WEATHER MAN ON HIS WORK

CHIEF MOORE TELLS PLAINLY HOW IT IS DONE.

Though Not Reduced to an Exact Science Forecasting Has Become Sufficiently Accurate to Save the Country Millions of Dollars Annually and Every Year the Work of the Weather Bureau Gains in Interest and Efficiency.

Hon. Willis L. Moore in the Chicago Record-Herald.

ABOUT the only knowledge that most people have of the workings of the United States Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture is gathered from the daily prediction of rain or snow that they encounter at the breakfast table as they glance over the morning paper. They base their estimate of the utility of the weather service on the accuracy of the predictions thus hastily scanned, and many are prone to inquire whether it is true that this service has really made a place for itself in the great industrial economy of our country; whether or not an adequate return is made for the expenditure of over $1,000,000 annually; whether the science of weather forecasting has reached its highest degree of accuracy, and whether it holds out possibilities of future improvement. They would, doubtless, be amazed if they knew the thousand and one ramifications through which it reaches, daily, probably more than one-half of our adult population.

The United States government spends more for scientific research than any other country in the world. Today every wheel turns with scientific precision, and the arts, the manufactures, and the commerce of this wonderful country are, by the aid of systematic knowledge, being developed far beyond the dreams of the most optimistic person of a quarter of a century ago. The ingenuity of the Yankee and the skill of the American mechanic are only physical and outward manifestations of the inward spirit whose life has been called into existence by the many schools, colleges, and polytechnic institutions with which our broad land is dotted and which, through the knowledge that they reveal of the forces of nature, enable man to harness the invisible powers and make them obedient to his will. Probably in no way have we shown our aptitude in divining from apparent confusion some fundamental principles, and in applying those principles to the commerce and the industry of our country more than in the development of the present meteorological service. Where but a few years ago man thought that chaos reigned supreme we are now, by the aid of simultaneous daily meteorological observations, able to trace out the harmonious relations of many physical laws that were previously but little understood.

DEVELOPMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL SCIENCE.

It will be interesting to note that, at the time of the founding of the first of the Thirteen Colonies, at Jamestown, Va., in 1607, practically nothing was known of the properties of the air, or of methods for measuring its phenomena. It was not until 1643, twenty-three years after the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, that Torricelli discovered that principle of the barometer, and rendered it possible to measure the weight of the superincumbent air at any spot where the wonderful, yet simple, little instrument might be placed. Torricelli's great teacher, Galileo, died without knowing why nature, under certain conditions, abhors a vacuum; but he had discovered the principle of the thermometer. The data from the readings of these two instruments form the foundation of all meteorological science. Their inventors as little appreciated the value of their discoveries as they dreamed of the great western empire which should first use their instruments to measure the inception and development of storms.

About one hundred years after the invention of the barometer, namely, in 1747, Benjamin Franklin, patriot, statesman, diplomat, and scientist, divined that certain storms had a rotary motion and that they progressed in a northeasterly direction. It was prophetic that these ideas should have come to him long before anyone had ever prepared charts showing observations simultaneously taken at many stations. But, although his ideas in this respect were more important than his act of drawing the lightning from the clouds and identifying it with the electricity of the laboratory, his contemporaries thought little of his philosophy of storms. It remained for Redfield, Espy, Maury, Loomis, and Abbe, one hundred years later, to gather the data and completely establish the truth of that which the great Franklin had dimly yet wonderfully outlined. Although American scientists were the pioneers in discovering the rotary and progressive character of storms and in demonstrating the practicability of weather services, the United States was the fourth country to give legal autonomy to a weather service; but no one of the other countries had an area of such extent as to render it possible to construct such a broad synoptic picture of air conditions as is necessary in the making of the most useful forecasts. It would require an international service, embracing all the countries of Europe, to equal ours in the extent of area covered.

