### 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 accommodate the state of the publication of the property of the pr ceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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DISPLAY.		Siding on Reading	Full Position
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SCRANTON, APRIL 22, 1901.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing of "the primitive trolley system" of that city, rises to re-"Parhaps when the traction officials realize the presence of a possible competitor they may deign to correct a few of the abuses under which our meak and helpless citizens suffer." Scranton, even more gian Philadelphia, ought to be able to appreciate that. If this city's trolley system was owned by capitalists with a personal interest to the westare, of Scranton, instead of by the magnates of whom the Ledger correspondent complains, some "few of the abuses under which our nicek and helplesa citizens suffer" might also be corrected.

#### Reapportionment.

O QUESTION before the legislature is more important than that of re-apportionment. Since the date of the senatorial apportionment the population of the commonwealth has almost doubled; and since the last apportionment of representatives the total population has grown from 4,282,-891 to 6,292,115, an increase of 50 per cent. The increase in our own county Illustrates vividly the unfairness of continuing a representation in the state law-making assembly based on the population of twenty and thirty years ago. Not in existence in 1870, in 1880 Lackawanna had 89,269 population; today she has 193,831, a gain of more than 200 per cent., but there has been no gain in her representation. Our quota in the house of representatives is 1 member to every 50 members when by right it should be I to every 31 members. Our county, in other words, is being subjected to an unfair discount of one-third.

Under the constitution apportionment of legislative districts is based greed, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population by 200. Every county containing less than five ratios has one representative for every full ratio and an additional representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio, but each county shall have at least one member. Every county containing five ratios or every full ratio. A representative ratio. on the recent census, is 31,511. The minimum population for two members is 17,266, for three members 78,777, for four members 110,288 and for five memberg 157,555. Upon this basis the counties should have representation as shown in the following table, compiled by Colonel Lambert of the Philadelphia Press, comparison being made with the present representation

Ignoring the problems of apportionnorm as affecting other counties, let us see how Lackawanna can best be rethat "every city containing a population bqual to a ratio shall elect separatelysits proportion of the representatives allotted to the county in which it is "located." Scranton contains alstandpoint and is as even a division with respect to population as can be

district-To comprise the Fourth. with a Republican plurality of wards

district-To comprise the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfthy Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth wards-with about 400 Re-

publican plurality. Third district-To comprise the First, Second, Third, Seventh, Thirteenth and Twenty-firs; wards-with about 450 Re-

publican plurality. As for the territory outside of the city, it has been proposed to combine into one district with two members, to be known as the Fourth district, Archbald, Blakely, Carbondale, Carbondale township, Covington, Dickson, Dun-Elmhurst, Fell. Greenfield. Gouldsboro, Jefferson, Jermyn, Lehigh, Madison, Mayfield, Olyphant, Scott,

Winton, with a Republican plurality of | England the rate is 12 cents about 200; and to leave the Abligtons, Benton, Dalton, Glenburn, Lackawanabout 700 Republican plurality.

We see no reason why this arrangement should not receive general approval. One thing is certain: the people demand re-apportionment.

For twenty one months' treatment of the late Senator C. L. Magee, Dr Browning, of Philadelphia, has presented a bill for \$190,000, valuing his services at \$80 for each treatment hour. At this rate it cost Senator Magee more for treatment than was required to care for 35,205 patients received last year into Philadelphia's largest hospital. And folks talk about the voracity of po'lticians.

#### To Prevent Strikes.

ARLY in May, if present plans prevail, a committee of distinguished men, including Bishop Potter, Seth Low, Felix Adler, Samuel Gompers, Henry White, John Mitchell and Frank P. Sargent, will meet in New York, under, the auspices of the National Civic Federation, to devise plans by which strikes on a large scale can be averted. There will be an universal hope that their deliberations may be successful.

In this connection it may not be amiss to cite the conclusions reached by Henry D. Lloyd concerning the New Zealand compulsory arbitration law which just now is the basis of most efforts to right the strike evil by legis-(I) Strikes and lockouts have been stopped.

(2) Wages and terms have been fixed so that manufacturers can make their contracts ahead without fear of disturbance. eithout fear of disturbance,
(3) Workingmen, too, knowing that their in-ome cannot be cut down, and having no fear of being locked out, can marry, buy land, build

(t) Disputes arise continually, new terms are fixed, but industry goes on without interrup-

(i) The country is more prosperous than ever.
(i) The awards of the arbitration court fix a standard of living which other courts accept in deceding cases affecting workingmen.

