THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1897.

EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.

Some Facts and Figures Depicting the Marvelous Growth of the City of Chicago.

From the Chicago Journal.

Youngest and greatest of all great American cities is Chicago! What ancients occupied centuries in building, the American people have constructed in an incredibly brief period. Chicago stands as a monument to modern proggress, levanthian, where the sun of a golden era rises, aggressive, as a spirit in contemporancous commerce, at the van in the pageant of advance factors of American greatness, eclipsing competitors, until its own brillance pales all lessor lights.

Summarized briefly, Chicago's advantages are many. It is in the heart of an agricultural empire. The great, broad west empties its grain and other produce into Chicago's granaries and storehouses. Cattle and pork are sent nere for distribution throughout the United States and Europe. Meat packed within its limits feeds armies in all parts of the world Grain from Chicago elevators relieves the famine in India, furnishes bread for English, German, French and Russian housewives. Man-ufactured articles from Cflicago factories make life endurable in all parts of the old and new worlds. Chicago financiars conceive a project, give it life with their millions, and the arteries of gold in the world's monetary system move more quickly. Not one reflection comes at the name of the World's Fair city but that it is a tribute to Chicago's greatness.

Its residences are the finest, its boulevards this most beautiful, its inland marine the most important, its banking stupendous, and the matchless history of its growth a matter of national pride.

Open a page of history and see from what small beginings came this peer of modern cities.

LASALLE'S EXPLORATIONS.

LaSalle in 1681-2, exploring the country of the Mlamis, came to a river called Checaugau, now Desplaines river . He crossed the river, designating the spot as the "Portage de Chicagau." In 1721 the Miamis settled at the southern extremity of Lake Michigan in a place called Chicago. from the small river emptying into the lake. In 1699-1790, a Jesuit mission was established here. In 1718 the Wea Indians had a village at Chicago, but being afraid of the "canoe people," Pottawatomies and Chippewas, left it. By the treaty many years off, if it ever comes, Chicago is the largest inland market in America. It is the peer of all Ameriof 1795 with the Indians of the western confederacy the United States secured can cities in matters not depending "one piece of land six miles square at upon advantages of an ocean harbor. the mouth of the Chicago river, where When business oppression paralyzed in-

a fort formerly stood." In the war of 1812 the Indians vioher system withstood the ffects. Banks were not affected as in ther lated their treaty and participated in the massacre of the Fort Dearborn garrison. In 1821 the government prohard times there has not been a bank posed to extinguish the Indian title to failure in this city attributable to that land in this vicinity. A council was held at Chicago. A deal was made by cause. Failures due to mismanagement and misappropriation of funds are not which the government acquired 5,000,to be confounded with business. 000 acres of land by paying the Pottawatomies \$5,000 annually for 20 years and appropriating \$1,000 each year to support a blacksmith and a teacher among them.

The street lighting system is unsur-An English writer, who was present, passed by that of any city where any-" Chicago and the treaty. thus d thing like the same territory is cov-Indians collected "Five village to cede around th.

tonnage of 25,032.77. was incorporated by act of the legisla-Permits were issued for erection of \$22,730,615 worth of buildings in a year. ture March 4, which extended the limits to include an area of about ten square miles. It was bounded on the Real estate sales cumbering 2,242 were made and \$10,321,975 changed hands in south by Twenty-second street, on the west by Wood street, on the north by consequence. There are 250 furniture factories em-North avenue, and on the east by the ploying 25,000 persons now in operation, Eighty per cent. of the bicycle tires lake, except the fraction of section ten occupied as a military post. The corporation was divided into six wards, each of which was empowered manufactured in the United States are made in Chicago, Sixteen hundred firms are engaged in the wagon and carriage

o elect two aldermen. GROWTH WAS MARVELOUS.

ts own citizens.

