cause goods felt more strongly than gold

Wharton Parker's Reply.

In the American, Wharton Barker

makes so far as we know the only at-

Barker's response: It will be noticed that Professor Laugh-

as the index number, instead of a number

of years as Mr. Sauerbeck did, we cannot

his contention by as favorable a showing as possible. Although misleading, this

assumption of an index number is par-

donable, but there is no possible excuse for the statement that "today goods are

only 8 per cent, cheaper than in 1860, while

silver is 50 per cent, cheaper." Professor Laughlin has no right to compare the

price of commodities in 1891, as given by

Mr. Falkner's (that is, the senate) ta-bles, with the price of silver in 1894-95. The facts are, as stated by Mr. Falkner's tables, and compared with the low aver-age price of 1869, that commodities had

Laughlin would have us believe.

ing index numbers:

4 years 1866-69 98.72 4 years 1870-73100 3 years 1870-72

years 1874-77 years 1878-81 years 1882-85 years 1886-89

Mr. Falkner for the years 1806 to 1879 fro

currency prices to specie prices, taking the

average price for the four years 1870 to 1875 (instead of 1860) as the index number 100,

and placing in a parallel column the aver

Average gold

Price of 232 American Products.

Mr. Falkner's tables are only carried

lown to 1891. We have calculated the in-

When properly interpreted, Mr. Falkner's

gures show that commodities had fallen

y 1890-91 from the average price of the

of silver, 1870-73, 22.94 per cent. (not 8 per cent., as Professor Laughlin infers), and

diver 21.9 per cent. (not 50 per cent., as

Professor Laughlin states), and that by June 1, 1894, commodities had fallen 29.9

per cent., and silver 52.7 per cent. These figures do not differ materially from Mr.

Sauerbeck's, or from those of the London

Economist. Down to the closing of the In-

lian mints and the repeal of the Sherman

act in 1893, prices of commodities kept step

ur years preceding the demonetization

dex numbers for 1892, 1893 and June 1, 1894.

What These Figures Show.

understand, unless he wished to support

as to prices. We give below Mr.

Silver's Fall and General Prices.

Professor Laughlin Argues That There is No Connection Between Them-Barker's Reply.

bansee club of Chicago, Professor J Socialpolitik und Verwaltung, Vol. IV. Lawrence Laughlin, professor of politieconomy in the University of Chicago, presented strong arguments in favor of a single gold standard, with silver used, if at all, only in subsidiary colnage. He sald:

Professor Laughlin's Address. spirit of sincerity and truth I beg to be allowed to state same facts relating prices. I have no theories to propose, abstractions to enforce. I have no place here for anything but facts, and to facts I shall mainly confine myself. First of all, let me clear away any obscurity as to the meaning of price. The price of any-thing is its value expressed in the money of account. The rice is the quantity of gold or silver for which it will exchange, Some years ago a ton of steel rails ex-changed for the number of grains in sixty gold dollars; now for the number of grains in twenty-five gold dollars, or thereabouts. That is, its price was formerly \$60; now it \$25. We see, then, that price is a ratio; ratio between goods and money. If my left hand represents the money term of the ratio and my right hand the goods term of the ratio, like the numerator and denominstor of a fraction, you will see that the value of the ratio (or fraction) may change because of changes in the position of either my left or my right hand. If my left hand (representing money) rises or falls, while my right hand stays immovable, the ratio is changed in value; if my right hand (representing goods) rises or falls, while my left hand stays immovable, the ratio is also changed. That is, the ratio, or prices, can be changed from either of four causes: 1. A scarcity or increase in the value of ney. 2. An abundance, or fall in value of money. 3. A scarcity or increased cost of goods in general. 4. An abundance, or diminished cost of goods. It will be per-fectly clear from this that a fall of prices is not necessarily due to a scarcity of money. The ton of steel, everyone knows, fell in price from \$60 to \$25 because of the introduction of improvements in the processes of manufacture.

Prices and Currency. Here also let me speak of a theory that Using 100 in 1873 as the basis for comparprices vary exactly in proportion to the quantity of money in circulation. I take cotton to 39.9, but the movement from 1873 the liberty of saying that, so far as I know the practical facts of business life, this all corrrespondence with silver. theory does not explain the facts. In my years of business life I learned that men formed by checks, bills and the clearing- lows: house system, with the passage of almost no metallic money. Transactions to the amount of nearly \$60,000,000 are annually taken care of in the United States by this system. But I will not dwell on that; it is a common practice for business men to watch the amount of clearings to see if transactions and trade are increasing or diminishing. But these vast clearings are

out the use of money.