(8) Awards made by compulsory arbitration are often renewed by voluntary agreement when

they expire.

(ii) Trade unions are given new rights, and are called upon to admit all competent workingmen in the trade.

(10) Compulsion in the background makes con-

(11) Compulsory publicity gives the public, the real arbitrator, all the facts of every dis-

(12) Salaried classes as well as wage-carners are claiming the benefits of arbitration. (13) Peaceable settlement with their men has been made possible or the majorities of the employers who wanted to abitrate, but were preed by minorities of their associates. (11) Labor and capital are being organized into trade unions and associations instead of

moles and monopolists, (15) Trade honesty is promoted by the exposure and prevention of frauds on the public. (16) Humane and law-abiding business meen seek the protection of the law to save them-selves from destruction by the competition of minimane and law-breaking rivals.

(17) The weak and strong are equalized both mong capitalists and cae workingmen.

(18) The victory is given as nearly as possible to the right instead of the wrong, as in war, (19) The concentration of wealth and power (20) The distribution of wealth is determined done lines of reason, lastice and the greatest

need, instead of along lines of the greatest qualizations.

(22) It furnishes the people their only cheap, speedy and untechnical justice. These conclusions are over-enthusiastic. Until human nature chapges, no such wonderful approximations to perfeet institutions may be expected in New Zealand or elsewhere. But there more shall have one representative for ean be little doubt that the compulsion of public opinion, if not the statutory mandate of a compulsory arbitration law, must be put forth to discourage the brutalities and savage wastes of strikes and to substitute the civilized method of adjusting differences by ju-

> Alton D. Adams, an electrical engineer of Boston, has been telling the Industrial commission that municipalowned electric light plants in Massachusetts pay better profits and are better managed than private-owned plants. This may be so in Massachusetts, but we doubt that it would work out that way in the anthracite mining counties of Pennsylvania.

dicial processes.

### Important if True.

OME FIGURES submitted recently by A. L. Randal of Washington before the Industrial commission in support of government ownership and control of telegraphs are interesting if accurate; we have no means of knewing how accurate they are.

He said telegraph tells are now levied so as to pay large diviiends, not only for stock paid for in money but on an immense amount of watered stock. Two-thirds of the tock of the Western Union Telegraph ompany, he asserted, is pure and unnixed water. In 1858 the capital stock of the Western Union company was

\$385,700. The stock dividends declared between 1858 and 1866-eight years-were \$17.\$10,146, and stock was issued for stricted. The constitution provides new lines to the amount of \$1,937,950, making the capital stock of the company on July 1, 1866, \$20 132,800. In that year stock was created to the amount of \$21,450,500, making the capital stock a year later \$40,568,300. The largest most precisely three ratios-only 7.493 dividend declared by the company up Division of the city into three to 1874 was 414 per cent. In that one districts made up as follows appeals year the investors got their money strongly to favor from a Republican back four times. The largest amount of stock ever divided at one time was \$10,000,000, and for a period of seven years the dividends averaged about 100 per cent. In 1874 the company Fifth, Sixth, Fourteenth, Fif- bought up its own stock and the stock Eighteenth and Twentieth of other telegraph companies and accomulated a fund of \$15,000,000, which it held in the treasury of the company. Dividends declared in other years were: 1862, 27 per cent.; 1863, 100 per cent.; 1884, 100 per cent: in 1878 a dividend of \$6,000,000: in 1881 one of \$15,000,000. and another of \$4,300,000. It realized over \$100,000,000 in twenty-five years by its extortionate charges. An investment of \$1,000 in Western Union stock in 1858 would have returned up

-now it is \$115,000,000. Sixty-one per cent, of the telegraph companies of the world are under government control and it is instructive, Mr. Randal contended, to compare the Brook, Throop, Vandling and with the rates in this country. In means for recreation to the employed. rates under such government control

to 1890 stock dividends of more than

\$50,000 and cash dividends of \$100,000.

