## the Scranton Tribune

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When space will permit. The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends hearing on current tepics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editeral contributions shall be subject.

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SCRANTON, AUGUST 20, 1901.

"An organization that would paralyze the business of the country, and throw thousands of unskilled laboring mer out of employment because it is not permitted to dominate one of the greatest industries in the country is too selfish to deserve the support of general labor." This is the substance of a letter from a Vandegrift steel worker printed in a Pittsburg paper, and it undoubtedly reflects the opinion of a large proportion of the workingmen of the United States. Talk of formidable strikes because of sympathy with the Amalgamated association strike is baseless conjecture. There is little reason to fear them.

#### Tomorrow's State Convention.

HILE THE insurgents are busy with projects of fusion and dreams of coming aggrandizement in gift from a complaisant Democracy the regular Republicanism of this stalwart Republican commonwealth is on the sys of a convention that, while not likely to prove exciting, will by contrast certainly prove picturesque. One week ago the Democracy con-

vened in the same place and the best that it could do in way of formulating a platform was to ignore utterly those great questions upon which, in other years, it has tried desperately to divide and confuse the public judgment, and resort to the time-worn practice of calling at the opposition harsh names. Though it had to admit that it could give no bond for the good be havior of its own occupants of public trust, and was so ashamed of its last national programme that it refrained from even hinting at it, it had the characteristic effrontery to offer itself as a substitute for the party that it all the years of its administration of state affairs has never stolen a dollar betraved a trust nor failed in the char acter of its government to keep pace with the enlightenment of its constituents and the advance of the commonwealth in wealth, enterprise and

Tomorrow's convention of Republican hosts, whatever else it may do will do no dodging. It represents an affirmative party, a party that does not have to apologize by either confession or avoidance. It is willing to accept full responsibility for its own acts and all that it wants of the people ts an unbiased hearing. It may not deal much in falsetto rhetoric, but it can point to an administration of state affairs that makes favorable comparison with that of any other American commonwealth and to a national platform, record and leader which it is heartily willing to exhibit and extol.

An anxious writer in the Open Court has revived the question, "What shall we do with our ex-presidents?" Thus far the ex-presidents of the United States appear to have been well able to take care of themselves.

## The Situation in New York.

T IS REPORTED that Senator Platt, Governor Odell and State 'We must remember," says Senator Platt, "that New York is a Democratic city, and an independent Democrat stands a much better chance of drawing a majority vote than a Re-

publican does." Another thing to remember in this connection is that a majority of the voting citizens of New York are good natured and easy-going, little inclined to take an exalted view of moral questions and not easily led to place much "good fellow." This does not mean that he must be a profligate, libertine boodler, but that he must be a man of the world, broad, and charitable in his views and willing to compromise on half a loaf or less when the whole loaf of munici-

pal improvement is beyond his reach. It is extremely doubtful if New York wantako be reformed in the sense that very little New England conscience in her average citizenship. Her predominant idea is how to put in a dollar and get out two dellars. So long as that remains true-and it has been the rule for a good many years and there are few evidences of a change-the surest way to win for an anti-Tammany cantrace home to the individual taxpayer have failed. Experience in the past in dollars and cents what it means justifies the passage of such legislation the waters in this region and from tropical wa-

to him to have a cut-throat regime

It is no new thing to the New Yorker to be told that the police wax fat through imposts upon vice. It is equally futile to try to make him believe that if Tammany is ousted, vice will cease to be. He does not object very much to vice so long as his own business is let alone. He would much prefer vice to exist in a way calculated to attract money-spending strangers to the city than to have it scattered about by dispersive raids, so as neither to lure into town the millions now disbursed in its pursuit nor to protect from contamination or embarrassment those who want to keep away from it.

But show him that the ousting of Tammany means reasonable probability of honest government and fair play; show him that it will mean an end to the necessity of greasing itchy palms in order to obtain the administrative attentions that all taxpayers are entitled to without favoritism or discrimination; make clear to him that the dollar can be put in under an anti-Tammany administration even more safely than at present, and two dollars or two dollars and ten cents taken out, and the problem is solved. Moralizing will never dethrone Croker. You will have to touch the

The Civil Service commission also intimates that it would not object to an increase of salary.