From this period to the date of the every year. great fire the marvelous growth of the city is known. Its increase in population, wealth, internal resources, and improvements are matters of history. Its wholesale trade in 1871 was about \$450,000,000. Its progress astonished the world, and was scarcely credible to alone. By the first city census, taken in 1837,

of 57,611,45,

its population was 4,170; and in 1871 it had grown to 334,270, with a corporate valuation of \$289,764,470. The first rail-States in the Union, and more than in New York city by a sufficient number to leave no doubt as to the greater poproad out of the city, the Galena & Chicago Union, now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern rallway, was ulation of Chicago by many thousands. opened in 1848, and the Illinois & The following comparative statistics, returned at the last election, show how Michigan canal was also completed in 1848. Railroad connection with the east | far Chicago leads other American cities was not established until 1852, on Feb. and their relative growth, 20 of which year "the first through No. of voters in-1892. 1896. train from the east, via the Michigan Southern railroad entered Chicago,

and was greeted with a salvo of artil-Philadelphia Several successive extensions Brooklyn (Kings coun-of the city limits had taken place in the interval, so that in 1871 Chicago embraced the total area of 35 square miles. Then, at the very height of her

good fortune, and in the midst of her onward career, came the great conflagration, which in a single night effaced Chicago, 43; New York, 5;; Philadelall signs of her prosperity, and awoke the commiseration and active sympathy of the entire civilized world. It was on the night of Oct. 8, 1871, that Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over the fatal lamp that started the fire which utterly destroyed the city, other five leading American cities com- property holders on Linden streete, be-

bined. By the accepted rule of 51/2 persons The horrors of that period are too to every voter, the population of Chivividly impressed upon memory to need cago is shown to have been in Novemdescription. It was the great conflag-'96, 1,853,000, while New York had ration that brought out the indomi-1,650,000. By the present time nearlytable pluck of early citizens and made four and a half months having possible the erection of a new and wonderful city. Stone structures, edielapsed --Chicago is doubtless passed the 2,000,000 mark. fices of brick and iron, and masses of Chicago has an area of 186 square architecture rose on every hand as if y magic, magnificent parks and beautiful boulevards were laid out, lines of

square miles, and New York ranks trading vessels were constructed, and enterprises of world-wide importance third with less than 50. In commerce and finance were consummated before the ashes had ceased illustrated by the following figures, smoldering. Old blood was strengthwhich have no parallel in history: ened by new, expansion on every hand took place, and the limit of growth is POPULATION.

1530 70/1870 298,977 4,853/1880 563,185 1840 1850 1860 112,172,1897 estimated2,000,000 HOGS PACKED.

terests elsewhere the healthy tone of BANK CLEARANCES. .\$2,969,216,210|1890 4,093,145,9943,163,774,462|1891 4,456,885,230 cities. In fact, since the first of the 1587 3888

1889 . 3,379,925,188 INCREASE IN TRADE. Beef packing has grown with like

rapidity. During the season of 1863-64, there were packed here 70,086 cattle,

while in 1890-91, the number had risen The water works system is one of the to 2,680,333. The grain trade has inbest and most complete in existence. creased from 6,928,459 bushels received in 1853, and 37,235,027 bushels in 1860. to 234,423,240 bushels in 1891. Shipments, which began with 78 bushels of wheat in 1838, had grown by 1870 to 54,745,903

port of Chicago, collections were \$44,-**BICYCLE ORDINANCE** \$45,798,67. In the district of Chicago 329 vessels are owned, with a net tonnage MEETS ITS DEATH

Over \$1,250,000 was expended last year in building new vessels having a total Killed by an Unanimous Vote in Common

> Council. OLIVER'S AMENDMENTS DID

Members Thought It Was Out of Joint and Contained Some Ridiculous to the first landing, eight Contract for Building Cumberland Their Truck to the Wilkes-Barre ings.

Mr. Chittenden's blcycle ordinance,

or rather the incongruous thing that emerged from the last meeting when Mr. Ollver finished amending it, met death by unanimous consent last night. Mr. Oliver was absent from the meeting and was spared being "in at the

death" of his adopted child. The meeting was a very business-like affair lasting less than an hour and being devoid of speeches, although the eloquent Mr. Keller, had not Chairman Grier prevented, would have told why he seconded the motion to kill the bicycle ordinance.

Bids were received as follows for the erection of the Cumberland Hose house: P. F. Calpin, \$967. James H. contract was awarded forthwith to Calpin.

