

SOCIAL EXPERIMENT OF GREAT INTEREST

BOOTH-TUCKER'S PLAN OF CURING CITY ILLS.

The Salvation Army Farm Colony, Started with Twenty-Six Families in Eastern Colorado, Is Proving an Entire Success—Solves the Problem of What to Do with the Surplus Poor.

W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

Out on the arid plains of Colorado, on the Santa Fe railroad, just across the Kansas line, Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army, in a small way is solving the great problem that will perplex the next century even more than it has the last, and his efforts deserve the admiration and the support of everybody who is interested in the welfare of his fellow-men.

Three millions of poor people, according to Commander Booth-Tucker, "are rotting and festering in the tenements of our great cities. They constitute our Israel in Egypt. Their numbers increase with a rapidity that threatens to make the disease of pauperdom as chronic and severe in our land as the oldest civilization of the western world."

"A year ago I formulated the theory of deliverance as follows," he says. "Place the waste labor on the waste land by means of waste capital, and thereby convert this triple curse, pauperism, waste and idleness, into a triple blessing of food, clothing and shelter. The surplus population which are absorbing the masses of our population must be counteracted by centrifugal forces of equal strength."

HELP GIVEN. In seeking a practical experiment of his theory, Commander Booth-Tucker laid his plans before Paul Morton, one of the vice-presidents of the Santa Fe railroad, who promptly recognized its value and offered whatever encouragement and assistance that railway could give.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS. "The far west is composed of a peculiar class of people," continued Mr. Wiley. "The cowboy and the old settler are strongly allied in their characteristics. They are no respecters of persons. A man with several millions of dollars who lacks confidence in himself is as much a fool on the plains as the farmer in a metropolis. No higher praise could be given the Salvation Army colony than that they have secured for themselves the confidence and respect of this class of people among whom they are to live."

GETTING RECRUITS. Then came the great question as to whether people who were failures in the great city could be induced to do the work and endure the hardships required of successful pioneers in a new country. Plenty of disheartened souls were willing to try, and when an advertisement was inserted in the War Cry at Chicago more than 500 men, with families, applied for membership in the colony.

WORK OF EDUCATION. "These people, being educated, have taken the lead in forming farmers' institutes and having social meetings to which outside farmers are invited, and they may today be considered the leaders in the community in all matters which tend to scientific farming and in trying to do away with the loneliness incident to the farmer's life by providing meetings and social functions of all kinds."

NO LONGER SCOFF. The ranchmen and cowboys no longer make fun of the Salvation Army colony. As Mr. Wiley says, they recognize not only a great success but a purpose also, and give the colonists their hearty and cordial support. The colonists are not all members of the army. Colonel Holland tells me that few belonged to that organization when they left Chicago. The colonization movement is intended to include all worthy poor who seem qualified to undertake farm life on the frontier and are willing to submit to the discipline of the army.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure bilious and nervous ills, sick headache, disordered liver and impaired digestion.

On April 15, 1898, the colony started from Chicago, in charge of Thomas Holland, an Englishman, holding the rank of colonel in the Salvation Army. Mr. Holland came to this country in 1859 from London to work in the slums of New York, as for seventeen years he had been working in the slums of London under the personal direction of General Booth. Accompanying him were the following colonists with their families:

George Cole, carpenter, Waltham, Mass.; Frank McAbey, dry goods clerk, Alliance, O.; James Burrows, restaurateur, Denver; George Rupp, mortician; Henry Newman, carpenter; Benette, blacksmith, bricklayer; Robert Frowning, painter; David, color, painter; Robert Newman, carpenter; Arthur Peterson, newsdealer; Elmer Cox, expressman; James Childs, railroad clerk; Eric Erickson, street railroad conductor; Gustave Craig, farmer, and William Dendick, laborer.