#### A Word of Warning.

HILADELPHIA oculists have discovered a new disease known as the "brassy eye," which is said to affect motorand conductors on the trolley cars. Its symptoms are an excessive flow of tears and a dread of light. According to the oculists this is caused by verdigris conveyed by the hand to the eye, and its scientific name is chalkitis. The motormen and conductors whose hands are on brass rods and the like a good part of the time while they are on duty rub the verdigris Into their eyes and then the trouble begins. While it lasts, the motorman, it is said, is not wholly responsible for accident or failure to observe a waiting passenger, because everything before his eyes is more or less blurred. If treated in time the disease is not serious, but permanent damage is liable to result unless the "brassy eye" receives some attention from a physician in the early stages This is given as a warning to motormen of this city as upon certain lines symptoms of the "brassy eye" have been apparent to waiting passengers for some time past.

Notwithstanding the reports of the weather bureau no one thought that the Gulf storm would land at Nichol-

#### A Timely Example.

N MANY WAYS the International Typographical union, which enrolls in its membership most of the intelligent printers in this labor in existence. Its general officers are men of prudency, good faith and conservative spirit; its rules stringently orbid strikes save as a last desperate resort; and its relations with the employing publishers of the land in the main are friendly and on a basis of mutual esteem. Most of the friction in some places prevalent has been due not to the union, but to abuse of its rules and principles.

New proof of this union's good sense has been given in its action at Birmingham, Ala., last week upon a proposition, just now popular in some labor union circles, to forbid its members to enlist in the National Guard or any volunteer military organization. Although supported with a wealth of misdirected vocal energy by men fond of their own verbosity, the printers promptly and emphatically laid it on

As the Philadelphia Times well says: The country may tremble for its future when any body of its citizens shall be so bound by private rule that they are prohibited from engaging in military service, and no union or association can be allowed to develop such extensive powers over its members that Chairman Dunn, the leaders of their fealty to the organization shall York state Republicanism, after put in question their loyalty to state numerous conferences, have concluded or nation. What this country hourly that if Tammany is not to elect a suc- needs is true men with an appreciation cersor to Mayor Van Wyck, of Greater of the force of all their civic obligations New York, the opposition to Tam- in war and in place, and the typomany rule must unite in support of a graphical union has set other unions Democratic anti-Tammany condidate, an example which they would do well to emulate."

It is scarcely probable that the efforts in certain quarters to confine the Roosevelt boom to Kansas City will be successful.

## Compulsory Arbitration.

UMOR has it that an attempt will be made at Harrisburg tomorrow to have the Republican state convention faith in the strenuous type of munici- put on record in at least general terms pal reformer. A candidate, to win an indorsement of Governor Stone's their support, must be, first of all, a belief in the necessity for legislation in the direction of compulsory arbitration of industrial conflicts. In his message to the last legislature the governor, it will be recalled, after a reference to the anthracite mine strike,

"Experience with this strike has led me to consider the question of arbitration of labor disputes. The difficulty with our present arbitration laws and those heretofore contemplated is the word is generally used. There is that they are not compulsory. They are purely voluntary. While a compulsory arbitration law would be ineffective, as we could not directly compel employers and employes to submit their disputes to arbitration, yet I am hopeful that a law could be framed that would practically compel both parties to voluntarily submit their disdidate a majority vote at the polls is putes to arbitrators and abide by the not to expatiate upon the abstract result. Police interference by the viciousness of police blackmail on vice state troops to protect life and propbut to show how dishonesty in one erty and preserve order is justified by phase of government means probable law and by necessity wherever viodishonesty in all its phases and to lence exists and local authorities

as will preserve public order in the too frequent troubles that grow out of labor disputes. There is no way by which trouble and disorder can be averted so well and so speedily as by arbitration and settlement of the differences in dispute. A law that would authorize the use of state troops in the protection of those who wish to work and in the preservation of public order where a strike exists if with in a given time arbitrators were not selected by the employes, and close the mill, mine, factory or shop if within the same length of time an equal number of arbitrators were not selected by the employer, ought to be sustained by the courts as a police regulation for the benefit of society. While such act is arbitrary it is not more so than public interference with private rights in many other cases for the good of the public, and experience has taught us that each of these steps may become necessary where labor disputes lead to violence. The court or president judge of the county would then, at the request of either party appoint one or three careful, able men to sit with the arbitrators selected when, upon hearing both sides, a decision could be rendered that would be at once binding upon both parties and work would at once be resumed." The governor's idea, at that time, as outlined informally, was that through the factory or mine inspector the police power of the commonwealth could be used to throw a quarantine so to speak, about the mill or shop where trouble arises until such time as the principals in combat should be willing to resort to orderly adjudication of their differences. If the strikers refused to arbitrate, he would use the police force to furnish undisputed protection to every man willing to go to work in their places. If the employers refused to arbitrate he would use it to stop the industry until calmr counsel prevailed. The underlying hought in his mind was that the pubemanded a larger legal safeguarding in times of strikes, lockouts and the like than has yet been provided for in velopment has not kept pace with the