Resolutions were adopted directing Janitor Marshall to decorate city hall for the firemen's parade; directing the What does this signify as regards the \$100 a year for ten years on the land population of Chicago in comparison and plant of the new silk mill; grantwith other cities? The percentages are: ing permission to Mrs. Anna Morris to connect her property with the Hitchphia, 20; Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 65; Boston, 1, and Baltimore, 18. The engineer to give grade in front of the growth of Chicago has been nearly as William Connell hose house, which great as that of New York and the place is to be paved: permitting the

tween Webster and Clay avenues to onstruct a private sewer in Alton court; permitting the Hook and Ladler company to take its apparatus to Wilkes-Barre on the occasion of the state firemen's parade next Thursday. FLECTRIC LIGHT ORDINANCE.

An ordinance providing for an elecric light in the Ninth ward at the miles, while the next largest city in corner of Quincy avenue and Myrtle point of area is St. Louis with 61.35 avenue, was introduced by Mr. Moir. An ordinance was introduced by Mr. Keller providing for the laying of flag-The growth of Chicago up to 1890 is stone sidew.iks and curbstone on Webster avenue between Linden and Mulberry streets.

An ordinance providing for repairing the Relief Hose company's wagon passed first and second readings. On third reading council passed ordinances providing for a sewer on Muncy avenue and Green place; ap-propriating \$522,19 for clerk hire in the assessors' office; providing for the construction of a sewer on portions of Scranton street, Seventh street, Ninth avenue, Chestnut avenue, Tenth and Jackson streets; providing for a sewer on Von Storch avenue and Honesdale street; providing for repairs on the old Columbia Hose wagon.

CAUSED DISCUSSION.

Some discussion was engendered by Mr. Flanaghan's resolution permitting the Hook & Ladder company to take its truck to Wilkes-Barre, Mr. Noone and some of the other members thinking it unfair to grant this permission to the "Hooks" when the Columbias are seeking the same privilege in vain. The discusion, however, was brought to a termination by Mr. Zeidler

Ing in an arch 200 feet wide and high. On top of these arches will be a land-ing 250 feet square and capable of ac-commodating 20,000 people. There will commodating 20,000 people. There will be six other landings with a capacity of 20,000 more. The second landing will be 150 feet square and 450 feet from the IT powerful search light and telescope. Sixteen elevators will carry passengers to the sec Features .- P. F. Calpin Gets the ond, six to the third, and four cars to the 1,000-foot landing. The theater, restaurant, booths and exhibits of Hose House .- "Hooks" May Take every description will occupy the land-WORLD'S MONEY SUPPLY.

Some Interesting Statistics from the Mint Report .- The Per Capita Circulation in Each Country of the World.

Mint Director Preston has included in his annual report for the fiscal year 1896, which has not yet been distribut ed to the general public, some figures which throw a strong light on the contention that the supply of standard money of the world has been contracted as the result of the suspension o free silver colnage in leading countries since 1873. His tables show that the per capita circulation of the United States has increased within these twenty-four years from \$21.36 to \$24.03; the circulation of the united kingdom from \$9.90 to \$20.80; the circulation of Germany from \$13.59 to \$19.28; the circulation of Belgium from \$14.44 to \$28,49; the circulation of Italy from \$4.88 to \$9.96, and the circulation of the Netherlands from \$16.56 to \$24.06. The following table gives the usual figures of per capita circulation in each of the countries of the world for the latest dates for which the figures are acces stble:

Sil- Pa-1'0-Countries. Gold. ver. per. tal. United States\$ 9.35 \$8.78 \$5.80 \$24.03 20.80 85.47 19.28 $2.84 \\ 2.55$ 2.11 28,49 9,96 10,80 7,36 19,60 14,16 11.51 5.45 4.77 6.45 3.72 Portugal 1.00 Roumania 7.15 1.45 11.71 1.96 2.19 1.30 11.30 .74 2.68 9,81 4.59 Netherlands 5.58 11.71 Norway 3.75 1.00 6.77 1.90 24.06 Sweden Sweden 1.77 Denmark 7.17 1.77 1.02 2.00 2.35 .35 3.70 Turkey 9.97 1.82 π_{i} and π_{i} Australasia 26.53 27.95 1.43 Egypt 18.47 .74 .33 1.43 19,21 2.34 South Am. States., 1.11 .97 15.28 17.36 Japan 1.81 .33 India 3.24 9.82 4.10 12,60 1.00 2,30 Siam 38.78 1.11 Hawali 40.00 10.00 50.00