Congress authorized the first appropriation of $20,000 to inaugurate a tentative weather service in 1870. General Albert J. Myer, to whom was assigned the chiefship of the new meteorological service, doubtless had no conception of the future wonderful extension of the system that he was then authorized to begin. It is comparatively easy, with the great system now at our command, and with scientists who have had twenty years' experience in watching the development and progression of storms, to herald to the shipping and other industries of the United States forewarnings of coming atmospheric changes that may be destructive to either life or property. Former Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton, did much to place the meteorological service of the government on a suitable foundation by having all of its employes and higher officials classified and placed within the civil service. This was essential to the proper performance of the then existing duties of the service. The present Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, has continued the merit system in the Weather Bureau, and has greatly improved and extended its operations. Thanks to his policy of development, the Weather Service has had a phenomenal growth during the past four years.

EXPANSE OF THE ATMOSPHERIC FIELD SURVEYED FY THE FORCASTER.

It is a wonderful picture of atmospheric conditions that is presented twice daily to the trained eye of the weather forecaster. It embraces an area extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the north coast of South America over Mexico, the islands of the West Indies and the Bahamas, northward to the uttermost confines of Canadian habitation. It is a panoramic picture of the exact air conditions over this broad area that is twice daily presented to the study of our experts. Hurricanes, cold waves, hot waves, or rainstorms are shown wherever present in this broad area. Their development since last report is noted, and from the knowledge thus gained their future course and intensity is quite successfully forecast. Every twelve hours the kaleidoscope changes, and a new graphic picture of weather conditions is shown. Nowhere else in the world can meteorologists find such an opportunity to study storms and atmospheric changes.

TANGIBLE RESULTS OF WEATHER BUREAU WORK.

Has the Weather Bureau won its way into the hearts and confidence of the American people, and do we feel that the expenditures made for its support are wisely made? Let us answer this question by giving some facts relative to the number of people and industries that are daily in communication with the Bureau. In our Atlantic and Gulf ports, alone, there are floating over $30,000,000 worth of craft on any day of the year; and at every port, whether on the Atlantic, on the Pacific, or on the Lakes, there is either a full meteorological observatory or else a storm-warning displayman who attends to the lighting of the danger lights on the storm-warning towers at night, to the display of danger flags by day, and to the distribution of storm-warning messages among vessel masters. This system is so perfect that the chief of the Weather Bureau, or the forecaster on duty at the central office, can dictate a storm warning and feel certain that inside of one hour a copy of the warning will be in the hands of every vessel master in every port of material size in the United States, provided that it is his desire that a complete distribution of the warning be made. As a matter of fact the storm warnings usually go only to a limited portion of the coast at one time. While the daily predictions of rain or snow, by which, as previously stated, the public measures the value of the weather service, are subject to a considerable element of error, namely about one failure in five predictions, the marine warnings of the service have been so well made that in over six years no protracted storm has reached any point of the United States without the danger warnings being displayed yell in advance. As a result of these warnings the loss of life and property has been reduced to a minimum, being doubtless not more than 25 per cent. of what it would have been without this extensive system, which comes daily, and almost hourly, into communication with mariners. The public does not appreciate this part of the service that, as a rule, these warnings do not appear in the newspapers because it is not desirable to publish them so far in advance as to unnecessarily hold shipping in port. We only aim to place warnings twelve to sixteen hours in advance of the coming of the storm, and then we communicate by telegraph, by messenger, and by warning lights and flags directly with the masters of vessels. It is a notable example of the utility of the new West Indian weather service, and of the wisdom of Congress in continuing as a perpetual instrument of peace the service organized to meet an emergency of war, that the Galveston hurricane was detected on September 1, at the time of its inception, in the ocean south of Porto Rico, and that the new system of West Indian reports gave us such complete simultaneous data that at no time did we lose track of the storm, and everywhere, as it progressed northward, such full information was given that, notwithstanding the extensive commerce of the Gulf of Mexico, little or no loss of life or property occurred upon the open waters of the Gulf, and the destruction at Galveston was many times less than it would have been without the premonition that was given and the activity of the Bureau's officers in urging people to move from the low ground of the city to its more secure portions. Again, as this storm recurved and passed over the Lake region, the storm warnings were so well distributed that, notwithstanding that the energy of the storm was so great that few vessels were stanch enough to live through its fury, shipping remained safely in harbor and there was not a life lost. These are some of the utilities of which the general public is not thoroughly informed.

