

LIVE NEWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD

ARRANGING FOR LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

There Will Be a Parade at 10 O'clock in the Morning Followed by a Mass Meeting in Laurel Hill Park—Corps of Engineers Surveying for a Road in Pike County. The D., L. & W. Board for Today. Refunding Plan of the Lackawanna Road.

Arrangements for a Labor day celebration, September 3, have been gotten under way by the Labor day committee of the Central Labor union, composed of M. D. Flaherty, president; P. E. Moran, secretary; George Gother, representative of the Cigarmakers union; John M. Knowlton, agent of the Building Trades council; J. W. Bram, of the Street Railway Employees' Beneficial association, and P. W. Tolan, of the United Mine Workers.

Another Railroad. A corps of engineers has been at work this week running a line from Matamoras, Pike county, to Milford and from there westwardly through the county to meet, it is said, a survey now being made from Wilkes-Barre in this direction.

Possibly if injunctions or other legal obstructions retard, or prevent, the building of the new road along the old canal in this state and the New York authorities finally grant permission to build over there, the new line, if built, may be compelled to cross the river at Port Jervis and go through the central portion of this county.

The summit of the Pocono mountain along the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad is being largely patronized as a summer resort, and we have in this county sites more advantageous and beautiful which only need facilities for access to become as famous as the Catskills.

Eastern capitalists who control the franchises of the Delaware Valley railway are now securing options on rights of way, not heretofore obtained, between Bushkill and Stroudsburg and say they propose building a road up the valley this summer.—Stroudsburg Jeffersonian.

Lackawanna's Refunding Plan. President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, said yesterday that the directors had determined to refund all the bonds of that system as fast as they matured into 3 1/2 per cent. 100-year bonds.

HEALTHY BABIES ARE THOSE RAISED ON BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK. SEND 'BABIES' A BOOK FOR BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO., NEW YORK.

Do You Know Uneeda Biscuit?

To know Uneeda Biscuit is to know the finest form of soda biscuit ever baked. Packed in air tight, moisture proof boxes. Sold by all dealers. Take no imitations. Insist on getting the genuine Uneeda Biscuit.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

D., L. & W. Board for Today.

The following is the make-up of the D., L. & W. board for today:

WILD CATS, SOUTH. 8:30 p. m.—S. Carmody. 9 p. m.—L. Burkhardt.

WILD CATS, NORTH. 8:30 a. m.—M. Stack. 9 a. m.—O'Hara. 9:30 a. m.—John Galagan. 10 a. m.—Casper. 10:30 a. m.—E. Finerty. 11 a. m.—Donlan. 11:30 a. m.—Mullen. 12 p. m.—Keegan. 1 p. m.—Egan. 1:30 p. m.—Mahan. 2 p. m.—Randolph. 2:30 p. m.—Hull. 3 p. m.—Ward. 4 p. m.—Gerrity. 5 p. m.—M. J. Hemlein.

PULLERS, PUSHERS. 8 a. m.—Houser. 11 a. m.—Bader. 7 p. m.—Murphy. 8 p. m.—Cawley.

PASSENGER ENGINE. 6:30 p. m.—Magovern.

WILD CATS, NORTH. 8 a. m.—O'Hara. 9 a. m.—John Galagan. 9:30 a. m.—Casper. 10 a. m.—E. Finerty. 10:30 a. m.—Donlan. 11 a. m.—Mullen. 11:30 a. m.—Keegan. 12 p. m.—Egan. 1 p. m.—Mahan. 2 p. m.—Randolph. 2:30 p. m.—Hull. 3 p. m.—Ward. 4 p. m.—Gerrity. 5 p. m.—M. J. Hemlein.

VANDERBILT AN INVENTOR.

Successful Test of His Locomotive Firebox Is Made. Philadelphia, July 26.—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., today made another, and it is successful, test of the locomotive firebox recently invented by him.

Mr. Vanderbilt sat with the engineer and Mr. Vaulcain with the fireman. The test lasted an hour and a half and ran smoothly for the time, the boiler holding steam without a trace of loss or weakness.

A number of locomotive experts at Baldwin's said today that the Vanderbilt device, if it carries out the promise which its tests have afforded, bids fair to revolutionize locomotive construction.

The standard firebox of locomotives in general use is wagon shaped and is surrounded by a boiler shell holding the water from which the steam is generated. It requires heating on the side and upward. The shell and the firebox are built of three-eighths inch steel plates riveted together.

ENGLISH COAL FOR FRANCE.

Significant Remark by Mr. Balfour in Parliament. London, July 26.—In connection with the scarce created by the immense quantities of steam coal leaving Great Britain for France, admitted for the use of the French navy, A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house of commons, replying to a question in the house today, pointed out that the bill before parliament to prohibit the exportation of war munition applied to coal as well as to other military stores.