Whatever may be the difficulties in he way of framing a law to fit the facts, this postulate of the governor is everlastingly sound and intervening circumstances have added weight to

extraordinary development of modern

One would think that reports of the ecent shocking fatalities at Carboniale and Sroudsburg would prove a wholesome warning to people who walk upon railroad bridges, but they probably will not. There is nothing that more emphatically illustrates the reckleseness of a certain class of people than the indifference with which they will take desperate chances by walking the ties of a railroad bridge. As a rule, some excuse can be found for the most heedless victim of a grade crossing accident, but the persons who deliberately walk into a death trap from which there is no escape and the use of which for pedestrian pury and Canada, has established poses is expressly forbidden, can entitled to much sympathy.

> Reports indicate that in certain quarters the summer cabbage is beoming a formidable rival to the toadstool in the work of swelling the mortuary list. The public needs to know

> As usual the "authorities" making the most emphatic predictions regarding the crops of 1901 reside quite a distance from the corn belt.

## Some Notes of a Vacation Journey

Providence, R. L. Aug. 16.-To many toilers with brains and muscles the uppermest thought at this period is how they may the most profit-ably spend their vacation. Often some days ofore vacation times comes round the pen is summer tours and traveling rates, and one's record must is quite increased in replies to many inquiries. Having an innate love for travel, to see new country and strange people, when vacation time came to the write a trip was planned from Scranton to Boston. Travel, I fourd, breadens one's mind, inspires him takes him more patriotic, and often more ap-reciative of his own home surroundings and ivileges. One does not realize what a well-own place Scrapton is until he gets beyond boundaries. Nowhere have we gone that cryone had not heard of Scranton, its great red and steel industries, and the very announceand the Electric city seems to gain for us a

I presume few Scrantonians make the jourfrom Seranton to New York over the On-io and Western railroad. This is due perhaps o the length of time it takes to make the trip But if one is not in a special hurry to reach the American metropolis he will find be will wive excellent compensation for money in-sted in going to New York over the Ontario il Western road. We believe this affords to a traveler the most picturesque of the routes to New York leading out of Scranton. Arriving Cadosia, where you change from the Scranton division to the main line, you strike the the Catskill mountains. The scenery ali along this portion of the route is magnificent. Along the mountain sides, on hilliops and by the side of woodlands are many summer resects, apparently just now quite well patronized. Liv-ingstone manor and Liberty are on this line railway, well known summer resorts in New York, and we do not wonder as we see their beauty and breathe their fresh and invigorating air. At Liberty is also located a large sani-tarium. Middletown is the largest place on this road, numbering over 14,000 inhabitants. At Cornwall you come on the West Shore road, and run for a considerable distance along the Hudson river, where you can get a delightful ew of this most picturesque river, the Rhine of America. New York is reached by ferry from Vectawken. N. J. One can spend weeks in New York and its suburbs sight-seeing and yet leave it without seeing all trus might be seen. But this place had been yielted many times before, and as our destiny and heart were set elsewhere we tarried only one night and a day Greater New York. But that brief time was not spout in dileness. We visited the great newspaper buildings on Park Row; City Hall and its nark; one of the greatest wonders of the world, the Brooklyn bridge; then we saw some of the great stores, the large and heautiful parks where so many of Gotham's inhabitants can breathe the pure air of heaven green grass and trees growing, hear the chirp-ing of hirds in overhanging branches, and know there is e-mething else in the world besides lofty buildings, hot tenement houses, granite, bricks and mortar. One of the most interesting places for the lover of angling to visit in New York is the Aquarium, down at the Battery, Here many kinds of fish of small varieties from

tera can be seen What beautifully colored fish come from the Bermudss. As one sees the hand-some pickers, the specialed trout, the horny bullheads and the hase, how he wishes ne might be permitted to drop in a hock and line to test if they be hungry. The seal and large purific from authors were attention of the turtles from southern waters attract a great deal