COLD WAVE WARNINGS.

When a marked cold wave develops in the north plateau of the Rocky Mountains and, by its broad area and great barometric pressure, threatens to sweep southward and eastward with its icy blasts, the meteorological stations of the Bureau are ordered to take observations every few hours in the region immediately in advance of the cold area and to telegraph the same to headquarters. By this means every phase of the development of the cold area is carefully watched, and when the danger is great each observatory in the threatened region becomes a distributing center, from which warnings are sent to those who have produce or perishable articles of manufacture that need protection against low temperatures. In such cases the system of distribution is so perfect that it is not uncommon for the Bureau to distribute 100,000 telegrams and messages inside of the space of one or two hours, so that nearly every city, village, and hamlet receives the information in time to profit thereby. What this means to the farmer and shipper is well illustrated by the fact that we gathered from those personally interested statements relative to the sweep of one cold wave, which showed that over $3,400,000 worth of property that would have been destroyed by the low temperatures was saved. To be sure, sometimes the surging of the great air eddies which constitute our rainstorms and cold waves—one the low-pressure eddy and the other the high-pressure eddy—deflects the course of the storm or minimizes the degree of cold, and the warnings may partially or wholly fail of verification; but in these important atmospheric disturbances the warnings are justified in such a large proportion of cases that those whose property is at stake do not longer question the utility of the government service. That no other country brings its citizens into such close touch with its weather conditions is shown by the fact that even when severe storms are not imminent there is, in addition to the printing of the forecasts in the daily press, a daily distribution of 80,000 telegrams, maps, and bulletins, that place the information in the hands of millions whose personal interests are materially affected by the weather.

There are over 2,000 daily papers in the United States, and each one of these prints in a conspicuous place the daily weather predictions. Did it ever occur to you that there is no other information that receives publication and attention by readers each day of the year in every daily paper of the country? There are 47 tri-weekly papers in the United States, 434 semi-weekly, and 14,734 weekly publications, the greater number of which publish the weekly weather crop bulletins of the Bureau for their respective states. Each state forms a section of the national service, and from a central office issues monthly reports on the minute climatology of the state. This climatological data is gathered from standard thermometers and rain gages that are placed in each country. The information finds extensive publication also in the weekly and monthly periodicals.

VALUE OF THE WEATHER SERVICE TO RURAL INDUSTRIES.

Few people realize what a complete system the Weather Bureau forms for the accurate and rapid collection and dissemination of crop information. It has 1,200 paid and skilfully trained officials, outside of Washington, who are quite evenly distributed over the continent and its island possessions and who are available to report on any matters concerning weather, crops, climate, or statistics. It has 200 officials and employes at the central office at Washington. It has 180 fully-equipped meteorological stations quite equi-distantly scattered over the United States and its dependencies, each manned by from one to ten trained officials, which stations are not only weather observatories, but are centers for the gathering of statistical and climate crop reports. It has a central observatory in each state and territory to which all subordinate offices in the state report, and to which all voluntary weather and crop observers report. These central observatories are equipped with printers, printing plants, trained meteorologists and crop writers, clerks, and messengers. During the past fifteen years the work of the substations and voluntary crop and weather observers has been so systematized under the state central offices that these centers constitute the most efficient means for the accurate and rapid gathering, collation, and dissemination of statistical and climate and crop information. The state central offices are under the systematic direction of the central office in Washington. The central office at Washington is equipped with cartographers, printers, pressmen, lithographers, and elaborate addressing and mailing appliances for the printing and mailing of large quantities of national weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annual reports and bulletins. The telegraph circuits of the Weather Bureau are ingeniously devised for the rapid collection, twice daily, of meteorological reports; they are also used to collect the weekly national crop bulletins. The Weather Bureau has 315 paid temperature and rainfall reporters who are now daily telegraphing their data from the growing fields to certain cotton, corn, and wheat centers. The Bureau has 250 storm-warning displaymen distributed among the ports along the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts and in the Lake region. The Bureau has an observer serving each morning on the floor of each important board of trade, commercial association, or cotton or maritime exchange in the country, who displays weather and crop information and each day charts the weather reports on a large map. The Weather Bureau has 3000 voluntary observers—nearly one for each county in the United States—equipped with standard thermometers, instrument shelters, and rain gages, who have for years intelligently served the government by taking daily weather observations and rendering weekly crop reports to state central offices. There are 14,000 persons reporting weekly to the climate and crop centers on the effect of weather upon the crops in their respective localities. These voluntary crop correspondents could quickly be increased in number to several hundred thousand if occasion required. In one month of four weeks there are printed and distributed 168 different state crop bulletins, four national crop bulletins, and 42 monthly eight-page state climate and crop bulletins. The weekly state crop bulletins are written by the directors of the different state sections, and the weekly national crop bulletin by Mr. James Berry, chief of the climate and crop division of the Weather Bureau, a man who has had many years experience as a writer on crop conditions in the United States.