This quantity theory is unsatisfactory for the reason that it does not explain the facts of prices in the United States. In the chart before you you will see that prices of 222 commodities in the United guson & Co., Simmons Hardware company, States (taken from the Aldrich senate report), rose from 1860 to 1865 with the deprepany, all of St. Louis, Mo.: clation of paper money.

since 1895 until on the resumption of spanness in 1879 they were again on the game level as in 1890; from 1880 to 1884 they were above that level, and at the present time only 8 per cent. below the level of 1890. The circulation, however steadily increased, but prices did not correspond in any way whatever. An increase in the quantity of money did not raise prices because the money in modern times is not leave to the provided by the scale of the provid We are now at a point where we can in-

exactly those which are performed with-

telligently discuss a much mooted question. It is said that goods have fallen since 1873, and that silver has also fallen in the same proportion; so that silver has the same purchasing power today as it had in 1873. Hence, it is argued, silver is the more just medium in which to pay debts, because, it is asserted, gold has become scarce, and prices of all things, including the gold price of silver, have fallen be-cause gold has appreciated. Let us appeal again to the facts: My own dictum is worth nothing. You will see that I am using only American prices (from the senate report), and not the English prices of Sauerbeck (which "Coin" uses), and that the line of prices represents the move ment of 232, instead of only forty-five in Sauerbeck's table, since the more articles in the list the less chance of error. In 1860 prices stood at the point 100; they were at 100 again in 1879; they were five to eight points above from 1880 to 1884, and now are

The Real T	rend of Prices		
Salar Maria	Price of 232 American		
	articles.	to gold.	
1860	100.0	15.29 to 1	
1861	200.0	15.50 to 1	
1862	117.8	15.35 to 1	
1863	The state of the s	15.27 to 1	
1864		15.37 to 1	
1865	216.8	15.44 to 1	
1866	191.0	15.43 to 1	
1867		15.57 to 1	
1868	***	15.59 to 1	
1869		15.60 to 1	
1870		15.57 to 1	
1871	444.4	15.57 to 1	
1872		15.63 to 1	
1873	The second secon	15.92 to 1	
1874		16.17 to 1	
1875		16.58 to 1	
1876		17.87 to 1	
1877		17,22 to 1	
1878		17.94 to 1	
1879		18.39 to 1	
1880		18.04 to 1	
1881		18.24 to 1	
1882		18.27 to 1	
1883		18.65 to 1	
1884		18.63 to 1	
1885		19.39 to 1	
1886		20.78 to 1	
1887		21.11 to 1	
1888		21.99 to 1	
1889		22.10 to 1	
1890		19.77 to 1	
1891		20.92 to 1	
1892		23,68 to 1	
1893		26.70 to 1	

Means of Settling Debts.

What I wish to call to your attention the very clear and unmistakable fact that the prices of goods (their ratio to gold) did not in the slightest degree move to-gether. There is not the slightest ground for comparison, and consequently not the shadow of a reason for supposing that the fall in the two cases was due to one and the same cause. Today, prices of goods are 8 per cent. lower than in 1890, while silver is 50 per cent. lower. You may reason and theorize and lecture until the crack of doom and you cannot change that fact. If so, what becomes of the claim that to pay in silver is the only just means of settling debts? It is, on the contrary, unjust in the proportion of 50 to 92.

To make assurance doubly sure, let m

	Sauer-	Soet-	
	beck.		Kral.
	45 ar-	114 ar-	
	ticles.	ticles.	ticles.
1847-1850		100	100
1851-1860		116	114
1861-1870		123	110
1871-1875	128	133	122
1876-1880	110	123	112
1881-1883	103	122	109
1884	94	114	101
1885-1891	87	105	
	The state of the s	A STATE OF THE PARTY NAMED IN	SCHOOL SERVICE