6,65 2.79

7.93

4.09

8,41 3,66

3,33

2.08

9,16

The table of per capita circulation in 187? is given only for the United States and the leading European countries, as quently after one arrives at the age of the data is unreliable in many other 60. At all events I felt stronger and cases, and the volume of circulation has been subject to violent fluctuations in some of the less advanced countries, with little regard to commercial or economic conditions. This table of the circulation in these leading countries in 1873 is as follows:

2.99

7.47

.88 10.67

9.90

13,59

9.56 4.88 14.44

16.56 9.49

20.38

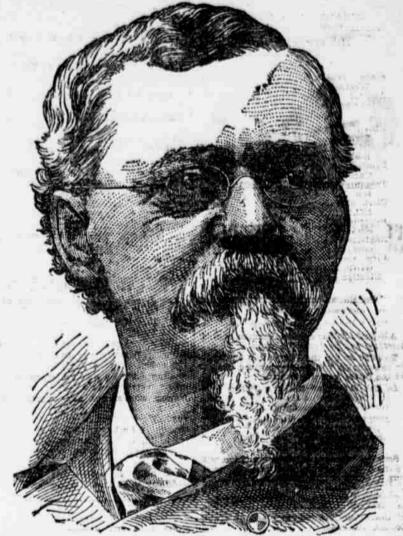
10.03

2.7

6.8

last.

starting point. The third landing is to be 675 feet above the ground, the fourth foundation and two others on eleva-tions of 1,040 and 1,080 feet respective-ly. The last will be provided with a powerful search light and telescope.



There is a foolish, harmful notion thing, but it won't cure rheumatism, among many elderly persons about the neuralgia, heart trouble, dysprpsie,nor "inevitable feebleness of old age." any of those diseases that are deeply They make a serious mistake in seated in the system.

pure blood and disordered nerves that

are so quickly remedied by Paine's col-

ery compound. Col. Frang G. Noyes, of Nashua, N.

H., who was department commander

G. A. R. in 1896, made no such mis-

the following letter:

and vigorous.

Sincerely,

Paine's celery compound will do what thinking their rhoumatism or their failure in strength an effect of old age no mere rest or vacation can do, instead of the sluggish effeutation, im-

A thoroughly worn-out, "unstrung" nervous condition, brought on by months, if not years, of heedless living, depends for renewed health on purified blood, regulated nerves, sound shep and perfect assimilation of food-this is what Paine's celery compound never take, and today he is a vigorous man fails to do.

of 60. He gives his carefully considered Cities and towns are full of men and women, back from their vacations, estimate of Paine's celery compound in who feel even more discouraged than Gentlemen--Several months ago o when they set out, because they find friend gave me a bottle of Paine's cel- themselves slipping back to their old, ery compound for my personal use. I sleepless, languid, nervous condition. was not then, and had not for some Sitting in the sun is a good thing as far as it goes; but there is a worldtime prior, been in my customary vigor. The cause may have been that I had | wide difference between the sun-burned counterfeit appearance of health reached and was passing the climacteric of man's life, which comes freand the real purifying of the blood, and the genuine strengthening of the nerves that invariably follows the use

more vigorous after 1 had used for a of Paine's celery compound. If you have thus far failed to get while this compound. Consequently I have taken it regularly since then, and rid of nervousness, sleeplessness, heart have consumed six or eight bottles of palpitation, or impure blood, you have it. I am glad to say that, so far as I not yet used Paine's celery compound. can judge, I am as well as ever, strong | What this greatest of all modern remedies has done may be learned from Frank G. Noyes,

any physician of good standing, or

trade. Last year 370,000,000 brick were made. Ten million dollars worth of stoves any manufactured in Chicago Chicago's pig iron furnaces have a Parade. sapacity for 1,000,000 tons a year. Four billion dollars worth of stocks and bonds changed hands on the floor of the stock exchange One exchange devotes itself to deals in mining stocks NUMBER OF VOTERS. There are more voters in Chicago than in any one of three-fourths of the

their lands in and Illinois. sat on the Companies of old ground smoking, pala, d powwowing. The little village ar uproar from morning to night the housed portion of Chicago tried to gain repose in the crowded plank edi-

yelled, and whooped." The Indians were removed to a western reservation. Before departing they informed the whites that Checau-gou was thus name 4 because the Indians holding it had been Chi, from gitchi, "great," and Ka-go, "strong" and "big."

fices the Indians howled, sang, wept.