BENEFITS TO FRUIT AND SUGAR GROWERS.

The utilities of the weather service are well illustrated by the benefits that the fruit interests of California derive from the rain warnings, which, on account of the peculiar topography of that region, are made with a high degree of accuracy but a few hours before the coming of the rain, yet far enough in advance to enable the owners of vineyards, most of which are connected by telephones, to gather and stack their trays, and thus save the drying raisins from destruction. Along the Rocky Mountain plateau and the eastern slope our stations are so numerous and our system of distribution so perfect that the sweep of every cold wave is heralded to every ranch that has telegraphic communication. In the cranberry marshes of Wisconsin the flood gates are regulated by the frost warnings of the Bureau, and where formerly a profitable crop was secured only once in several years, it is now a rare exception that damage occurs. As we go farther south and east into the Gulf and South Atlantic states, our frost warnings are made with a greater degree of accuracy than in any other part of the country. We find the growers of sugar cane in Louisiana, the truck growers from Norfolk south to Jacksonville, and the orange growers of Florida timing their operations by the frost warnings of the Bureau. From the estimates of these people, it is indicated that the amount annually saved to them is far greater than that expended for the support of the entire department.

FLOOD WARNINGS.

No less valuable is the flood-warning service which is in operation along our large river courses. So much advance has been made in forecasting flood stages that it is now possible to foretell three to five days in advance the height of navigable rivers at a given point to within a few inches. The danger line at every city has been accurately determined and charted, so that when a flood is likely to exceed the danger limit residents of low districts and merchants having goods stored in cellars are notified to move their property out of reach of the rising waters. An illustration of the efficiency of this system was shown during the great flood of 1897. Throughout nearly the whole area that was submerged the warning bulletins preceded the flood by several days, and the statisticians of the government estimate that $15,000,000 worth of live stock and movable property was removed to high ground as the result of the forewarnings. These warnings are distributed from fifteen river centers, at each of which a trained forecaster is located who daily is in possession of such measurements of precipitation on watersheds and such up-river water stages as are necessary to enable him to make an intelligent prediction for his own district. On account of the recent disasters from floods in the rivers of Texas steps are now being taken to establish a flood warning service, especially for that state.

Measurements of snowfall in the high mountain ridges of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico during the past several years have given us information that now enables us to make a very accurate estimate in the spring as to the supply of water from this source that can be expected during the growing season. In this way the weather service has been brought into close contact with those interested in irrigation, and has become a valuable aid to them.

The heavy responsibility that rests upon the Weather Bureau in the making of storm warnings is gathered from the statement that 5628 transatlantic steamers and 5842 transatlantic sailing craft enter and leave ports on the Atlantic seaboard during a single year. The value of their cargoes is more than $1,500,000,000. Our coastwise traffic is also enormous. In one year more than 17,000 sailing vessels and 4,000 steamers enter and leave port between Maine and Florida. Their cargoes are estimated to be worth $7,000,000. From these facts one can readily measure the value of the marine property that the Department of Agriculture, through the Weather Bureau, aims to protect by giving warning of approaching storms.

The climatology of each state is now so well determined and the information is so systematically collated as to be drawn upon daily by thousands of those engaged in public enterprise, such as the building of waterworks, where it is essential to know the precipitation on given watersheds; the building of culverts, where the extremes of rainfall within short periods must be known; the building of great iron or steel structures, where the expansion and contraction of metal with changes of temperature must be accounted for; the speculation in land in regions that are not known to the purchaser, and the selection of residences for health and pleasure.