In a recent address before the Wau- | (p. 13) in Zietschrift fur Volksmithshaft

Unquestionably silver has fallen for reasons peculiar to itself, independently of the reasons affecting commodities in gen-eral. In brief, silver has fallen because of eral. In brief, sliver has fallen because of the enormous gold production which has enabled commercial nations to use gold in their currency and discard sliver. Com-modities have fallen because of improved processes of production, cheapened means of transportation and the opening up of new resources. The extraordinary gains of invention in the last twenty-five years are the marvels of the century, lowering the cost of every article of general con-sumption. The cheapening has been far beyond the slight 8 per cent. shown by the beyond the slight 8 per cent. shown by the figures. Why did not prices of goods fall the facts are, as stated by Mr. Falkner's more than 8 per cent.? That requires explanation. The only possible reason is that gold also fell in cost, but goods fell s fallen 8 per cent. by 1891 and sliver 22 per per cent more. In the race goods slightly cent., and not 50 per cent., as Professor per cent more. In the race goods slightly outstripped gold.

But what about wages? Has the laborer, because of the scarcity, got less of it? Quite the contrary. Wages have risen in a marked and general way. Taking the average of 543 distinct series of quotations from the senate report on prices, before quoted, and taking 100 as the starting point from which to start in 1873, the wages n 1891 would be indicated by the number 108.3. Their wages rose 8 per cent, since 1873, while prices of the articles they consume have fallen since 1873 far more. Whatever it was which happened in 1873 it has

been a boon to the working classes. Farmers and Their Products.

We hear it dinned into our ears so much hat the farmer is impoverished by the fall in the prices of his products due to the shrinkage of metallic money since demon-etization in 1873 that it is astonishing no ne looks into the facts. It is the simple truth that more silver is in circulation to-day than in 1873, and there is more gold by hundreds of millions in circulation than ever before. But first take the farmer's own products. The products which have fallen in price-cotton and wheat-are arti-cles whose price is fixed by international competition in the markets of the world o 1891 of wheat and cotton has been out of

But when we take the products like corn, oats and mess pork, whose prices are not cared more for the logic of facts than for affected by foreign competition (as are theory. Prices might possibly change ex-actly with the quantity of the circulating they did not fail with silver, but are actumedium if all goods were exchanged by the use of money. But that is not the case. About 92 to 95 of all transactions are per-as the basis in 1873, the facts are as fol-

				dess	SIL
		Corn. C			
1873		100	100	100	100
1894		110.1	100.3	99.9	49.1
The far	mer's corr	i, oats	and r	ork	will
today buy	twice as I	much sil	ver a	s in 1	873.
But the	articles t	ought 1	by the	e far	mer
have falle					
price of					
hardware					
wheat, ar					
corn and					
risen. Th					
Prices as	greed upon				

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Facts Regarding Gold Production.

I said a short time back that silver had

fallen because of the abundance of gold.

Perhaps that seems startling to you, having constantly heard of the scarcity of

production of gold. Owing to its durabil-

ity, all the gold ever produced still remains in existence, unless lost by abrasion or

accident, such as shipwreck. Hence the

annual supply is small compared with the total stock, and a change of the annual

total stock, except after the lapse of many

years. You add or subtract a barrel of

water to or from Lake Michigan and you

face. So, in speaking about the value of

gold, and the supply of it, we are con-cerned with the total supply in existence,

and very little with the annual supply at the moment. You will see how different it is as regards wheat, whose annual pro-

duction means everything for its value; because the annual supply-barring the

amount carried over from last year-is the

source of the total supply. For wheat the total supply is the recent product, for

gold the total supply is the whole of it pro-

duced since the world began. Therefore, when we speak of the value of gold being

regulated by demand and supply we mean the existing demand for it as compared

with the total amount of gold accumulated

in all past years. Now as to the supply

Total \$8,799,026,750 \$10,769,477,700 Of the amount produced before 1850, it is conservative estimate that \$2,000,000,000

was in existence in 1850. With the produc

tion of the last forty-three years added to

that we have a supply of \$7,500,000,000 to be

accounted for. But, at the best, in the currencies of the world today, we can dis-cover only about \$3,965,000,000. So that it is

has gone into the arts, but that explana-tion probably does violence to the facts. In short, the abundance of gold is a reason