PLOT IN SAN DOMINGO. Conspiracy to Assassinate Governor of Santiago.

San Domingo, July 26.—A plot to assassinate the governor of Santiago, Ramon Caceres, has been discovered, and twenty-five conspirators have been imprisoned. Several military officers are involved. The accused will be tried by court martial.

THE DYING CENTURY PASSED IN REVIEW

PROGRESS MADE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Germ Theory of Disease, the Discovery of Ether as an Anesthetic and the Proof of the Value of Antiseptics Represent Three Distinct Periods.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

Three distinct periods have been marked in the practice of medicine and surgery since the beginning of the century—first, the greatest progress, the establishment of the germ theory in disease as proved by Dr. Robert Koch, of Germany; the discovery of ether as an anesthetic, brought to the attention of the world in 1844 by Dr. Horace Wells, a dentist of Hartford, Conn., and the proof of the value of antiseptics, emphasized by Dr. Joseph Lister, in England in 1869.

It is 1869 that the indefatigable Sir Humphrey Davy had a prophetic forecast of the future of anesthetics. While experimenting with nitrous oxide gas he inhaled the vapor to the extent of losing consciousness, and on recovering from its effects he predicted that in the future an inert substance would be found to make dental and surgical operations painless. In 1830 Michael Faraday made a similar discovery regarding ether, but so far as note was taken of the experiment, it was regarded as in the nature of a joke.

It was the indefatigable Wells in 1844 who brought the discovery to the credit of the American profession. He had experimented upon himself, and following these experiments he planned a public exhibition in Boston before a clinic of physicians and students.

W. T. G. Morton, who was associated with Wells in the unfortunate Boston experiment, satisfied himself of the efficacy of ether on the night of Sept. 20, 1846. He had experimented upon himself all day, when about midnight a man with his face tied up came to his door, saying that he was distracted from the pain of a tooth.

James Simpson of Edinburgh had protested against the shambling-like brutalities of the surgeon to his patient, and the dream of his life had been the alleviation of this suffering. Liebig, the great chemist, had discovered chloroform in 1831, but not till Nov. 4, 1847, was Simpson led to experiment with its possible anesthetic qualities.

As has been common with innovations in all times, the discovery of anesthetics aroused opposition, and to Simpson, more than to any other man, is due the breaking down of this prejudice in Europe. The bugbear of the surgeons in those days was a thick amputation, and in these cases Simpson brought proof that the use of anesthetics reduced fatalities from 62 in 100 to 25 in 100, taking the hospitals of Europe as they ran.

ONLY A STEP TO ANTISEPTICS. From anesthetics to antiseptics was only a step, the Koch germ theory having intervened. Lister first advocated the theory of the pus germ and sought for a specific which while death to the germ should be non-irritant to surrounding tissues.

Strain is authority that tuberculosis is the least contagious of the germ diseases, but when it is considered that Professor Leyden estimates that 1,500,000 persons in Germany have the disease at all times, and in the United States 1,200,000 persons, the significance of contagion in any degree is appalling. Civilization, as represented by the big cities, makes for the spread of the disease, and in New York or Chicago one person out of every fifty has tuberculosis. Out of 1,000 deaths from it, 500,000 have been the victims of the disease between the ages of 20 and 40 years, showing the terrible ravages

of this disease among the breadwinners and homemakers of the world. So far as concerns tuberculosis, Koch's germ theory has led to the segregation of its habitat, the knowledge of the conditions under which it thrives or deteriorates. The specific has not been found, but in the last years of the century the medical profession is joined as it never has been joined before in a move upon the strongholds of this gravest ill that is known to humanity—a disease that is responsible for one-seventh of the deaths in the hospitals for tuberculous patients are being urged, and education is busy with means of prevention.

Physicians are confident that a specific is a promise that is to be fulfilled by the future, and that specific will be applicable in the light of tuberculous as a germ disease. Smallpox and yellow fever, as the dread scourges of the early part of the nineteenth century, are no longer formidable. Quarantine methods throttle them in their incipency. As diseases, too, they have deteriorated in fatality.

Typhoid fever has been traced until today the disease is regarded as a badge of ignorance on the part of the patient. Even the homely boll, that once bore the stigma of an outcropping of impure blood, has been traced to the cause in the capable of transplanting to any epidemics.

The anti-toxins for treatment of acute diseases work a new departure in medicine. To some extent they are in the experimental stage, but something more than promise has been found in them.

Skin grafting is an accomplishment that anesthetics and antiseptics have made possible in hospital practice. Eye and ear surgery have been dignified into specialties in which practitioners make fame and fortune. The nervous system in his special field represents the highest pinnacle in the medical profession. And these have come out of that nebulous stage of the general profession where a phial of calomel and a lancet for bleeding held chief place in the physician's medicine case.