It is not generally known that the meteorological records daily appear in numerous of the courts of the land, and that many important cases at law are settled or greatly influenced by them.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

Under the direction of Secretary Wilson, we have recently arranged with Europe and the Azore Islands for the receipt of meteorogical reports that, in connection with our present extensive system, enable us to forecast wind direction and wind force for transatlantic steamers for a period of three days out from each continent. This is an extension of the meteorological service that has long been sought by mariners. The new German cable from Lisbon to New York enables us to get direct communication with several islands, the reports from which are necessary in the taking up of this new and important work.

Recently the postoffice department, through its rural mail delivery, has placed at the disposal of the Weather Service one of the most efficient means of bringing its daily forecasts, frost and cold-wave warnings to the very doors of those who can make the most profitable use of them. The latest forecast of the weather is printed on small slips of paper and each carrier is given a number equal to the number of houses on his rural route. Thus does the meteorological service insinuate itself into every avenue that promises efficient dissemination of its reports. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. The last appropriation for the support of the Weather Bureau was $1,058,320. It is the opinion of many insurance and other experts that the meteorological service of the United States government is worth over $20,000,000 annually to the agriculture, the commerce, and the industry of the country; and this notwithstanding the large element of error that must for a long time to come enter into its predictions.

PROSPECTS.

It may be asked what are the prospects for an improvement in the accuracy of the weather forecasts during the coming century. To this it may be answered that when our extensive system of daily observations has been continued for another generation or two a Kepler or a Newton may discover such fundamental principles underlying weather changes as will make it possible to foretell the character of coming seasons. If this discovery be ever made it will doubtless be accomplished as the result of a comprehensive study of meteorological data of long periods covering some great area like the United States. While we can not make such prediction today, we feel that we are laying the foundation of a system that will adorn the civilization of future generations. At the present time I know of no scientific man who essays to make long range predictions, and in closing this paper I would especially caution the public against the imposture of charlatans and astrologists who simply prey upon the credulity of the people. I believe it to be impossible for any one to make a forecast based upon any principes of physics or upon any empiric rule in meteorology for weeks and months in advance. The Weather Bureau takes the public into confidence in this matter, and does not claim to be able to do more than it is possible to accomplish.

It is to be regretted that the American press, the ablest and the most heroically honest of any in the world, does in many cases not only print the twaddle of long range weather forecasting frauds, but actually pays for the privilege. A large number of our rural press is imposed upon by these forecasts, and in publishing them become the disseminators of gross error instead of enlightenment.

DURYEA.

Frank Lane has returned home, after attending the funeral of his brother-in-law, Christopher Hiller, at Orange, N. J.

Mrs. Page, of Georgetown, is visiting at the home of Mrs. Ammerman, of this place.

Miss Nettie Shales is slowly recovering, after a few weeks' illness.

Mrs. Burleigh has returned to her home in Tunkhannock, after spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. William Shales, of this place.

HER POINT OF VIEW

I HAVE always thought that is women ran the politics of the nation and the community there would be a great deal of uncertainty at every election time, and that the people in whom the gambling instinct rises highest would have the best time, but it is now evident that even the women could not run things with any more wobbly uncertainty of the ultimate result than can the men. Now, just look at this election, will you? Wasn't it a mess? And could women at a pink tea have told any more polite lies to each other than the men have been doing the past few weeks? There was probably a wider assortment of real feelings felt yesterday in Lackawanna county than have been collected in many a moon. And there you go again. You couldn't tell from the look of a man how he really felt. If he looked as if he had been attending a lodge of sorrow, ten to one that he wasn't simply having an inner convulsion of mirth because in some occult way he considered that he had "got even" with somebody. The ones who smiled wanted to go out somewhere and die, and the others who said "I told you so" and "'Twas good enough for 'em" were very likely thinking of a rather immediate hereafter in which they would be taking leading and painful roles.