\$7,378,450,000 3,381,017,700

of gold:

here let it be remarked that silver did not depreciate in the silver countries even after the closing of the Indian mints and the repeal of the Sherman act. This is shown by the average price of eighteen leading commodities at Shanghal, as comolled by W. S. Wetmore, of the Eastern Bimetallic league. Taking the average price from Jan. 1 to June 21, 1893, prior to he closing of the Indian mints, as the index number, Mr. Wetmore shows that by the end of 1894 (Sept. 16 to Dec. 31), after the closing of the Indian mints, the pur-chasing power had diminished by less than markets as rapidly as silver. Such com-modities as cotton, silk, hemp, jute, wheat, barley, oats, flour, rice, sugar, tea and tin, taken collectively, fell between January, 1893, and Jan. 4, 1895, 21 per cent., as shown by the tables of the Economist. These twelve commodities fell 21 per cent. in the two years 1890-91, silver 25 per cent. The Kienzl. exclusive products of gold countries are not so sensitive to variations in the price

WL.

of silver, but they are rapidly falling to the lower level. Professor Laughlin says: "If silver and goods have fallen correspondingly, it would show that there might be a common cause, like the appreciation of gold, due to its scarcity." It is now in order for him to disprove these figures or come out for

THE ABDUCTION CLUB.

Its Members Tossed Up to See Which One Should Kidnap the Fair Lady of His during ner pin Calcutta. Choice-How a Bold Maiden Turned the Tables.

rom the Chicago Herald. Strange in its way was the Abduction

land, the members of which bound hemselves by an oath to assist each other in carrying off young girls. When ried off the members drew lots or tossed | Casino. "The Mimic World" will hold th up for her. The members of the club were mostly the younger sons or connections of respectable families, having litgold in season and out of season. But let me again briefly appeal to the facts of the wealth. They were called "squireens." wealth. They were called "squireens, and attired in red waistcoats, lined with narrow lace or fur, tight leather breeches and top boots. They distin-guished themselves in fairs and markets, races and assizes. Their agreesupply has little influence in changing the able manners made young men of that class popular with the peasantry, who were always ready and delighted to assist them in their perilous enterprises. The forcible abduction of a woman was certainly an outrage, but an outrage so agreeable to the spirit of the time, and so congenial to the ardent and romantic character of the people, that It was considered an achievement creditable to back, and general listlessness? And there the woman.

the man and a matter of exultation to Obdurate parents who interposed their authority to prevent the course of true love running smooth found themselves minus their daughter some dark night, thanks to the vigilance and night, thanks to the vigilance and from an Elmira citizen, who has been promptitude of the Abduction club, for promptitude of the Abduction club, for cured of a very severe case at 77 years of not only heiresses were the objects of its attention, but all couples who wanted to marry and were hindered by way: "I am 77 years old. I have been something or somebody. It was generally the wildest and most devil-maycare fellow who undertook to head the enterprise and such a man was always to be forced to carry a belt at all times enterprise, and such a man was always found to have most attractions for a young and romantic girl. A statute ing it tightly around me and buckle it, was passed for punishing such as car-ried away maidens that be inheritors, but, this proving ineffectual, forcible urine out, a function which the kidneys abduction was made a capital crime.

The law proved inoperative from a belief which prevailed that the offendstrain I received. I began taking Doan's belief which prevailed that the offender was not liable to punishment if the woman abducted him, so that the girl standing, while I had tried many remedies standing, while I had tried many remedies standing. difficult to account for the remainder, 3,-500,000,000. The only explanation is that it in most cases mounted the horse first and assisted the young fellow to mount have experienced at times from straining In short, the abundance of gold is a reason for driving out silver, just as railways drive out stage coaches, for the better instrument of exchange supplants the poorer when the better is obtainable. It is not natural, then, to find that, because of this enormous production and cheapening of gold, it should have fallen in value relatively to goods. Why it did not was be-

consent, by the time the dashing ride was over she was found to be com-pletely reconciled to her abductor, like the Sabine women, so that prosecutions bore a very small proportion to the number of offenses.

the effects of cheapening processes. As in my original exposition of prices, although my left hand (representing money) fell, so also did my right hand (representing goods) fall. Goods may fall in price, but gold is not, therefore, scarce. A memorable case occurred in Edgeworth family—a name Maria Edgeworth has made of literary celebrity. Captain Edgeworth, a widowe attempt yet begun by the free silver men to reply to Professor Laughlin's statiswith one son, married a widow with one daughter. They formed an attachment for each other and entreated their re spective parents to give their consent which both refused. The young girl wa lin discredits the figures of Mr. Sauerbeck, and by inference those of the London Economist. Why he should take the aver-age price of commodities for the year 1860 an helress, and the penalty for abduct ing her was death, so the spirited las procured the fleetest steed she could find, seized the young fellow, dragged traffic within a few days. The Metro-him up behind her on the horse and politan Elevated railroad of Chicago him up behind her on the horse and galloped off with him to the priest.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Herbert Kelcey is to star. W. S. Gilbert is writing a comedy for E

Marie Burroughs recently played Julie and Leah in Boston.