COTTAGES. Upon each allotment a pretty one-story frame cottage was built, similar to that shown in the accompanying illustration. The work was all done by the colonists, assisting each other. The several carpenters directed the labors of their neighbors and in return received assistance from them. There is no neater group of houses in Colorado, and no more contented community in the world. Nearly every one has written to friends urging them to join the next colony that comes out. Those I talked with are enthusiastic over their success and the pleasure they enjoy. It was difficult for some of them to find words to express their emotions. Only one has returned east, and he, James Harrington, of Cleveland, was reluctantly compelled to go home. He is an aged widow, wanted to spend her last days with him and was too ill to be removed to Colorado. The children especially have thrived, and you can not find a sturdier lot of little chaps in all the west than the children of about forty young ladies who left the alleys of Chicago only a year ago.

"On the 15th day of April," said W. M. Wiley, manager of the water company at Holly, "eighteen families arrived at what has since been named 'Fort Amity.' The weather was horrible. One of the peculiar spells of weather to which the arid region is subject overtook them immediately upon their arrival and it rained constantly for two weeks. The roads were muddy and no houses were built. Their home was in tents on the bald prairie and every obstacle presented itself to these newcomers."

EQUIPMENT. Exact colonist has two horses, one cow and several hogs, and started with twenty-four chickens. Each has planted two acres of fruit trees and little patches of berries and flowers, which the women look after. A creamery plant has been purchased in common and is now producing enough butter to supply the local demand. The first crops were raised in common and consisted of seventy-five acres of cantaloupes, which were shipped east and sold at good prices; fifty acres of beans, a similar amount of onions, beans, cabbage and turnips, and fodder crops to keep the live stock through the winter. This spring each man is taking care of his own allotment and is planting as he pleases, but all are working under the general direction of Col. Holland, who has shown great tact and executive ability, and to whom the prosperity and contentment at Fort Amity is largely due.

SPANISH SHORTHAND. Since the War It Has Come in for Unusual Attention. From the New York Tribune. In anticipation of the greatly increased trade which this country has done with Cuba and Porto Rico, there has sprung up since the war in interest in Spanish shorthand, which has hitherto cut only a small figure in commercial correspondence. Many stenographers, thinking that they saw an opportunity to add to their earnings, have been making inquiries regarding systems of Spanish shorthand and some of them are already studying hard at the subject. It is true that there is a growing demand now for stenographers who are thoroughly competent to take shorthand notes in Spanish. The consul in this city of one of the South American countries said the other day that he had been asked by several prominent firms here which use a large business with the West Indian islands whether he could recommend any person who could take shorthand notes in Spanish. He knew of a few such, he said, and at present they all held good positions. It is no small undertaking to attempt to learn Spanish shorthand, for the reason that it demands first an excellent working knowledge of the Spanish language. There must be so thorough that it will admit of few mistakes, and to acquire a language in that manner requires some months at least. The snatching commonly obtained from the "Spanish-in-a-dozen" style of text book being a poor substitute for the language which must be mastered, the stenographer must be taken up in either of two ways, both of which are being used in this city, and both of which have their advocates. That is, one may study a regular classical system of shorthand, written by a Spaniard for the Spaniards, or he may take up one of the well-known English systems, which includes an adaptation of the signs to the Spanish language. Occasionally a stenographer dispenses with

the learning of this latter method and proceeds to do his own adapting of the ordinary signs of Spanish words. A young woman who now holds an excellent position in this city as stenographer in both English and Spanish says that she has found the regular Spanish shorthand, and the only satisfactory method for the language. "After I had learned Spanish," she says, "I took up that English 'adapted' system of stenography, I gave it a fair trial, but I did not like it at all. It is impossible to adapt the English signs exactly to the many wholly foreign sounds in Spanish, and I found it very incomplete and open to confusion. In the terminations of the words, upon which so much depends in Spanish, it was particularly so. So I hunted about for something different, and I discovered a system of Spanish shorthand, graphically by a fellow countryman, I learned that, and have been using it ever since."

COMPASS FALLIBILITY. The Possible Cause of the Loss of the Steamer Mohegan. From the London Shipping World. The very fact that the mariner's compass is above all things a superstitious instrument renders it peculiarly liable to those sudden and capricious changes of which many navigators can speak from experience and to their sorrow.

