiser be paying either more or less than any other advertiser for the same service. The Trib une stands ready to prove this assertion in any way that any doubting advertiser may suggest. It is the only right way to do business, and The Tribune will undoubtedly continue to win the admiration of its constituency

by adhering to it. It is possible that one or two of The Tribune's advertisers will be missed from its columns on Monday, but during the past month others have been secured which will more than make up any shrinkage that may come from source. In declining to insert advertising below its established rate The Tribune does not do so with any sense ply does not believe it can honorably do so in justness to its other patrons It fully appreciates past patronage and wishes to earnestly thank its advertisers for long continued business soliciting such further patronage as the value of the paper as an advertising medium merits.

Cuba's Trade with Foreign Countries

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Waitington, April 12.

MPORTS INTO Cuba from Europe are ereasing, while those from the United States are decreasing. The reports of the treasury bureau of statistics show a falling of in exports of domestic merchandise from the Paired States in the eight months ending with February, 1901, while the reports of the insulabuceau of the war department in tharge of the connerce of Cuba also show a decrease in Cuban inports from the United States and an increase imports from the European countries In the eight months ending with February, 1961, according to the thearnsy bureau of statistics the domestic exports to Cuba were \$16,923,456 against \$16.412.547 in the corresponding months of last year; while the war department state ment for the nine months ending with September, 1900, shows imports from the United States into Cuba of \$21,525,659, against \$28,094,000 in the same months of the preceding year. The same statement of the war department which shows a fall of \$1,500,000 in Cuban imports from the 000,000 in imports from Europe, the figures of European imports in the nine months of 1900 being \$31,559,239 and in the nine months of 1800, \$10,181,660, while the Cuban imports from the United Kingdom alone in nine months of 1900 were \$8,297,865 against \$6,508,582 in the corre the entire list of European countries it is found that in a large majority of cases there has been an increase in imports into Cuba in the 1900 period as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

A detailed examination of the imports ! classes shows that European manufacturers ar rapidly and vigorously invading the Cuban field under the very eyes of their American rivals. England and Germany especially are increasing their exports to that island, and a comparison of the quantity or value of the various classe of manufactured goods supplied to Cuba by these countries and by the United States may prove interesting and perhaps suggestive to American and shoes into Cuba, for instance, from the United States in the nine months of 1960 were \$6,643 pairs, and from Spain (28,839 pairs, Of shoes and sandals, the imports from the United States in the nine months of 1900 were 177,390 pairs and from Spain, 1,269,793 pairs. Of match imports from the United States in period under discussion were \$3,235 in value and from the United Kingdom, \$4,895. Of paper the imports from the United States fell from \$224,672 in nine months of 1809, to \$114,128 in the same months of 1960, while during the increased from \$63,485 to \$73.162. imports of starch from the United States in the nine months of 1800 were \$81,807 and in the corresponding months of 1900 were \$31,25; while from the United Kingdom the imports increased from the \$18,525 in nine months of 1809 to \$47,015 in the same months of 1900. Of wines and confials the imports from the United States in the first half of 1800 amounted to \$38,905, and in the same months of 1900 were but \$0.012, while in the same period of 1900 the imports of wines from France amounted to \$42.801, and from Spain \$1,132.904. Of iron in the form of ingots, hars and sheets, the imports from the United States in the first aix months of 1990 were \$405.645. against \$810,217 in the same months of the pre-ceding year; while from the United Kingdom the imports of the same class increased train 805, b during the dr months of 1800 to \$205,776 in the same months of 1800. Of bags for any a large