Minnie Seligman talks of starring in new play next season Lillian Swain is playing ingenue roles in Ada Rehan's company.

Neil Burgess has written a new play and will appear in it next season Seabrooke may do the "Isle of Cham Mr. Falkner's tables do not differ in any important particular from those of Mr. agne" in London next season The first two weeks of "Trilby" in Net Sauerbeck. Reducing the prices given by

York brought in its owners \$22,000. Mr. Salvini will spend the summer at the villa of the elder Salvini, in Florence, A free ride to and from the theatre is

age price of silver compared with 1873, when the bullion in the silver dollar was Jeannie Winston played the title role in worth exactly its face, we get the follow-'Prince Methusalem" at Cleveland last Hughey Dougherty is now a member of

the "Birth of Venus" (comic opera) company. 102.8 E. M. and Joseph Holland have decided not to star next season, as they cannot

find a suitable play. C. E. Verner, an American actor, has red quite a success in Australia in Irish comedy-drama. ... 68. | Average price | 67.3 | 65. | of 45 | 58.3 | 60.1 | commodities. | 47.3 | Covent Garden theatre has just had its

orchestra sunk three feet and a half below the level of the seats. Sara Bernhardt's Renalssance theatre has closed its doors, as its actress-mana-ger is touring in England.

The English critics are almost unant mous in the opinion that Henry Irving's "Don Quixote" is a fallure.

Maggie Moore (Mrs. J. C. Williamson, Australia), is still thinking of paying this country a visit next season, Bobby Gaylor will be seen in a comeddrama by Charles T. Vincent next season. It will be called "In a Big City."

In a few years Fanny Davenport intends to retire from the stage and assume the management of a first-class theater.

A pair of prize slippers, valued at \$500, is to be given to the woman who show the shapliest feet at a "Trilby" matinee in Boston

with silver. Under these direct blows silver tumbled faster than commodities, but Marie Wainwright promises that her rethe price of commodities bids fair to soon vival of a standard old comedy next season will eclipse any previous production she As shown by our index numbers taken from the figures of Mr. Falkner, commod-ities had fallen 39,9 per cent. by June 1, 1894, and silver 52.3 per cent. But right has made. It is thought Pinero's latest successful

play, "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," will be in Olga Nethersole's repertoire next season. Cheever Goodwin and William Furst are to furnish Della Fox a comic opera, in which she will begin her season at Pal-

mer's theatre Sept. 2.

Fred Terry and Julia Nellson, the noted London actor and actress, will be member: of John Hare's supporting company in this country next season. Manager Palmer states that he pays

Author Du Maurier between \$900 and \$1,000 per week for the privilege of producing "Trilby" in dramatic form.

sleeves and side pieces were made for Mrs.

"Der Evangelimann." the Gospel Man. i the curious title of a new opera that has just been performed with great success at Berlin. Words and music are by Wilhelm

Gintry's engagement at his request with-out exacting the usual \$4,000 forfelt he thus incurred. M. Gintry will accompany Madame Bernhardt to America. Grattan Donnelly's burlesque on "Han

The Comedie-Francaise has cancelled M

let" will have a great cast. It is to in-clude E. J. Henley, George Broderick Jacques Kruger, Catherine Lewis, Kate Davis and John H. Bunney.

Mrs. Potter stabbed Kyrle Bellew in "Charlotte Corday" last week. The wound was painful, but not serious. A vampire bat sucked Mrs. Brown Potter's blood during her performance of Lady Macbeth

Duse has a new play, "The She Wolf," by Verga, which she will do in Italy and bring here in the fall. Nothing can be learned about it until after the Italian pro duction, when the author will sell the right club, once formed in the south of Ire- to translate the play for this country to the highest bidder.

It is the intention of Canary & Ledere to produce only comic operas, burlesque a girl was thought worthy of being car- and musical travestles in the New York boards until September, when "The Artist's Model" will be produced by George Edwardes' entire company, including Ma-rie Tempest, Lettle Lind, Hayden Coffin and others.