Called Back. It is one of the school laws in Boston, as in other cities, that no pupil may come from one family any member of which is ill with a contagious disease. One day recently Willie C.—appeared before his teacher and said: "My sister is in the measles, sir." "Well, what are you doing here, then?" replied the teacher, severely. "Don't you know any better than to come to school when your sister has the measles? Now you go home, and stay there until she is well."

Some Mistake, Probably. A bright little girl, who sees and hears everything that is going on around her, was present during a conversation the other day in which a gentleman acquaintance of the family was described as a "hen-pecked husband." A few days later the subject of the gossip happened to call at the house, and while the little one was in the parlor, she looked at him with great curiosity for awhile, and then, slipping over to her mother's side, whispered: "He don't look like a picked chicken, mamma."—Chicago Record.

His Victim. Even the small boy feels the war spirit. "Pa," said a Cleveland youngster, "if there's a war, I'd like to go to the front." "You got," cried his father, "not much. Whom do you think you could fight?" "The youngster drew himself up. The spirit of '76 glows in his eyes. "Well," he proudly cried, "you just bet your life that I can knock the stuffing out of that Spanish boy king any day!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Happy Boy. An 11-year-old lad, while studying his history lesson last week, learned that Thursday would be President McKinley's birthday, and thought it would be a nice thing to send the chief magistrate a birthday card. The one he secured and mailed contained the following good advice: "In whatever station you are, God has called you to fill the place, and you should do your duty." Saturday's mail brought the boy a White House letter addressed to Mr. S.—it was from Secretary Porter, who said he had been directed by the president to acknowledge the receipt of the birthday token and to convey the president's thanks for the remembrance. The youth was delighted with the attention, but was disappointed that the president should think he was a man, and was anxious to rectify the mistake. The president was to leave for Philadelphia at 9 o'clock Monday morning, but notwithstanding the pressure of official and private matters the youth was admitted to the president's room when he presented himself about 9 o'clock that day.

An Unusual Display of Fireworks will be given each night at the Washington Monument base during the National Peace Jubilee celebration at Washington, May 24 and 25. An American flag 250 feet long and 75 feet wide will be elevated by balloons to a height of 1,000 feet. On an artificial lake constructed for the purpose there will be reproductions given of Dewey's victory at Manila, the destruction of Corveta's fleet, and the charge up San Juan Hill on the first, second and third nights respectively. The entire exhibition will surpass anything ever before attempted in this country.

OUR BOY'S AND GIRLS' Called Back. It is one of the school laws in Boston, as in other cities, that no pupil may come from one family any member of which is ill with a contagious disease. One day recently Willie C.—appeared before his teacher and said: "My sister is in the measles, sir." "Well, what are you doing here, then?" replied the teacher, severely. "Don't you know any better than to come to school when your sister has the measles? Now you go home, and stay there until she is well."

A Tender Imitator. A tender of a certain class, famed of three summers, is a robust admirer and imitator of a Cleveland one of a lively disposition. The little maiden watches this admirer relative on every possible occasion, and has picked up a good many of her tricks and manners. A day or two ago a member of the family said something to the little one about her pretty hair and her ratty cheeks. Instantly the little hand was pressed across the downward eyes, the little head was turned away, and in a decidedly affected tone the little voice remarked: "You make me blush!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There Were Others. Tommy came in from a bicycle ride of half an hour and stood over the register to warm himself, and in examining the exposed portions of his anatomy to see if he had frozen any of them. "Well," said Mrs. Tucker, "I'll venture to say that you are the only boy that was a big enough fool to go out riding on his bicycle such a bitterly cold day as this." "No, I wasn't!" indignantly exclaimed Tommy, rubbing his nose with his coat sleeve. "Not by a jug full!" "How many others did you see?" "One," said Tommy, still indignant.—Chicago Tribune.