In 1890 the capital stock was \$85,960,000

twelve words, in Germany 17 cents for cen words, in Italy 18 cents for fifteen na, La Plume, Moosle, Newton, Old words, in Switzerland 10 cents for ten Forge, Ransom, Taylor and Waverly | words, in Belgium 9 cents for ten together as the Fifth district, with words and in France 19 cents for ten words, while in the United States the prevailing rate is 25 cents for ten words.

The belief is widespread that government control of telegraphs would be as generally satisfactory as is government control of the mails.

Over half a billion dollars worth, o 0,250 tons, of gold is now locked up in Uncle Sam's strong box. Is it not dangerous to keep so much money out of

### Daily School-Work Test.

AN O'RELL, who has said some decidedly wise things, tells instructors they should never overpraise a clever pupil and never snub a dull one. But the present system of written examinations for promotions is continual "snub" and discouragement to pupils who are "dull," or called dull because, however great may be their ebility to ultimately assimilate knowledge, they have not quick memories, or are not possessed of the power of expressing themselves on paper which is the gift of more favored schoolmates.

It is to be remembered also that those who lack this power of expression come often from the homes where co-operation with the school's work of training cannot be had. The discouragement, the "snub" of finding themselves left behind is often so great as to be an effectual quencher of ambition to learn. So the brief period of school years to which such are limited fails of even the good it might have done them, but for the cast-iron system When the teacher has the liberty to advance each pupil according to the daily record average and the devotion to study and improvement demonstrated in daily work, our common school system will take a vast step forward.

Senator Morgan's solution of the Cuoan problem, which he intends to suggest to the Cuban commission, is for t to make a long story short by applying for admission to the Union as state. That would be an excellent bargain from the Cuban standpoint; but it would be decidedly tough on Uncle Sam.

Says Poultney Bigelow: "Commercialism runs riot in the United States. Corruption stalks through the government departments. Congress itself is little more than a brokerage shop for the sale of authority to fleece the people." Poultney should take a spring

Aguinaldo's manifesto shows that what the Filipino ex-dictator has lost in exuberance ne seems to have gained in educational experience. In other words, while he isn't so sprightly as he once was, he knows more.

"Can a couple marry and be happy on \$20 a week?" is a question just now they can be happy at all.

### TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. astrolabe Cast: 4.46 a. m., for Monday, App

A child been on this day will notice that many people are in politics all their lives without curing a desirable seat in the band wagon. It is safe to wager that the fellow who make rush for the newspaper office to get his side of the quarrel in print first is on the wrong side, The fact that a newspaper dies hard doubtless ecounts for the existence of some in this vicin

Some persons become twisted themselves in the ndeavor to shape public opinion. It is evident that spring is not playing a bunc-

Ajacchus' Advice. A good way to study expansion is to attempt to build a house for the price fixed in a book

## Weekly Letter on Municipal Affairs

FOR CHILDREN.

TIFTY YEARS AGO the first acre for park purposes had not been purchased by any American municipality. Today there are more than \$600,000,000 invested by American cities in public playgrounds, parks and appar-atus for the use of children, old and young. Gymnasiums, skating tinks and bathlacuses are provided with a more lavish hand each year for

the use of the general public.

Foreign cities have had all these conveniences for a longer period and have larger sums invested than cities on this side of the Atlantic. But that will not be the case a decade hence, for ars to pass the slower moving European mu-

nd more open spaces for the children in the ars ago in New York city by the late Ex-Mayor William E. Strong. Fully twenty two blocks of shaky old tenement houses in the densely populated districts were razed to the ground and converted into breathing places for he children of the neighborhood of whom there ere many who had never seen a plot of grass en teet aquare.

Police officers whose heats were in the vicin ity of these newly created playgrounds have resorted a fewer number of arrests for petty of cases among children than before the small parks were made. Boston has also found that comparatively few dollars invested in pits and other simple amusements for the chil iren have decreased the number of arrests among the younger classes. These two cities agree that he awings, gymnasions, sand-pits and the like than pay for the expense of creation and

sintemmer Boston has five indoor gymnasiums. The first was the gift of a woman and was opened in 1897 in East Boston. The text was the first arge municipal gymnasium in the country and was opened in South Boston in December, 1890. All the gymnasiums, whether indoor or authors, are open in the evening, the former being lighted by electric lights. There are regular instruction clubs, and there are specified hours for men and women, boys and girls. No fee is charged for the use of the privileges. There are several

country, the largest increase having been made would not cross the water; to during the past three years. Not only cities, ing interest in "sure things."