TALKS BY THE

months of 1900 to \$4,887; while from German, they were in nine months of 1899 \$7,789 and in nine months of 1900 \$23,933; and from the United Kingdom, in the nine months of 1899 \$215,230 and in the same months of 1900, \$180,950. Under the head of "All other manufactures of fibers," the imports from the United States dropped from \$81,037 in the nine months of 1800 to \$12,080 in the corresponding months of 1900; while during the same partied, these from the United ing the same period, those from the United Kingdom increased from \$967,232 to \$1,856,357; these from Spain, from \$157,375 to \$182,990, and these from France, from \$18,636 to \$69,945. Of the \$289,481 worth of dried fish imported into Cuba during the three months ending with September, 1960, the value of \$44,750 was from the United States: \$85,292 from Norway and Sacden, and \$123,50) from the United Kingdom Of the \$250,066 worth of colton cloths closely waven imported in these three months of 1000, 895,725 worth was from the United States, \$50,412 from Spain, and \$108,581 from the United Kingdom. Of the \$102,046 worth of cotton cloths loosely woven imported during the same period, the value of \$10,614 was from the United States, \$87,309 from Spain, and \$412,207 from the United Kinguom. Of the \$102,116 wasth of cotton yard and thread imported in nine months of 1909, \$3,201 worth was from the United States, \$17,169 from Spain, \$15,017 from France, and \$119,382 from the United Kingdom. Under the classification of "all other manufactures of cotton," the total for the nine months ending with September, 1900, is \$3,507,404, and of this \$227,572 worth was from the United States, \$329,880 from France, \$301,015 from Spain, and \$1,654,510 from the United Kingdom.

imports from the United States in nine months

of 1899 amounted to \$84,530 and in the same

The following table shows the total value of the imports into Cuba in the nine months end ing with September, 1829 and 1900, respectively, the share of each of the principal countries, and

the increase or decrease in each case;

	Nine months ending September.				
Imports into Cuba frem	1599.	1900.			
United States	28,004,000	\$24,525,630			
United Kingdom		8,297,635			
Spain	8,104,206	7,573,919			
France	2,684,804	2,501,782			
Germany	1.827,668	2,101,516			
Mexico	2,636,755	1,977,314			
Colombia	1,505,775	1,373,543			
Urugusy	017,380	1,261,683			
Porto Rico	696,163	932,653			
Venezuela	Sfm,055	1487,007			
Peru	11,117	310,186			
Netherlands	231,026	297,173			
Norway and Sweden	163,471	250,278			
Belgium	152,205	232,576			
Honduras	322,310	230,394			
Argentina	61.670	132,079			
Ecuador	30,263	125,177			
Italy	42.003	108,459			
Austria-Hungary	42,780	91,084			
Japan	17,800	63,500			
British East In lies	91.8.4	35,507			
Other countries	204,240	295,955			

Total\$54,686,747 \$53,108,702

WHY SOME MEN FAIL.

My lone is this: Why some men miss, In life their chosen goal-They seek to fill, with half the will, A plan that needs the whole

They sow the seed on mount and mead, And wait to see it spread: While, half concerned, they leave, unturned, The clod upon its head.

They waste in play the light of day, Knowing that there will come. At even-fall, the welcome call To eat the uncarned crumb.

In poverty and pain, Leaving urdone, from sun to sun, The things that lead to gain

But when the last lone hope is past, No more to light their way: And all is lost-they learn the cost

Of doing things halfway, -Edwin T. Jones, in Success

The People's Exchange.

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

0000000000000000 Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED-TO SELL THE LATEST IN vention for producing a brilliant and cheap light. Price within reach of all. Thousands being sold. The Best Light Co., Canton, O. VANTED—GENERAL AND LOCAL ctywhere for most popular Accident Policy essued; new plan; sells to every one; large com-sequence overlastic territory. George V. Car-WANTED-GENERAL AND LOCAL AGENTS EV roll, 189 Broadway, New York,

Help Wanted-Male.

HARNESSMAKER - AN ENPERIENCED HAR-ness maker wanted. O. J. Loderick, Ply-mouth, Pa.

WANTED—CAPABLE MAN TO CARE FOR horses and look after details of a barn. Apply at office. Jonas Long's Sons. WANTED-FIRST CLASS STENOGRAPHER AND Remington operator; good salary to the right man. Address Manutacturer, care Tribunt.

Help Wanted-Female.

DESIRABLE POSITION FOR YOUNG WO non at Coursen's. Address or call at officer particulars. E. G. Coursep. WANTED-GOOD GIRL, 120 GROVE STREET, near Laurel Hill Park.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED BINDERY GIRL Wanted, Tribune Binders.

