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LIVE NEWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF THE PROPOSED ROAD.

Made in the Letter of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association-Make Up of the D., L. & W. Board for on Poplar street. Today-Moving the Machinery Into the New Klotz Silk Mill at Poplar Street-Remarkable Record of the Cannon Ball Freight on the Jersey Central.

Speaking of the proposed Delaware Valley and Kingston railroad the let ter of the Anthracite Coal Operators association advances the following ar-

The intention to convert this canal into a railroad is clearly and beyond question simply following the march of modern improvements. For seventy-two years the transportation from which freight traffic has been gradually withdrawn by reilread competition. Consequently the construction of a railread over this route is
but a chape in motive power to meet
this competition. canal has been an important means of read competition. Consequently the con-struction of a railread over this route is

In view of certain changes in the route of the proposed railroad by its departure from the bed of the canal at some curves, the company laid its plans before the communication, asking it to can sider that the leastern asking it to can side the sider that the leastern asking it to can side the sider that the leastern asking it to can side the sider that the leastern asking it to can side the sider that the leastern asking it to can side the sider that the leastern asking it to can side the sider that the leastern asking it to can side the sider that the leastern asking it to can side the sider that the sider fore the commmission, asking it to con-sider that the legislature of the state which is the creator of the commission has very clearly shown in the act of as-sembly above quoted, that it regarded the public advantage and utility resulting from the substitution of a railroad for a canal as a settled fact in the policy

A direct and inestimable benefit, the results of which will be far-reaching, will be that of reducing the selling price of the most essential of all products—coal. This will equally affect both the supply for domestic purposes and for manufacturing. To accomplish this result the proposed rallroad has already entered into contracts for the shipment of anthracite, mined by individual operators, estimated at two and one-half million tons, at freight rates which, assuming a tide price of \$4.00 per ton, as has been, would be twelve and one-half per cent, under the rates hitherto charged.

Further, these contracts provide for an employe of the property of the price o sults of which will be far-reaching, will

Further, these contracts provide for an even greater reduction in the freight charge on the smaller sizes of anthracite used for steam-making purposes. The total difference is estimated at as much as thirty cents per ton on the average product, and besides there will be the re-duction in the final selling price, which, according to the well-known laws of commerce, must always result from open

This proposed road can afford to grant charges, not only because the rates charges by existing railroads are exorbitantly high, but, owing to the relative low cost of its construction and the comparatively small price already paid for the right of way on a line which is prac-tically graded and ready for the raiss, and with the further advantage that, be-cause over almost the entire route the grades are level or in favor of the load, it will be able to transport freight at a low operating cost.

it will be able to transport freight at a low operating cost.

That, the present freight charges on enthracite coal are unreasonably high can be clearly shown by comparison with the rates on soft coal. Both of these varieties of fuel are loaded and unloaded by gravity; a full train load is as easily and cheaply assembled in one case. and cheaply assembled in one case as in another, and there is undoubtedly no greater cost in the actual transportation of a car of either kind.

A Remarkable Record.

Thirty-five years ago a fast freight traip called "The Cannon Ball" was put in service between Philadelphia and Scranton, starting from the Noble street station of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, arriving at Scranton on the Central Railroad of New Jersey at 5 o'clock a. m., giving ten hours' service between the two cities. In the thirty-five years the manage-

ment on each road has seen many changes, old men have gone, new men have come and gone, but the old Cannon Ball running time has never been changed and she has never missed a trip in all these years.

The New Silk Mill.

The Klotz Silk Throwing company has moved its machinery from their quarters in the rear of the Mears building and the hands formerly employed there are working in the new building

This machinery occupies only a small portion of the building, but it is expected the new machinery will soon be in place and the entire plant in work-

The D., L. & W. Board. Following is the make-up of the Del-

aware, Lackawanna and Western aware, Laboraty: board for today: Tuesday, March 6th,

WILD CATS SOUTH. -A. G. Hammit, with James Ga hagan's men. 3 a. m.-H. Bisbing, with F. E. Secor's

men. 4 a. m.—B. Bennett. 6 a. m.—J. Mosier, with C. Bartholomew 8 a. m .- O. Cuse, with H. T. Fellow's

7 a. m., north—G. Frounfelker. 6.30 a. m., south–McLane, with War rick's men. 1 p. m., south–H. Bush.