numer there were seven outdoor gymnasiums, in cluding two private ones, more or less under the charge of the New York school committee. Besides these, gymnastic apparatus is included in many of the playgrounds both large and small, not only in New York, but in other cities, Boston was the first city to show any real interest in providing places to skate, when in 1892 the two acres of the men's gymnasium at Charles bank were flooded by the park department. At present there are twelve municipal skating places maintained by the city, nine of which are specially flooded for the purpose, an ten of them regularly planed with a horse-planeprocess first introduced on Jamaica pond 1805 and all except Jamaica are well lighted it evening. About eighty acres are thus kept n order. The season at tharlesbank for eight rears averaged twenty five days of actual skating, nel the just season broke the record since the theme has been in operation as there were done the previous highest record. The at-endance at the various skating rinks during the cason was close on to 200,000, which is the

nigest ever known. Most of our large northern cities now make ome provisions for skating; clearing off the now, planing the ice, lighting it in the evening nd often providing shelters. Among these at bicago, with fifteen acres cleared and planed. and a long skating season of sixty or seventy days; St. Paul, with five acres and a season averating eighty-two days, with a crowd sometime big as \$,000; Milwankes, with seven acres of e river; Detroit, with twelve geres and the onds availing themselves of the privileges daily Minneapolis, Cleveland and New York.

The first model playground in this country uside of the sand-pit type and of the institu onal class, was the Hull house playground i Chicago, which was opened in 1891. The apparatus equipment is for the little children, condisting of swings, a "may-polo," a saml-pile, paying blocks and benches. There is a regular kindergarien attendant and a policeman detailed the city, the latter usually taking the lead hall games. The games that are the most opular are handball and indoor base ball, arger playground was opened under the auspi t the Northwestern university settlement in 1896, at it has since been converted to other uses. In 1898 the University of Chicago Settlemen on Gross avenue started a playground about 200 cet by 125 feet with a bad clay soil and much smell from the stock-yards. There is only of dollars' worth of appartus including various kinds swings. The shelter for the mothers and the arriages, and baby jumpers, and has come t e a good deal of a social center where father orae with their children on Sundays. The big sys play nothing but baseball and prefer the league" to the mushy "indoor" ball. s one kindergartner in charge, who remains until o'clock in the atternoon at the expense of be Settlement, when a policeman takes charge who gives the older boys and girls, men and somen the right of way. The ground is lighted

During the coming season there will be classes rganized in manual training and dress-making nel in the summer, parties of boys will be taken on nature excursions twice a week. There are classes which are taught the simple rules for growing and caring for flower and vegetable

Opposite the playground is a public bath where the children bathe several times a week and the ttendant asserts that it makes a tremendous difrence in the condition and tempers of the children. The expenses, exclusive of the gymnasium, which is a \$9,000 plant for indoor work, amount to about \$125 a season.

The larger cities, including New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimere, and some of the smaller cities like Elmira, N. Y., Terre Haute, Ind., Napa, Cal., Seattle, Wash., New Bedford, Mass., and others, are planning to spend tore on these popular features in conwith their park systems the coming season than has been customary in former years,

### LITERARY NOTES.

The third volume of "The Great Republic by Master Historians" covers the period from the War of 1812 down to just before the Spanishmerican war. The authors represented Charles Morris, who is drawn upon for four chapters of historical generalization; J. T. Head-ley, who describes two famous sea fights; Theodore Roosevelt, was treats of Perry's victory on claiming the attention of the readers of the New York Sun. They can it the battle of the Thames; H. M. Brackenridge, The Charge at Lundt's Lanc"; Benson J. Lossing, "The Capture and Burning of Washington," also, "the Conflict at Antictam"; G. R. Gleig, "The Defense of New Orleans"; H. Von Holst, "The Missouri Compromise"; Edward Everett, The Ordinance of Nullification"; George R. Fairbanks, "The Seminole War"; John Frost, The Battle of Buena Vista"; Horace Greeley, 'John Brown and the Baid on Harper's Ferry"; Orville J. Victor, "Fort Sumter Bombarded"; John William Draper, "The Monitor and the Mer-rimae"; William Swinton, "The Battle of rimae"; 'William Swinton, "The Battle of Shiloh"; Adam Badeau, "Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge"; the Comte de Paris, "Pick-ett's Charge at Gettysburg"; William T. Sheran, "Sherman's March to the Sea"; Armistead L. Long, "Last March of Lee's Army; Frederick Logan, "Great Captains of the Civil War"; Oliver H. G. Leigh, "Currency, Labor and Poli-tics"; and Joseph M. Rogers, "Public Events and Presidential Elections." Note should also oe made of the fact that this volume, like its two predecessors, is appropriately illustrated.