Situations Wanted.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN, AS collector; has had four years' experience with a leading frm of this city and can furnish A No. 1 reterences. Address A. C. G., Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED-TO GO OUT WASHING and boning the first part of the week; of fire cleaning also. Call or address b. H., Si

BOOKKEEPER-VOUNG MAN 22, EXPERI-enced; wants position as bookkeeper or clerk; enced: wants position as bookkeeper or clerk would also accept position with civil engineer best references. Address box 10, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A VOLNG MAN 22 years of age, strong and active; has had one year's experience as shipping elect. Reterences turnished. Address "Shipping Clerk," care of Polyang offer of Polyang offer of Polyang offer

MARRIED MAN. NO CHILDREN, WOULD LIKE position as steward, junitor, i caretaker or work of any kind. G., Pribure office. For Bent.

FOR RENT FROM MAY 1

Store in The Tribune building, now occupied by the Times. In cluding Desks, Steam Heat and Electric Light.

Also 1200 feet of floor space on 4th floor of the Tribune building, suitable for light maufacturing. Including heat, light and power. Enquire at office of

THE TRIBUNE.

SUMMER HOME—ON PARADON LAKE—GEM of the Adirondacks—3th miles north of Schroon Lake, Cottage of seven rooms, completely furnished, except table and bed linen and silver; has four large, airy bedrooms—beds have wire springs and mattresses. Mountain spring water in kitchen; garden space, if desired; beautiful scenery, charming drives, boating, fishing. Two mails daily. Livery convenient, Price \$200 for the season. Further particulars apply Samuel R. Beardsley, 201 Washington street, New York city. atreet, New York city.

FOR RENT-HOUSE NO. 642 NORTH WASHING-for avenue; 11 rooms and bath room; all newly papered and painted. Apply at 367 Lin-den street.

FOR RENT-12-ROOM HOUSE: 340 BUTLET street, Dinmore; bath, heat and cold water; laundry mearly new. II. N. Patrick, 331 Wash-ington avenue.

STORES, OFFICES, BARNS, HOUSES, FLATS, rooms and factory space. See W. T. Hackett, "Real Estate Exchange." FOR RENT-11-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN 1M provements, 422 Madison avenue.

FOR RENT-7-ROOM HOUSE, WITH MODERN improvements, on Green Ridge street, Ap-ply 1623 Sanderson avenue. 929 GREEN RIDGE STREET, TEN ROOMS trodern improvements; ateam heat furnished; desirable; \$25.00.

For Sale.

BELGIAN HARES (IMPORTED). HASLAN'S, BUSINESS, RESIDENCE AND FARM PROPER ty. W. T. Hackett, "Real Estate Exchange."

FOR SALE-ONEN PAIR BLACK MARES, PERtect match, sound and kind.
One Two Seated Phacton.
One Two Seated Phacton.
One Two Seated Sleigh.
One Cutter with Shaits and Pole.
One Double Harness.

One Double Harness.
One Single Harness.
Robes, Blankets, etc., etc., all in first class rder. For further particulars call or address rder. For further particulars call or address rder. 715 Linden street, Scranton. Telephone call, 624 CHAS, D. SANDERSON.

Wanted-To Rent.

HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY, WITHIN TEN OR furnished; must have large grounds, shade and fruit trees, and moderate rent. Address W. T. Hackett, "Real Estate Exchange."

Wanted-To Buy

WANTED TO BUY-SLOT MACHINES (NO ELEC-Tribune.

Real Estate.

BUSINESS, RESIDENCE AND FARM PROPER-ties. See W. T. Hackett, "Real Estate Ex-

LOW PRICED, MEDIUM AND HIGH GRADE properties and building sites in all parts of city. W. T. Hackett, "Real Estate Exchange." W. T. HACKETT BUYS, SELLS, RENTS, IN-

Business Opportunity.

SEVERAL LINES OF BUSINESS FOR SALE; established and paying. 'Real Estate Exchange.' "IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY" IN stocks, Grain or Cotton on small invest-ments, write to us immediately. Now is the time to make big profits. Flower & Co., Chicago Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.