But we are going to Providence, and it i time to go aboard our boat; so we must leave New York and all its sights and somes and surney where others may be found. As we sit pon the boat Rhode Island of the Fall River king out upon the Hudson and across over to Jersey City, watching the tug woats, pulling their burdens up and down the river, the ferry boats carrying to and fro the great ongs of humanity to trains, to homes and to isiness, and as we see merry excursioners omeward bound, we are startled by the blowing of our boat's whistle, we feel the vessel quiver, time of our sailing to Providence, and our hearts bound yith joy to know we are leaving promptly. What a trip this is from New York Providence! Out into the Hudson we sail and down past its piers and ocean steamers lying at them, around the Battery into the East river. at them, around the Battery into the East river, Soon we pass under the Brooklyn bridge and then under the overhanging structure of the par-tially completed new bridge. On we go past the Navy Yard, then Blackwell's Island with umerous and once the peril of mariners having een destroyed by the genius of man. We pass then Island on our left, that famous excursion resert on the Sound, and up the waters of the Sound we rapidly steam, with the coast of Connecticut on our left and the coast of Long Island on our right. We sit on deck looking out upon the waters of the Sound, and inhale the salt breezes until well on into the evening before retiring to our state rooms. While lying in our berths we are awakened with the blowing of the steamer's whistle, the jarring of the essel, and looking out the window we see we ire at the pier in Providence,

Providence is a place of much interest. There in the country: Round Ton church, a historical place; the First Baprist church, founded by Roger Williams in 1829, and mother, I believe, city, is a delightful place to visit tains 185 acres of lakes, spacious lawns and ex tensive forestry. The state capitol building at Providence, new nearing completion, and built of white Georgia marble, occupies a conspicuo place on a hill. This building is supposed to in Pennsylvania, so the ultimate cost was left lie interest in quasi-public industries for us to infer. No one who visits Providence founded in 1774 at Providence, containing twenty buildings and baving in all its department 872 students last year. Then near the univerour legal machinery, which in its de- sity is the Rhede Island Historical society con paintings of prominent people connected with the early history of Rhode Island, and most valu times. No one who enters this building should fail to see Roger Williams' body, as on view in a handsome case, transformed into an apple tree not. There it is, a perfect representation of the spinal column of a man, branching off like legs and then turning up like feet. Verily do I believe that the body of Roger Williams served pears on exhibition as the root of an apple

> From Providence you can go to many places of beauty, interest and fame. There is New-port, the queen of watering places, where representatives of fabulous fortunes spend their summera. "The charms of lur natural scenery, superlatively beautiful landscapes, magnificent ocean views, her shores of alternating rockremains and memorials, encient institutions nd the opportunities she affords every visitor ditions of excellence and beauty, have been magnified by writers and narrators, sing by poets and set forth by artists of every name and n every decade since the beginning of her exlarge attraction, while Narragansett situated near the western entrance to Narraganeett Bay, is a famous and fushionable resort. Drives exist about here of great variety and attractiveness, while the principal feature attraction is the superb bathing beach, bland is a health resort in mid-occan, ated directly within the entrance to Long Island Sound. This island is about eight miles loog and three and a half wide, and is twelve miles from the nearest land on the Long Island coast Its area is quite irregular, one of its hills rising to an altitude of EH feet. Along the coast line picturesque fringes have been worn by Old Ocean, and many fine hathing places are distributed along its shore. The population of the island, permanently residing there, is com-posed principally of fishermen, and excellent sea fishing is enjoyed here in all varieties. The isl and as a resort is becoming more popular each year. Then there is the short dinner and Rhode Island clambakes, where the inner man can be sumptuously feel. But we must continue our journey to Hoston, for our appetities are crying for its celebrated baked beans. Of that city and its environments we will write later. -R. R. T.

## PERSONAL DRIFT.

Legouve, the oldest of the French immortals, is 94 and is still industrious, probably in deference to his famous saying: "It is often said that God condemned man to work. This is absurd. God condemned man to live and gave him work as a mitigating circumstance."