Mr. William Thornton, of 127 W. Market Street, Explains llow and Why He Did It. From the Elmira Gazette.

Old age has many infirmities, none o

which are more prevalent than kidney disorders. Have you ever noticed how old people complain of backache, are many other symptoms of which they do not speak, such as bloating of the limbs (kidney disease) for over ten years, mak

The Antithesis of The Trolley Car.

Interesting Innovations Planned in Rapid Transit by Chicago's Elevated Electric Railroad

States, to be operated entirely by electricty, will be opened for passenger will afford a means of rapid transit be tween the business center of that city and the immense district lying between the north and south branches of the Chicago river, and known as the West Side, where some 800,000 of Chicago's

population reside. Those who were fortunate enough to visit the beautiful transient city by Lake Michigan during the exposition, will remember the Intramural railway, whose elevated structure wound in and out between the buildings and whose cars were propelled by electricity. The West Side electrical road will be operated on a similar system, and the people who live in the houses contiguous to the track will be free from the many disadvantages inseparable from traction by steam. In fact, both for passengers and dwellers along the line, electricity will represent the perfection of traction system.

Does Not Disfigure the Streets. The Metropolitan Elevated Electric railway occupies a unique position among elevated railroads. The track is carried upon an elevated structure of steel, and is built over land which the company has purchased outright, with the exception, of course, of the public streets which it crosses. This has allowed it to construct the road in an exceptionally substantial manner, and frees the company from the disagreeable necessity of contesting suits from damages to property, which have proved so embarrassing to elevated roads built along the public streets. The railway being built through the alleys in the center of the blocks be hind the houses, does not disfigure the

The road is divided into several di visions, branching out into the triangular-shaped territory of the populou West Side, and attaining a total length of about eighteen miles. The main or trunk line, which runs from Franklin street to Paulina street, has four tracks and is nearly two miles long, the branch lines have only two tracks. There will be forty-three passenger stations, all handsome brick structures built directly beneath the tracks, and having every convenience for waiting The Antithesis of the Trolley.

The electrical system employed is that known as the third rail system of the General Electric company, by which company the road was equipped. This is the antithesis of the overhead trolley system, with which the electric street railway has made us so familiar, the current being taken from a third rail running beside the track by means of a flat metal contact shoe, which hangs down from the car truck and is kept in contact by a powerful spring. The station where the power is gener ated has been built on Throop street near Van Buren. It contains already an array of great engines and dynamos, ready to furnish the current to drive the cars as soon as the line is open for

traffic.

Four Allis Corliss vertical compound inverted engines, two of 1,000 horse-power with the products of sliver-using countries, have fallen in the American and English markets as rapidly as silver. Such and modifies a control of those commodities in gold-using countries, have fallen in the American and English markets as rapidly as silver. Such and the fallent of a Swiss maid.

Mrs. John Drew recently recently the fallent of the smaller angles are in place. The smaller angles are in place. are in place. The smaller engines each dynamo, the dynamo being placed with the fly wheels between the high and low pressure cylinders of the engines There is no belting in the station These great dynamos, the largest of which are nearly sixteen feet high and weigh ninety-three and one-half tons each, are rated to furnish in the aggregate over 8,000 amperes of current at a pressure of 550 volts, or about 6,000 horse power.

Precautions Against Aceident. Every precaution is taken to guard gainst accident. There are no wires in the winding of the massive forty-one ton armature revolving twelve field magnets. It is built up of iron laminations fastened to a "spider," as the wheel-like frame is called, and copper bars sunk in slots in the surface of armature. The insulation is of mica. Lightning cannot reach the dynamo over the wires to destroy the generator. It would first have to pass a lightning arrester, but this switches to off its baleful errand and conducts it underneath the ground to spend itself harmlessly. Short circuits, which are a means given by accident to the current to hurry back to the dynamo without first performing its proper duty, and injure it by overloading it, are taken care of by an ingenious device which breaks the circuit automatically and frustrates impending damage as soon as the flow of current

exceeds a certain fixed amount. Heavy cables of copper run under the floor of the room to the switchboard on which are mounted the different instruments which show the performance of the electrical machinery and the concumption of current. It also carries the protecting devices, as well as the heavy copper knife blade switches which cleam red against the marble the current to other cables which feed it to the lateral or third rails elevated a little above the ordinary rails. After the current has done its work in turning the motors it continues along the circuit back to the dynamo by the rails of the regular track.