FIRST CIV.LIZED SETT

The early settlement of this section by Jacques Marquette, Jesuit priest and Louis Joliet, an adventurer, is familiar to every school boy. The first civilized settler of Chicago was Baptiste Point De Saible, a negro, well edtricts. ucated and intelligent. He was born at Santo Domingo, and for years lived among the Peorias with a man named Glamorgan, who was reputed to be the possessor of large Spanish land grants near St. Louis. He died in 1796, after living for seventeen years in a cabin at the mouth of the Chicago river. He aspired to become an Indian chief, but falled to do so.

In 1803 Capt. John Whistler, of the United States army, with a troop of soldiers, his officers, Lieut, J. S.Swearinger and Lieut. Whistler, the latter his son, and their wives, were conveyed to the site of Chicago in a schooner. There were four traders' cabins already on the spot. These were occupied by Canadian Frenchmen named Le Mai, Oulmette, and Pettell, and their wives. John Kinzie built the first nome of a native American in Chicago on the site of Le Mai's cabin, which he purchased. Fort Dearborn was built by Capt. Whistler's troops and the future American metropolis had a firm foundation.

Datus Benton, an Indian trader, refused to trade thirteen barrels of whiskey for twenty-five square miles in what is now the heart of Chicago. He is now a farmer in moderate circumstances at Stockton, Ill. In 1837, Chicago became a city, It

If you are a poor cook, buy a cook book, follow directions closely, see the result. Failure six in ten times. How long would you keep a cook who failed half the time?

That's just the point. We tell your doctor or your drug- in the local market. Valuation of live gist precisely the ingredients 745,655, and since yards opened. \$4,567,of Scott's Emulsion. To make it they follow our formula. But they can't make it; they haven't our precise knack; don't know each step perfectly. When you can get the best, the result of 25 in this country-not excepting New years' experience, why experiment with substitutes?

ered. Street car routes are arranged to furnish transit to and from all points ushels of grain of all kinds (flour inand a superb system of suburban and elevated trains, with steam and elec-tricity as motive power, has been built for residents of the suburbs.

COMPLETE WATER WORKS.

Chicago contains the longest street in the world, No other city in ancient, medieval, or contemporaneous history, ever displayed 25 miles of populous street without a break within its limits. With its growth has been a wise distribution of space. Houses are not crowded, but each has a yard or lawn, and ample room remains for an increase of twice as many places of habitation, without crowding. There are no choked-up streets and

that: alleys wher stagnant air menaces life, and the exclusion of sunshine makes world!"

existence cheerless, as it does in New York, but wide, broad streets, and open places, where health-giving breezes from the lakes and prairies sweep through and place the boon of pure air

and bright sunlight in the poorest dis-Pennsylvania Railroad.

Young men gave Chicago its wonderful life and young men are keeping alive the energy and enterprise that assures supremacy in every way to the Garden city.

The police and fire departments have more men on their payrolls and a better equipment than any others in America. Downtown street-crossing details alone contain more policemen than the entire force of many pretentious cities. tain. Educational advatages are the finest, Free public schools, private, parochial, and business schools, colleges, acade-Vernon. mies and universities, s nools for the

study of art, music and cting, abound on every hand. To enumerate the miles of railroad and street car tracks within the corporate limits would be to mention a figure surpassing that of the mileage of many States, and even of entire ountries

SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN.

In 1896, 13,642,000 bushels of winter wheat arrived in the local market. Spring wheat shipments amounted to 22,480,000 bushels, making a total of 36,122,000 bushels received at Chicago in 12 months,

Corn to the amount of 109,061,000 ashels; 106.055,000 bushels of oats, 2,-231,067 bushels of rye, and 10,849,807 oushels of barley were shipped to hicago elevators.

Receipts of live stock for the 12 ionths were: Cattle, 2,603,284; calves, 38,143; hogs, 7,559,726; sheep, 3,590,122; horses, 107,114; cars of stock, 278,441, Receipts of hogs alone increased 225,-Deportment of live stock was as fol-

lows: Cattle 819,473; calves, 6,494; hogs, ,896,698; sheep, 565, 156; horses, 88,017; and cars of stock, 73,879. The difference between the number received and shipstock handled for the year was \$187 .-378,166.