Lieut Gen Sir Andrew Clarke, agent general for Victoria, has recently completed his seventy-seventh year. He won distinction in the first Macri war in 1848-89, was a member of the first government of Victoria, was offered the premiership, which he declined, and subsequenty was governor of Singapore.

Prof. Vincent C. Poor, of Kansas, and Mis-Mary Adeline Stevens, of Boston, have been elected members of the faculty of Montana Wesleyan University. Prof. Poor will have charge of the military instructions of the university and will teach several branches of science, and

The king of Portugal, Carios Ferdinando Luiz Maria Victor Miguel Raphael Gonzaga Xavier Francisco de Assis Jose Simao, is a great hunter, and spends all the time he can spare in chae-ing the boar. He is devoted to active exercise of all kinds, as the king's one private worry is that his "too, too solid flesh" cannot be in-duced to disappear. Fortunately he is a tall man, and so carries off his stoutness, is excessive for one still on the right side of

When the great chemist, Chevruel, whose statue was recently unveiled in France, attained his hundredth hirthday he was entertained a public dinner at which his son, a high or ficial in the Department of Justice, 67 years old and in telling an anecdote made a slight slip, which his son carrected. Old Chevreul turned oungster, when I am talking," and the "youngster" held his tongue.

## THE DREAMER.

From the Danish of Erik Bogh. t seems so lonely mid this din and thronging, It seems so dull, this toiling multibade, My bosom seems so warm, so full of longing And all the world is so empty, cold and crud Where has this earth for me a friendly barbor? The words I speak, to others strangely sound From North to South I searched with youthful

How often I that wonderland depicted, Which in my happy dreams I used to see, Alas-each time derision greeted me

But nowhere for my soul a haven found.

When one by one my triends with smiles parted
My ardent faith, my youthful courage fiel.
Then cagerly I joined the merry-hearted. Though all their jests for me no brightness

But offtimes when the busy day has failed And in the gloom of night has sunk to rest, dream again and see with ever unshaded A brighter world with love and justice blessed. Oh, wake me not! our earth yields not an atom Of all the splendom that my dreams reveal mock me not, though you may never The depths of bliss these fancies do conceal.

## Showing That Trade Follows the Flag

Washington, Aug. 19. EXPORTS of American products to Porto
Rico in this fiscal year just ended, according to the figures of the Treasury
Bureau of Statistics, were more than three times as great as they averaged when Porto Rice was under the Spanish flag, and more than 80 per cent, in excess of those prior to the en-actment of the Porto Rican tariff law, which went into effect May 1, 1990. The total do-mestic exports from the United States to Porto Rico in the fiscal year 1897, which entirely preceded the beginning of hostilities with Spain, were \$1,964,850. In the fiscal year 1000, ten months of which preceded the date at which the Porto Rican tariff went into effect, our do-mestic exports to Porto Rico were \$4,260,502. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, all of which was under the Porto Rican act which levied 15 per cent, of the regular Dingley law rates on goods passing into that island from the United States to Porte Rico were These figures include only exports of domestic merchandise, and do not include foreign mer-chandise brought into the United States and e-exported to Porto Rico, which presumably amounted to about a half million dollars, since the Porto Rican statement of imports from the United States for the fecal year ending June including do 0, 1901, show the grand tetal mestic and foreign to be \$7,414,502. ing June 20, 1901, goods amounting to \$9,367,230

value, and of this \$7,414.502 came from the nited States, the total from other countries being \$1,952,728. Of this \$1,952,728 imported from countries other than the United States the value of \$505,441 was from Spain: \$374.53 other than the United States, from the United Kingdom: \$994.067 from Canada; \$166,723 from France; \$152,201 from Ger-many, and \$61,838 from the Netherlands The total exports of the island during the fiscal year 1901 were \$8,663,816, of which the value of \$5,661 137 was sent to the United States, and \$3,000 679 to other countries. Of the latter sum. of all the Baptist chuches in America. Boger williams, park, reached by a lengthy trolley spain; \$473,070 to France; \$341,605 to Canada; ride through the beautiful residence part of the \$140,772 to Germany, and \$55,035 to the Nether-The growth in exports from the United States Porto Rico has been in nearly all the arti cles entering into that commerce, but especially

creased from 51/2 million yards to over 22 millions; boots and shoes from 23 thousand pairs thousand; books, maps and engravings. from 14 thousand to over 40 thousand dollars andles, from 111 thousand to 875 thousand counds; chemicals, drugs and medicines, from 59 thousand to 80 thousand dollars; wearing ap parel, from 53 thousand to 68 thousand dollars soap, from 17 thousand to 27 thousand dollars. There was a slight reduction in exports of flour probably due to the very heavy increased ex-portation of rice from this country, which adanced from less than 5 million pounds to over million pounds. Provisions increased nearly one hundred thousand dollars during the year the exports during 1900 having been \$870,507, and these of 1901 \$951,001, and refined sugar increased in exportation from \$6,211 in 1900 to