Swiss Onion Market. Berne Correspondence Chicago Record. The annual "zweibel markt," or onion market, has just been held in Berne. Once a year the peasants come from far and near to purchase a stock of onions for the twelvemonth, and in fact, it has grown to be a custom on zweibel markt day for everybody, rich and poor, to buy onions. If not for use, then for the enjoyment of the thing. On a Saturday night the onion array. Great boxes, baskets and barrels of onions line one side of the longest main street of the city, and extend from Bahnhof to Barfussgasse, from the station directly through the long arcade avenue as far as the arcades extend

THE FIRE SALE OF THE FASHION, 308 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

Is the talk of the town. The building is crowded from early morning till closing time with eager buyers—and no wonder. New goods which were at the depot and in basement are being unpacked daily and sold at the damaged goods prices.

Jackets, Tailor-Made Suits and Skirts At less price than what the cloth cost. Millinery at your own figures.

Ladies and Children's Hosiery and Underwear, in perfect condition, sell at: Ladies' Silk Hose, worth \$1.00, for...50c Ladies' Lisle Hose, worth 50c, for...33 1/3c Children's, double knee and sole, worth 12 1/2c, for...8c

THE FASHION, 308 Lacka. Ave.

THE LEADER

Scranton Store, 124-126 Wyoming Avenue.

This is shirt waist weather-- So this will interest you

50c shirt waists at 25c—Thousands of these were sold ON MONDAY ALONE. They are a great bargain and quite equal to the majority advertised by many stores at 40c, worth 75c. These are regular 50c shirt waists bought by us at a great reduction on account of the immense quantity we took—made of good fancy percale with detachable collar and laundered cuffs, all sizes. Special price while the lot lasts... 25c \$1.00 pleated and trimmed waists at 45c—Where can you get another such offer as this? Waists that are pleated front and back and trimmed with lace are usually sold at from \$1.00 to \$1.25. Made of good lawns and percales in handsome patterns, with detachable collar and laundered cuffs, all sizes. While they last... 45c

Our underwear sale

Ladies living as far up as Honesdale come here specially and REGULARLY in consequence of our muslin underwear announcements. There is not another store in this valley that can show the styles and assortments that we do—and none in the state that quotes such low prices.

Women's cambric corset covers

4c for ladies 10c cambric corset covers, un-trimmed. 12c for ladies' 19c cambric corset covers, trimmed with emb'd'y

Women's muslin drawers

12c for ladies' 19c muslin drawers, cluster of tucks. 25c for ladies' 39c muslin drawers, cluster of tucks and embroidery trimmed. 30c for ladies' 59c muslin drawers with cambric ruffle and trimmed with embroidery; real value 59c. 37c for ladies' 59c muslin skirts, extra wide, with double ruffle and cluster of tucks. 49c for ladies' 69c muslin skirts. 59c for ladies' 79c muslin skirts.

Women's muslin gowns

29c for ladies' 49c Mother Hubbard gowns of good muslin, tucked yoke and trimmed with cambric ruffle. One of the banner bargains of this great muslin underwear sale. 49c for ladies' 59c gown of good muslin, Mother Hubbard style, tucked yoke, trimmed with embroidery. 59c for 79c gowns. 69c for 89c gowns. 79c for 98c gowns.

Rheumatism Positively Eradicated by CORONA RHEUMATISM CURE. A Sure Specific for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, and all Rheumatic Affections. Gives Instant Relief. This remedy is based upon the latest discovery of medical scientists that Rheumatism is caused by a microbe in the blood, and not by excess of uric acid, as formerly supposed. The Corona Rheumatism Cure destroys the microbes, and thus eradicates the cause of the disease. It has never failed. In tasteless tablets, convenient to carry. No nausea or poisonous drugs. One tablet gives relief, and a permanent cure quickly follows. Trial Treatment, 25 Cents, postpaid. Full 10 Days' Treatment, \$1.00. All our packages of anti-rheumatic medicine are guaranteed. CORONA COMPOUND CO., Camden, N. J. ALL FORMS OF LEGAL BUSINESS neatly printed by the Tribune Job Department.