The World's Work for May covers important topics in Russia, Austria, England, Mexico, Cuba, pesides many American matters. Of important national interest is "The Solution of the Cubar Problem," by the man who has been most prominently connected with the matter, Senator Platt, of Connecticut. This is not only a national, but a historical, paper of great value. John Kimberly Mumford, in a strikingly illustrated article. describes the Russian political advance on Asia. Theodore Waters writes of the great possibilities in transmission of electricity for power, and an article about the personality and work of Francis H. Clergue shows one great example of these pos ibilities. Other interesting features are Sidner Brooks' third European article, this time considering Austria-Hungary; a story of the work of President Diaz, of Mexico, with his prophecies as to his probable successor; the recounting of ex-periments made in profit-sharing, showing successes and failures, with reasons; a description of the process of breeding new wheats; a defense of our consular service; and an account of some of the best new preventives of loss of life at sea. Then there are vivid character sketches of James Hill and Secretary Gage, and editorial tribtes to ex-President Harrison and to General Funston.

A new series of books, known as the Great People's series, is initiated by D. Appelton & Co., with a handsomely printed volume on "The Spanish People, Their Origin, Growth and In-fluence," by Martin A. S. Hume, In tracing the evolution of a highly composite people from its provements in this particular are being made various racial units, the author points out that so much greater rate in this country than in Spain was the battle ground upon which was the old, that it will not take longer than ten | decided the form into which modern civilization should be moulded-whether Aryan or Semite, Christian or Moslem. The country became the preserver and transmitter of many survivals of vanished afficient systems, and the culture of Spain was, in a sense, an epitome of various rival systems which in historic times have divided the world. The services of Spaniards to the Roman empire, the mystic spiritual exaltation of the sixteenth century, and the far-reaching explorations and conquests of Spaniards, the services rendered by Spain to Latin literature, the preservation of the Roman system of jurisdiction Spain, and the influence of Spain upon religion, literature, and the stage, are fully indicated in this book. Dr. Hume writes with all the advantages of the modern historical specialist,

> The contents of the May issue of Everybody's Magazine are very varied. They range from a superb character study of Chief Croker, of the Fire Department of ..ew York, contributed by Lindsay Denison, to a compilation of opinions of prominent actors and managers on "How to Go n the Stage," gathered by Franklin Fyles. An admirable story of deer's rife, "Terror," by Maximilian Fostor, "Making Rain by Electri-city," a study of Elmer Gates' curious experiments in Washington; stories of the newspaper world, "Adventures in News-getting," by Allen Sangree; a study of Mrs. Piper, the famous medium, by Mary C. Blosson. The Novel Bequests, by Engene P. Lyle, Mrs. Kasebier's photographers. J. P. Mowbray's "Making of a Country Home"—all will be found readable, en-

Sir Thomas Lipton has written especially for the Saturday Evening Post, of May 11, an article on "The Sports That Make the Man." He places the the of the privileges. There are several churches and semi-benevolent institutions which maintain gynunasiums, both outdoor and indoor, tor general use under certain conditions.

The use of the outdoor and indoor gynunasium has been adject by cities in all parts of the country, the largest increase having been made to the says, however, that if it were a certainly be would not cross the vater; for there is no sporting interest in "sure things."

Last "Two Borges: Platt and Croker," is the lead-

ing article in Ainslee's for May. The name of the author is not given, but whoever he is, it knows his subject well and handles it master fully. "The Men That Control Our Railroads," by Earl D. Berry, is a readable and important study of the eight men that control the two hundred thousand miles of railway in the United States. There are other features equally up to date and full of fresh interest.

## Growing Export of American Coal

Special Correspondence of The Tribone.