The following table shows the principal do

	1597.	1900.	1901.
Articles.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars
Rice		153,552	1,309,72
Cotton cloths		250,543	1,170,38
Provisions		870,897	179,36
Wheat flour		547,840	961,00
fron and steel mfra.		579,507	431,87
Fish		57,676	314,49
Timber and humber		319,464	200,16
Wearing apparel		23,015	101,70
Wood manufactures		49,521	100,82
Vegetables		104,700	100,78
Chemicals, drugs, et		59,099	89,23
Refined mineral oil		80,000	86,92
Cars and carriages		39,400	70,54
Paper and mirs		52,314	66,50
Corn meal		101,957	62,08
Boots and shoes		25,759	58,80
Malt liquors, bottled		101,217	55,11
Coal		53,820	52,50
Books, maps, etc		13971	40,90
Candles		10,048	32,51
Bread		35,364	20,68
Scientific instrument		22,892	26,37
Scap		17,895	27,34

## HAPPY HUMPHREY HUBBARD

Humphrey Hubbard has heard Hepzibah Huggins humming hymns hilariously, he having helped Hepzibah homeward. Humphrey han-kered hugely, harboring handsome Hepzibah heartwise. He had high hawthorn hedges hiding his handsome house, harnessed horses haulin, harrows, he hoeing hills, helping herdsmen, hew ing hemlocks, backling hemp, barvesting hops, hunting hawks, hurring hatching hens. Hep-zibah, helpful housekeeper, hemmed handkerchiefs, hoarded honey hitherto hived, heeled hos having holes, handled harpsichord harmoniously iappy Hepzibah! Her honest, homely happines it Humphrey heavily. He hovered, handsome habited, hinting humbly how Hepzibah has harried his heart. Hepzibah henored his hast homage. Hating, however, haphazard haste Hepzibah hung her head, halting, hemming hawing, heping Humphrey had harmless habits, hypocritical, hesitating Hepribah! He held her hand hopefully, hungrily humoring her. Happily Repzibah heeded her hirsute here. Hymen hitched Humphrey Hubbard Hepzibah Huggins he hugging her, happily hysterical! Henceforth husband helped housewife hop hornpipes, hold-ing honeymoon holiday, hardly hearing harle-

#### oins howling hallelujahs, hailing housewarm ng. Ha! Ha! Ho! Ho! INFORMATION.

Duluth flour mills are preparing to make 10,000 arrels of flour every 24 hours. Plans are under way for an unbroxen electri atlway across the state of New York. American travel to Europe is stated in Lon on to have been greater in volume this year han even during the Paris (1900) exposition The Seine holds the record for traffic carry-ing in France-50,045 vessels carried last year 7,000,000 passengers and 10,000,000 tons of mer handise.
The oldest inhabited house in England is or

the river Ver, close to St. Alban's abbey. It is octagonal in shape and supposed to be 11 cen-In the Japanese parliament there are 130 farmers. 23 barristers, 26 mechanics, 6 editors, 3 doctors, 12 officials and 76 members without fixed

professions.

A late suggestion to progressive railroad managers is to build freight roads ten feet gauge ith 200 ton engines and cars holding 200 tons which will make express speed. The English bought \$360,000 worth of Ameri can shoes in 1808 and increased their purchases last year to \$1.150,000. English shoe firms are trying to save themselves by putting in Ameri-

can machinery.