PULLER. 10 a. m.- Peckins. PUSHERS.

a. m., south-Houser. 11.30 a. m., south--Moran. 10 p. m., south-C. Cawley, PASSENGER ENGINE.

WILD CATS NORTH. 9 a. m., 2 engines-J. O'Hara. 4 p. m., 2 engines-R. Castner.

This and That.

Albert G. Zink, for the last twenty five years an employe of the Delaware Lackawanna and Western railroad's shops, Saturday severed his connection with the company,

The contract for the new church of St. John the Evangelist at the corner of Pittston avenue and Fig street was yesterday morning awarded Contractor M. J. Ruddy, of South Scranton. The church will cost about \$69,000 and will be erected according to Architect Percival Morris' plans. Ground will be broken in a few days, and it is hoped that the corner stone may be laid in May.

OLD FORGE.

Miss Irene Myers and Mr. Henry Herbert were married at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage on Friday evenng at 8 o'clock by Rev. G. F. Ace. The bride wore a dress of navy blue poplin and carried a bouquet of white carnations. She was attended by her cousin, Miss Grace Emrick. Mr. Jo-seph Emrick acted as best man.

A large number of friends and neighbors gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Naylor on Friday evening to celebrate the birthday of Mrs. Naylor. She received many beautiful presents as a token of the esteem in which she is held. The evening was spent very pleasantly. Refreshments were served and at a late hour the guests returned to their homes, wish-

ing her many happy birthdays.

Mr. John Thornton, who fell and hurt his shoulder so as to confine him to Superintendent J. C. Taylor

the borough schools last week.

VERY STRINGENT MILK ORDINANCE

TO BE SOON INTRODUCED IN

Was Considered Last Evening by a Special Committee from the Board of Health-Provides That Every Milk Dealer Be Licensed and That Before Such License Be Granted His Herds Shall Have Been Declared Free from Disease-Penalties That Are Provided.

A very lengthy ordinance, by which it is proposed to regulate the sale of milk in this city was last evening considered at a meeting of a special committee from the board of health held in City Solicitor Vosburg's office. It has long been proposed to revise the milk laws of the city, but the matter has never been brought to a head until now. Parts of the ordinance considered last evening were drawn up by ex-Food Inspector Culien and the other portions of the measure have been prepared by Food Inspector Wifmayer, acting in conjunction with City Solicitor Vosburg and a committee from the Green Ridge Womans' club. which latter body has lately interested itself in the matter.

The meeting last evening was attended by W. G. O'Malley and Dr. Rodham ,of the board of health; Food Inspector Widmayer, City Solicitor Vosburg and Attorney S. B. Price, the latter appearing for the Womans' club. Only a few minor changes were made in the ordinance last night, and it is proposed to bring it before the board of health on Wednesday evening for that body's consideration. It will then be introduced in council, but probably not before re-organization. Mr. Vosburg stated positively last evening that it would stand a strong legal test.

PROVISIONS OF MEASURE.

The measure first provides that no person shall sell milk in the city without first procuring a license. Any person desiring a license must make a written application to the board of health, stating his name and residence, the exact location of his dairy or the place he obtains his milk; if a producer the number of cows in his herd and if not the number of cows in the herd of the person he purchases milk from, and finally how he disposes

The filing of this application will ailow him to continue selling until the board acts on it. The measure then provides that an inspection be made of the dairy from which the milk comes and of the cows which produce it, a refusal to allow such inspection being ground for the refusal of a license.

If the dairy is located within Lackawanna county it is to be the duty of the health officer to make the inspection, or to supervise the inspection, the purpose of which is to ascertain whether any of the cattle are infected with tuberculosis or other contagious disease or not. If the dairy is outside the city the ordinance provides that the inspection be made by a local veterinarian acceptable to the health officer and without expense to the city. In this inspection what is known as the "tuberculin test" is to be used, the tuberculin to be furnished at the xpense of the board of health. Every animal inspected is to be tagged or branded, such tag or brand to afford



a permanent record of its physical condition.