A Precursor of Great Things. The cars will be operated in two and four car trains. The first car of each

train will be a motor car drawing the other cars which are known as "trailers." The motor cars will be equipped with two motors of 100 horse-power each mounted upon the forward truck. These powerful motors are controlled by a special controller, which turns the electricity into them and effects the different necessary speed combinations. At first fifty-five motor and 100 trailer cas will be put into service, but this number will be increased as the line is extended and the traffic becomes heavier. A small compartment built upon the platform is provided for the motorman at each end of the motor car. A sliding door near the gate allows of the ingress and egress of passengers. The motor car in each train which takes the place of the locomotive is fitted up as a smoking car.

The equipment of the road by electricity is the precursor of great things. Since its inception, the adoption of electricity has been announced for certain of the branch lines of the New York Central, and Old Colony systems; and trains in the Baltimore and Ohio tunnel under Baltimore will shortly be hauled entirely by electricity. The New York and Brooklyn elevated roads will prob-

Chicago, May 31.—The first perma-tent elevated railroad in the United other great advance will have been made in the solution of the great problem of safe and comfortable travel.

THE HUMAN ENGINE.

It Needs Good Food as Fuel to Supply It with Energy.

with Energy.

W. O. Atwater, Ph. D., professor of chemistry in Wesleyan university, in a pamphiet issued under the auspices of the United States department of agriculture, says: "A quart of milk, three-quarters of a pound of moderately fat beef, sirioin steak, for instance, and five ounces of wheat flour, all contain about the same amount of nutritive material; but we pay different prices for them and they have different values for nutriment. The milk comes nearest to being a perfect food. It contains all of the different kinds of nutritive materials that the body needs. Bread made from the wheat flour will support life. It contains all of the necessary ingredients for nourishment, but not in the proportions best adapted for ordinary use. A man might live on beef alone, but it would be a very one-sided and imperfect diet. But meat and bread together make the essentials of a healthful diet. Such are the facts of experience. The advancing science of later years explains them. This explanation takes into account not simply quantities of meat and bread and milk and other materials which we cat, but also the nutritive ingredients or 'nutrients' which they contain."

Food's Chief Uses.

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The chief uses of food are two: To form the material of the body and repair its wastes; to yield heat to keep the body warm and to provide muscular and other power for the work it has to do. Dr. Atwater has prepared two tables showing, first, the composition of food materials, the most important of which are the nutritive ingredients and their fuel value; second, the pecuniary economy of food, in which the amount of nutrients is stated in pounds. In the first table we find that butter has the greatest fuel value, fat poris. in pounds. In the first table we find that butter has the greatest fuel value, fat pork coming second, and the balance of the foods mentioned being valued as fuel in the following order: Cheese, oat meal, sugar, rice, beans, corn meal, wheat flour, wheat bread, leg of mutton and beef sirloin, round of beef, mackerel, salmon. Codfish, oysters, cow's milk and potatoes stand very low as fuel foods.

Cornmeal the Cheapest Food.

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From the second table we learn that the greatest nutritive value of any kind of food of a specified value (Dr. Atwater takes 25 cents' worth of every kind of food considered) is found in cornmeal. In 16 pounds of cornmeal there are a trifle more than 8 pounds of actual nutriment. In 5½ pounds of wheat flour there are over 6½ pounds of nutriment; in 5 pounds of white sugar there are 4½ pounds of nutriment; in 5 pounds of nutriment; in 50 pounds of potatoes there are 3½ pounds of nutriment; in 20 pounds of potatoes there are 3½ pounds of nutriment; in the same value of wheat bread there are 2½ pounds; in the neck of beef 1½ pounds; in skim milk cheese, 1½ pounds; in whole milk cheese, a trifle more than 1½ pounds; in butter, 1½ pound; in smoked ham and leg of mutton, about the same; in milk, a trifle over 1 pound; in round of beef, ¾ of a pound; in salt codish and beef strioin, about ½ a pound; in eggs at 25 cents a dozen, about 7 ounces; in fresh codish, about 5 ounces; and in oysters at 25 cents a quart, about 3 ounces and in oysters at 35 cents a quart, abou

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