Rooms and Board.

LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH BOARD FOR TWO gentlemen. 410 Adams avenue.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL. HENRY BELLY, JR CHAS, H. WELLES, THOMAS SPRAGUE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, any amount. Al. H. Holgate, Commonwealth building. ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN-QUICK Building and Loan. A. Call on N. V. Walker

from 4 to 6 per cent. 314-315 Connell building.

LOST-DIAMOND HORSESHOE PIN. LIBERAL reward if returned to \$129 Marion street. LEGAL.

TO THE OWNERS OR REPUTED OWNERS OF preperty bounding or abutting on both sides of Emmet street, from the Luckawanna liver to Rallroad avenue, on the westerly side of Fourth avenue, from Broadway to Emmet street, on the westerly side of Moran court, from Emmet street to Broadway, in the Eighteenth ward of the May of Scranton. Pa.

of Sciantop. Pa.

Take notice, that under the direction of Councils, I will make the assessment for constructing a system of sewers for the drainage of the above mentioned territory, on Saturday, the 20th day of April, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forencon, at my office in the City Hall, City of Scianton, Pa., at which time and place you may appear and be heard it you so desire.

JOSEPH P. PHILLICS.

Chief Engineer.

SITUATION WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED MAN and wife, no children: careful; no drink or foliacco habits: wish care of gentleman's residence during summer; best references. Address Care, fribune.

SITUATION WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED MAN and wife, no children: careful; no drink or foliacco habits: wish care of gentleman's residence during summer; best references. Address Care, fribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRI. Professant, to do general housework. "It's Puttam street, Scranton, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE day washing, frouing or cleaning. Call or address Mrs. Russell 1219 Cedar avenue, city,

MAN OF ABILITY, "7, MARRIED, WELL EDIcated, with knowledge of the art of advertising, mechanic with some experience, desires to orgage with either a manufacturing or whole sale establishment or large department store. No reasonable older in any line offering chairs for promotion refused. Correspondence solicited. Address Box 156, Berwick, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO OUT WASHING and honoing the first part of the week; of a local property bounding or abutting on abutting of Broadway, from Fourth avenue its flathcad accompany to Lineally about 150 feet south of said of Lineally abutting of the west side of Dowdell court, from Broadway, to the season of Third avenue, from Broadway to Lucate, from Broadway, to the west side of Dowdell court, from Broadway, to the season of Third avenue abutting of the west side TO THE OWNERS OR REPUTED OWNERS OF

ALDETOR'S NOTICE. IN RE: ESTATE OF ED namid F. Boyle, deceased. In the Orphaniourt of Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, S. Series "B."

142. Series "B."

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orrhans' Court of said County, to make destribution of the fund in the hands of the execution T. J. Kelly, as shown by the second partial accounts of the execution, hereby gives note that he will attend to the duties of the appointment on Wednesday, the first hay of May A. D. 1901, at 0 o'clock a. m. at his office. No 191 Means building. City of Scauton, in said county, at which there and place all persons has ing claims against said estate are traduced to all pear and present the same, or otherwise be found. pear and present to coming in on said to cover debarred from coming in on said to cover debarred from coming in on said to cover debarred from the coming in our said to cover debarred from the cover

FINLEY'S

Laces and Embroideries

Laces

The trimming "par excellence" for artistic dress adornment. Garniture of rich and rare loveliness. No other material will produce the same tone and finish in dress trimming as handsome laces. We have now on exhibition a large variety of vestings, flouncings, wide and narrow edgings, in all the popular and various kinds of laces, including Arabian, Russian, Point d Alencon, Valenciennes! Point Venice. Rennaissance, Torchon and others,

Embroideries

We display the most extensive assortment. Complete line of Cambric, and Nainsook, from the dainty narrow edge to the most elaborate designs in wide flouncings and allovers. Irish Point Embroideries in all the new patterns. Very choice and handsome.

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of Furniture

In Scranton, enables us to control the product of the very best factories in the United States for this city.

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At prices that will surely interest you. The above may e seen in our display win-

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