GRANTING OF LICENSES.

The health officer must then pre-sent a report to the board of health sent a report to the board of health, stating what disposition is to be made by the dairy owners of diseased cattle found and after consideration of this report the board is to determine what applicants are entitled to a license, and must pass a resolution granting them such license, which is to be valid one year from the date of the passage of such resolution.

The licensee, upon being granted a license, must from that time post on the outside of his milk wagons, his name place of business and the number of such license, or if he sells milk

ber of such license, or if he sells milk in a shop he must post these same in a conspicuous place.

After disposing of the license prop osition the ordinance provides that no dealer shall sell any "unclean, impure, dealer shall sell any "unclean, impure, unhealthy, unwholesome or adulterated milk; that all stables must be well ventilated and not overcrowded; that the animals be clean and free from contagious disease, and that they be not fed any putrified food."

Taking up the standard to be maintained the measure provides that no

tained the measure provides that no milk sold shall contain more than 87% per cent, of water fluids or less than 12½ per cent. of milk solids, 3½ per cent. of which latter must be butter fat. No cream shall be sold which contains less than 18 per cent. of butter fat, or which has been adulterated with any deleterious substance. No dealer is to be allowed to sell skim milk without marking all cans containing this kind of milk with the words "Skim Milk" in letters at lease 11/2 inches

INSPECTION OF DAIRIES. The ordinance then provides that the health officer or any other employe of the board of health is to be permitted at any and all times to inspect the dairy and heads of licensed dealers, and a refusal on the part of said dealer to allow such an inspection is to be followed by a revocation of his license.

It is provided that it shall be the duty of the food inspector to make such inspections and the board of health is empowered to appoint, with the approval of the councils, such additional inspectors as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the measure, compensation to be fixed by the

In conclusion it is provided that all violators of the ordinance shall be tried before the mayor or any alderman of the city and shall be fined not less than \$10 or more than \$100, in default of the payment of which he shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a term of not more than thirty days, In addition to considering the above ordinance the committee adopted a penalty clause to be added to the rules outside butcher shops. This clause fixes the penalty at not less than \$5 nor more than \$10 for each violation

Your Liver

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Full Bleached Scotch Linen Napkins, 22 inches square, a prohibiting the exposure of fresh meat | splendid value at......dozen

62-inch Extra Heavy Brown 50c Table Damask, in fine designs yd

66-inch Extra Heavy Brown Table Damask in black patterns, especially good for hard service yd 50c

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less time. The theories and demonstrations of science—its abstractions—are always difficult. Our textbooks contain only the facts, principles, and processes a solutely required by the student in his trade or protession. These are usually easy to learn and to apply. The workingman has not the time to study all the matter contained in the school and college textbooks, neither does his work require him to be strong in abstract theory. In the preparation of our instruction Papers, neither time nor expense is spared to secure the greatest possible simplicity and ease of application. We do not occupy the time of our students in the study of the derivation of rules and formulas; we teach them how to apply rules and formulas.

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HOURS FOR VISITORS.

2.00 TO 4.80 P. M.

8.00 TO 11.00 A. M.

THIRD: Our textbooks are written by men strong

both in theory and practice. The authors of textbooks intended for use in colleges and universities have thorough scientific training, indeed, but they have little or none of the knowledge that can be gained only by doing—by experience. They do not know, and, therefore, omit to mention in their books the way in which innumerable scientific facts may be applied in simple operations of the trades or professions. These applications of science are familiar only to the expert both in theory and practice, and only such men are employed as Editors and Instructors by the Management of these Schools.

FOURTH: The men that make our textbooks supervise the instruction of our students. No one can teach the contents of a book so well as the man that wrote the book; he knows better than any one else what is in the book, why it is there, and its importance with reference to the other parts of the entire subject.

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