Americans do not monopolize the practice of keeping the courts busy. It is published that in 1899 there were more than 1.125,000 actions started in England, making ligitigants of over er cent, of the population. English magazine writers are raising a cry more like a howl against British railway man

agers for clinging to little engines, little cars and small loads as against American immense engines, cars and loads, in consequence of which freights are four times higher than here.
One Western egg factory "candles" 50,000 eggs day, and three wagonloads of crates w are daily rejected are dumped in the suburbs. From these discarded eggs an enterprising dealer has during the recent hot spell gathered enough live chickens to stock his chicken farm. One gratifying evidence of increasing comfort throughout the world is the increasing con-sumption of wheat and their preparations mak-ing for increased acreage. The present recordbreaking productions are being marketed at 20 cents a bushel more than the smaller yields of a

tew years ago.

A statute making it unlawful to add water or any other substance to milk that is in-tended for sale is held by an lowa court to be a constitutional exercise of the police power, even if the substances added are not injurious or used with intent to defraud, but are merely for the purpose of preserving the milk.

Dr. William Calvert, of Washington, claims to have eclipsed all other heat-producers by his "pan-heliometer" furnaces, which are said to develop 24,000 degrees of heat in comparison with the 6,000 developed by the electric are. This heat is said to be absorbed by an amal-gam of metals, which, curiously enough, is not

used by this enormous amount of heat. New Zealand fits punishment to crime more nearly than most countries. Thus, at Wanganui,

### when certain sawyers troubled their neighbors by their drunken freaks, the delinquents were made to pay the fines imposed in such labor as they were accustomed to, and were set to saw wood with which to build a prison. The result was that, rather than transgress again, they vanished from the locality as soon as the

chiffee was completed.

The trees flow growing on the farm (near Franklin, N. H.) where Daniel Webster was born are to be cut up into friction matches, a manufacturing company having paid \$2,500 for the standing timber upon it. The legislature of New Hampshire refused at its late session to pay \$5,000 for the entire farm, though many patriotic citizens of the state petitioned to have

t preserved as a perpetual memorial of New Hampshire's greatest son. Recently the Grand Army of the Republic organization in Atlanta requested to be to furnish a room at the Confederate Home. Funds for the furniture of the room had been quietly contributed by the member of the post. The request was met in the same spirit in which it was tendered, and there will be an inscription over the door of the room indicating that its comforts were furnished by veterans of the Northern army.

#### JUST IN JEST.

"Huh!" exclaimed Mr. Rox, after reading his orning mail, "our boy's college education is naking him too blamed smart." What's the matter?" said Mrs. Rox. "I wrote to him the other day that I thought it would be kinder for me not to remit the check he asked for. Now he writes: "'Dear Father: I shall never forget your un-

"Jones has been arrested for hurling himself rom an eighth-story window to the sidewalk below." What was the charge?" "Desecrating the flag." - Yale Record.

remitting kindness."-"-Philadelphia Pre

Benham... Why did that woman keep you tanding at the door for half an hour. Mrs. lenham... "She said she hadn't time to come in." -Brooklyn Life.

A Narrow Escape .- First Chum-"A mad dog First Chum-"Didn't bite me."-Tit

Schoolmaster-"Now, Rogers, what are you doing? Learning something?" Rogers—"No, sir I'm listening to you, sir."—Tit Bits.

"Eminent foreign scientists have found on that a grasshopper's ears are in its legs."
"How did they ascertain that?" "They put the 'hopper' on a board and tap-sed the board gently."

"The creature hopped away. Then they out off its legs, put it on a hoard again, and tapped the board as before, and it didn't hop away. It ouldn't hear the tap, you see,"
"What a wonderful thing science is."—Cit

No. 1-"How did Dick get run over?" No "He was picking up a horseshoe for luck." "Hello, central! Give me one trip nought

"Don't you catch it? One zero, zero, zero,

"South one double nought, nought."

"Can't you speak plainer?"
"One thousand, south-ten hundred, south. Get you mean south one ought double ought. All right."-Exchange.

Wife (with a determined air)-"I want to see hat letter." Husband-"What letter" "That one you just opened. I know by the handwriting that it is from a woman, and you turned pale when you read it. I will see it. Give it to me, sir." Husband—"Here it is; it's your milliner's bill."—Fun.

The court room was hotter than the Soudan in a sandstorm. The judge was a wreck, the Your honor and gentlemen," said the attorney for the defense, "I will include in no heater argument, but proceed at once to marshal the

And he won his case.-Cleveland Plain Dealer. Washington marry?" "The Widow Custis, ma'am." "Had he any children?" "Yes'm, the sons and daughters of the Revolution."-Life. "The Widow

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