Obshington, April 21.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of a prospective export tax of ope shilling per ton on English coal adds interest to the fact that American coat is making rapid headway in invading the markets of the world. The fig-ures of the treasury bureau of statistics indicate that the coal exports of the fiscal year which ends June 30 will amount to about 8,000,000 tons, as against less than 2,000,000 tons in 1800; 2,772,192 tons in 1805, out 7,188,648 tons in 1900. This export figure is as yet small compared with that of the United Engalogy, or compared with our coal area, which is many times as great as that of any other of the coal-exporting nations, but the growth in our own case has been much more rapid than that of any other country,

The United Kingdom, for instance, experted 30,112,839 tons in 1890 and 46,108,011 tons in 1900 the relative growth being much greater in the case of the United States than in the case of the United Kingdom, Germany is the second great coal-exporting country of the world, and her exports only increased from 9,145,000 metric tons in 1890 to 15,276,000 tons in 1900. The United States now ranks third in the matter of coal exportations, while Belgium ranks fourth with a total exportation of 6,114,000 tons in 1800 and 6,381,575 tons in 1900. Thus the relative growth of coal exports from the Unifed States by tar exceeds that of any other nation, while it now holds third place in actual exportation.

In production the United States has within the last two years taken first rank, her total coal production in 1800, the latest available year, being 226,553,561 tons, against 220,094,781 tons by the United Kingdom; while in 1890 the production of the United Kingdom was 181,611,28 tons, and that of the United States, 140,882,729

### KNOWLEDGE IN BRIEF.

London has 100 acres of docks; Loverpool, 5% Well-seasoned red hickory weights 52.37 pounds

to the cubic foot. In prehistoric times the rhinoceres flourished in California, while large lions and tigers lived in the jungles.

The desert of Sahara is no little spot. I

covers 2,500,000 square miles between the At-lantic ocean and the Nile valley. The latest Swiss mountain railway propect it to connect the Engadine with the Italian lake by a road over the Bernina range. Forty four years ago the Kansas Kaw rive

ence. Now railroads do the ousiness.

One of the most destructive earthquakes in the world's history was that which occurred in Yeddo, in the year 1705, when 190,000 people were killed.

The Pennsylvania railroad is reported to have

was navigated from its mouth up as far as Law

over 28,000 individual shareholders who must he notified of the new stock allotment and receive subscription warrants. Benedictine distillery at Fecamp pre duced last year 1,681,000 bottles. One hundred

and forty tons of this liquor, valued at £16,000 were exported to Hamburg. According to a recent regulation, pupils in the schools of Saxony will hereafter be required to commit to memory 291 Biblical verses and 193 verses of hymns in addition to the catechism. The natives of the east coast of Africa have species of cymbal exactly resembling in shape the dumb-bells used by athletes. They are played

in pairs, one in each hand, and violently smitter There are in this country over 200 manufactur ing plants producing hats and caps for men and boys. The hat factories give employment to 25, 000 persons who turn out a finished producvalued at \$25,000,000 annually.

One of the smallest parishes in Wales is the historic parish of Sher in the Bridgend Union. only a population of eight or nine soul Nash and Stembridge, two other parishes, only umber fourteen inhabitants between them. People give more time to recreation than the did years ago, and the world is the better foit. Occasional outings, railroad journeys, visit to interesting points, both at home and abroad,

have greatly swollen the tide of travel. At least one co-operative colony-that located in Dickinson county, Kansas-seems to be thriv-ing. It was formed three years ago and has made money from the start, clearing \$1.812 last year. The colony has a ranch, a general store, bank and an insurance feature.

# Exclusive Designs!

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of unusual value. We have spent a in making our selections for this event. and have secured a line of hosiery surpassing all previous efforts of unprecodented excellence, unequalled in wearing quality, UP-TO-DATE IN

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This line of Hose is matchless, at this price. We give you the greatest

### Ladies' Black Hose at 35c

or 3 pairs for \$1.00. Lisle thread, drop stitch, novelty stripes in various widths and styles, unquestionably the best value in the market, and are well

### Ladies' Black Hose at 50c

At this price we outclass them all, Unsurpassed in quality and style, comprises all the different weights of Lisle and Coton Hose, in plain, fancy and

## Fancy and Lace Hosiery

All the latest novel effects in Silk, Lisle and Fine Cotton.

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An unusual opportunity to secure excellent value for your money. A heel, double sole and double knee;

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