Electricity has come to the aid of the physician and surgeon in about the same measure that it has taken place in the other arts and crafts. It has proved to be almost invaluable in cauterizations.

WORTH OF X-RAYS.

The neurologist finds the electric current an aid to his materia medica. In the production of the sclerograph, by means of the X-ray, it is one of the greatest aids to the surgeon's diagnosis. With the X-ray, the anatomist and the antiseptic, the surgeon, of all the arts and crafts, is the modern miracle worker. Things undreamed of a hundred years ago are commonplace tasks in the modern hospital.

Dentistry has kept pace with medicine and surgery until artificial teeth no longer are disfigurements to the human face. Nature is so cunningly imitated as to require an expert to detect the handiwork of the dentist. His mission has broadened until it no longer is to pull teeth, but to save teeth. With all that has been accomplished for the healing arts in the past century, the last five years of it have been more productive of innovations for one to look upon the twentieth century as other than promising an illimitable evolution in methods and specialties. If only the theories and experiments now in hand are proved and perfected the next centennial period will have been one of market progress.

Rubbed outside gets in—heals—cures Catarrh. Mason's Cream of Olives.

The Heller Water Heater. NO SMOKE, NO ODOR, NO DIRT. It is attached to the kitchen boiler, heats forty gallons of water in thirty-five minutes, for less than one-third the expense of any other gas heater, and one-third the expense of coal stove heater. It allows you to dispense with the hot fire in the range during the heat of the summer months.

CONSTER & FORSYTH, 225-227 PENN AVENUE.

DR. DENSTEN, Physician and Surgeon, 311 Spruce St., Temple Court Building, SCRANTON PA.

Connolly and Wallace

SCRANTON'S SHOPPING CENTER.

Women's Summer Skirts Attractive Styles Reduced Prices....

Light in weight, cool and stylish. These are just the skirts that every woman wants right now. We must sell them while they are crisp and fresh. Attractive enough at their regular prices, yet we double the temptation to hurry the selling. These two groups for particular mention:

At \$5.00 Pique Skirts that were \$10. Fancy Pique Skirts, elaborately trimmed, were \$10 to \$12. Fancy Appliqued Skirts, our finest numbers, were \$10 to \$12. An assortment of Kai Ki and Fancy Linen Skirts, value up to \$10.

At \$7.50 An elaborate assortment of Fine Applique Skirts, in entirely new and original designs, worth from \$13.50 to \$18.

An Important Event in Women's Jackets

It's a stock adjustment that brings these remarkable offerings—a culling of certain desirable styles throughout the stocks that are too numerous for this period. And when such a transaction is once determined here it must be effective. No time to temporize with trivial price reductions. This is the present plan to make this event a brisk one.

Jackets, \$7.50 They are of Cheviot and Broadcloth, in black and tan colors, fly front and one button cutaway. Some plain, others applique, all lined with silk or satin, worth from \$15 to \$18.

Jackets at \$10 They are of broadcloth, taffeta silk and peau de soie silk, in Eton and fly front style, lined with taffeta silk and satin, value from \$20 to \$22.

Jackets, \$12.50 High Class Jackets of broadcloth, handsomely applique, worth from \$25 to \$30.

Others at prices between and at higher, all of which are marked at half price or less.

CONNOLLY & WALLACE, 127 AND 129 WASHINGTON AVENUE

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF SCRANTON ORGANIZED 1872 DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES. CAPITAL—\$200,000 SURPLUS—500,000 WM. CONNELL, President. HENRY BELIN, Jr., Vice-Pres. WILLIAM H. PECK, Cashier.

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Chance to Save Money Here is an opportunity to make a dollar do double duty. Our inventory discloses several small lots, two and three pair of a pattern of Lace Curtains Nottingham, Irish Point, Brussels, Dresden, Fish Net, Antique, Renaissance, Louis XIV. These we must close at once. The prices are such that they will soon find new owners.

MOOSIC POWDER CO. Rooms 1 and 2, Com'lth Bld'g. SCRANTON, PA. Mining and Blasting POWDER Made at Moosic and Rush Lake Works. LAFIN & RAND POWDER CO.'S ORANGE GUN POWDER Repauno Chemical Co.'s EXPLOSIVES

WILLIAMS & M'ANULTY Carpets and Wall Paper. 129 Wyoming Avenue.

MOUNT PLEASANT COAL At Retail. Coal of the best quality for domestic use and of all sizes, including Buckwheat and Bituminous, delivered in any part of the city at the lowest price. Major's Cement To Repair Broken Articles use Major's Cement Remember MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT, MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT. BUY THE GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS MANUFACTURED BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. IF NOTE THE NAME.