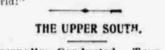
During 1896 railroad properties valued at \$1,150,000,000 and representing 13,730 miles of lines were disposed directly or indirectly through Chicago and New York exchanges, principally those of Chicago.

Elevator storage capacity in Chicago amounts to 13,000,000 bushels of grain More vessels clear from Chicago annually than from any other seaport York.

Customs house reports show 9,263 er. trances, 9,424 clearances, a total of 48,657. On imported merchandise at the

cluded, reduced to its equivalent in grain), and in 1891 reached the sum of 207,987,762. The lumber receipts, which in 1853 aggregated 202.101,000 feet, and 93,483,000 shingles, had reached, in 1891, 2,045,418,000 feet, and 303,895,000 shingles. Salt receipts had increased in the same period from 81,789 to 1,345,573 harrels; coal, from 38,548 to 5,201,633 tons; hides, from 1.374,311 to 110,891,694 pounds; ool,, from 1,030,600 to 35,049,664 pounds. In seven years Chicago has gained about 900,000 in population. Nothing

can be more marvelous than these figures, and it may be truthfully said "Chicago is the eighth wonder of the



Personally - Conducted Tour via

last of the early Autumn tours to the historic Upper South via the Pennsylvania railroad will leave New York and Philadelphia Tuesday, October 12. This tour covers a period of eleven days during the height of the season,

when the Autumn foliage is most beautiful, and includes the battlefield of Gettysburg, picturesque Blue Moun-Luray Caverns, the Natural Bridge, Virginia Hot Springs, the cities of Richmond and Washington, and Mt.

The round-trip rate, including all necessary expenses, is \$65 from New York, \$63 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points. The tour will be in charge of one of the company's Tourist Agents, He will be assisted by an experienced lady as

Chaperon, whose especial charge will be ladies unaccompanied by male es-Special train of parlor cars will be provided for the exclusive use of the party, in which the entire round trip from New York is made.

For detailed itinerary apply to Ticket Agents or to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broad-way, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Condensed Milk HAS NO EQUAL AS AN INFANT FOOD. INFANT HEALTH"SENT FREE TON APPLICATION. NEW YORK CONDENSED MILK CO. N.Y.

Countries. Gold, ver. per. tal. United States3 3.24 \$0.15 \$17.97 \$21.36 teering the information that he had written to the Baltimore firm, which is constructing the Columbia wagon, and learned that it will not be com-Germany 3.91 pleted before the latter part of October. It is a special make of wagon and had to be built from the ground up, there being no part of it that is kept in stock. ACKNOWLEDGED IN OPEN COURT.

Deeds for Properties Recently Sold by the Sheriff.

In open court yesterday Sheriff Clemons acknowledged the following deeds: To Maggie A. Horan and May Myrtel-us, land in Old Forge sold as the property of Catharine E. and Frances J.

Glynn; consideration, \$50.79. To Sophia Muller, land in Dunmore, sold as the property of Salome Hessing; consideration, \$1,665. To Anthracite Building and Loan as-

sociation, land in Peckville, sold as the property of John Stankovski; consideration, \$46.60. To John Shaffer, land in Dunmore sold as property of John W. Pinnell; consid-

ration, \$48.85. To J. B. Shiffer, land in Lackawanna township, sold as property of L. D. Warner; consideration, \$49.18. To German Building and Loan asso-ciation, land in Winton sold as property of Anna Bopko; consideration, \$41.30. To German Building and Loan associa-tion, land in Olyphant, sold as property 1876 1877

of James W. Cooper; consideration, \$100, To John S. Edwards, land in Dalton, sold as property of William Hurd; con-sideration, \$45.82. 1879 To S. S. Spruks, land in Throop, sold 1882 as property of George Kolata; consideraion, \$41.25. To C. S. Woodruff, land in Scranton,

1885 old as property of Patrick C. Connolly 1856 onsideration, \$44.85. To Margaret E. Davis, land in Scran-1887 1888 ton, sold as property of Margaret E. Davis, administratrix; consideration, consideration,

\$15,95 To Isabella Van Nort, Bella B. Zim-merman and Eleanor H. McAskie, land in Scranton sold as property of Eureka 1891 1892 664,275,335 1893 597,697,685 1894 aundry company; consideration, \$798. To Michael J. McAndrew, land in Scran-on, sold as property of Hannah R. Pe-ers, administratrix, consideration, \$41. To Ernest A. Gilmore, land in Scranton, old as property of Richard J. Richards;

consideration, \$2.61. To David W. Brown and J. W. Car-penter, land in Scranton, sold as prop-erty of D. W. Vaughan, executor; con-sideration, \$1,802. To Industrial Building and Loan asso-ciation, bard in Scranton sold as prophand, cheeringly. hearn, you know."-Judy.

ciation, land in Scranton, sold as prop-erty of Louis Schrauer, administratrix; consideration, \$44.45,

CHICAGO'S BIG TOWER.

Structure to Be 1150 Feet High and Hold 40,000 Persons.

From the Providence Journal. From the altitude of 1,150 feet the Inited States flag will flaunt above Chicago when the city tower is com-pleted. Ground has been broken at the site of the tower at Harrison, Throop, Congress and Loomis streets. The en-tire block will be almost covered by the monster bases of the pedestal. Work has been commenced on a pavillon, a toboggan slide, and skating rink. The toboggan slide will be 2,000 feet long and the skating rink under a roof 200x 500 feet in dimension.

Contracts for boring and other preparatory work on the tower founda-tion have been let. The company has under consideration plans and estimates for the structural work. The tower will rest on four four-cornered

2.21 7.52 3.27 .23 Belgium 4.81 Netherlands 3.68 2.88 6.75 9.56 1.11 $3.93 \\ 7.40$ Australasia 19.23 1.15 Denmark 2.28 Sweden 41 3.61 4,16 Sweden98 1.36 Norway 4.22 1.28 There has been so much controversy garding the volume of circulation in the United States that Director Prestor has throught proper to present a com-plete statement of the metallic circulation at the close of each fiscal year, on June 30, from 1873 to the present time This table shows that in spite of the charge that silver was demonetized in 1873 the per capita volume of silver in circulation increased from fifteen cents in that year to \$9,20 in 1893, and stood table is as follows;

in 1896 at \$8.81. The gold circulation, which was \$3.28 in 1873, rose to \$11.76 in 1888, and stood in 1896 at \$8.40. This Fiscal year ended Total in circulation. Capita June 30. Gold. Silver, Gold, Silve 1873\$135,000,000 \$ 6,149,305 \$ 8.23 \$ 0,1 1874 147,379,493 10,355,478 3.44 121,134,906 19,367,995 $2.75 \\ 2.88$ 130,056,907 36,415,992 .81 1.21 1.85 .. 167.501.472 56,464,427 3.61 . 213,199,977 . 245,741,837 88,047,907 4.47 117,526,341 5.02 7.01 9.32 9.65 351,841,206 148,522,678 478, 484, 538 175,384,144 506,757,715 203.217,124542,732,063 233.007.985 10.10 4.34 645,600,797 255, 568, 142 9,83 .. 588,697,036 283,478,788 10.48 212,252,844 352,993,566 10.29 11.15 11.76 690,774,461654,520,3355,44 6.90 6.44 705,818,855 386,611,108 . 050,063,505 . 695,563,029 11.09 420,548,929 463,211,919

532,277,740

570,313,544

015,861,484

624,347,757

Cheering.

646,582,852

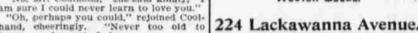
627,293,201

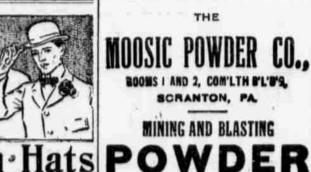
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Summer Goods at a Great Sacrifice. One Price and Cash Only. 11,10 10.10 8.1 10.15 8.93 9.18 9.10 8.40 9.3

Boys' and

Agents for Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary "No, Mr. Coolhand," she said kindly, "I





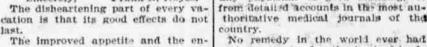
Have Brains in Them

Yes, there are brains in Stetson Hats-brains in making them and brains in wearing them. New Fall Styles in Stiff and Soft

Hats on sale. It's a wise head that wears a Stetson Hat.

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supports each 50 feet square and meet- | CONRAD, 305 Lackawanna Avenua | Repauno Chemical Co.'s Explosives,



No remedy in the world ever had couraging gain in weight disappear as such an army of enthusiastic friends rapidly as the glow and tan from the as Paine's celery compound, because