Of course, I'm talking about the Republicans. The Democrats did what our people should have done—stick together. It's something we shall learn maybe, when we get translated to another sphere, but in Lackawanna county, never. If there is any queer, ism, ology, Willy-boy fad or other absurdity to fellow, you can lay odds on the Republicans of this county following it. We buy more gold bricks, act as chorus for more bogus reform soloists and do more contortion acts in the shortest possible space of time than any other people on the face of the earth, I do verily believe.

We were the only collection of idiots who gave Swallow a big majority that time. If we all attain to the age of one hundred and twenty-five years, we can never live down that ludicrous blunder which, as everybody knows, is worse than a crime. We are one of the few prize combinations that may be set down as reasonably sure to go off at a tangent after some strange god one year out of four. In that year we consider ourselves foreordained by Providence to save the country by doing more fool things in three weeks than the other people in the world think of attempting in a decade. That is the date we selected this season for voting for Coray and electing a whole Democratic ticket and doing other weird stunts.

Now, if we had put up a candidate for judge who was the brigand that stole Miss Stone, or had a record as being a robber, a ravening wolf and other awful things, it might not have been surprising if some of our people should protest. But our candidate was a decent man, able, honorable and good. We couldn't have treated him any worse if he had been in the habit of beating his mother-in-law at frequent intervals and getting violently drunk at other times. The same can be said of the remainder of the ticket. Why must we do so, and what is the good? A little spite against one or two men, a little jealousy of a few others can scarcely be held as adequate motives for putting the party in power which has never stood for progress, or reform or improvement.

I wonder if our people have ever thought of the possibilities in this town during the past few weeks if something besides good stalwart Republicanism held the city hall today at i controlled the mob element which lurks in every city ready to spring up if a weak hand is at the helm. I wonder what scenes would be daily recounted if mugwumps "wumped" down there.

Dear me, when I think of the lunacy which seems to afflict our party in this county at election time every now and then, I am more than ever thankful that we women have never made any dangerously determined attemp t to vote. If we had been responsible for some of the fool-things the men have done in the last few days they would have had us exterminated from the face of the earth. Aren't you glad, dears, that we aren't to blame the least bit in the world? Let's talk about something pleasant. Let's talk about clothes.

* * *

The newspapers have been printing a lot about Mrs. Roosevelt's standards of dress. (Between us, you really can't believe quite all you read in the newspapers.) I shouldn't be surprised if she never said anything about the matter. She is a young woman who is rather disposed to keep an intense silence on the subject of her personal affairs. They do not sound like my lady of the sweet eyes and tender mouth, these dogmatic statements we read.

Well, if she did say that $300 a year is enough for a woman to expend on her own clothes, there need be no urgent disclaimer. It is enough for any number of women with whom I have discussed the subject and who are willing to give their hearty assent to the statement. Some of them are society leaders, too, and all are those whom we are certain to consider as handsomely dressed. To be sure, Mrs. Roosevelt cannot hitherto, before she became the chatelaine of the White House, be regarded as a society woman in the sense that many apply to that term. It must be remembered that her time has been rather completely occupied with little children. She is one who is essentially the soul of the home and the companion of her babies. She has not been wearing her youth and beauty away by constant attendance upon balls, receptions and dinners. While she has always belonged to the most exclusive society she has not made it the aim of her life, and therefore has not had the necessity, fancied or real, of lavish expenditure on personal adornment.

A lady of this city who probably would be said to be the most handsomely dressed in her set, says that the amount named practically covers her expenditure. Of course, she does not include in that sum the jewels which may be added to her collection by her husband, nor perhaps the rich laces which she may pick up as a treasure to last all her life and long afterward; but the actual outlay of money for new costumes and for the alterations in old ones will not much exceed $300.

Here are some of the items she gave:

Tailor gown	$125 00
Hats	50 00
Boots	25 00
Ball dress	50 00
Gowns made over	50 00
Total	$300 00

Your Winter Overcoat

We honestly believe we can sell you the very best Overcoat to be had in Scranton for the money. We made unusually large purchases for the Fall Trade this year with the idea of selling them all at a small profit, believing it better for our own interest as well as yours, to sell a large number on small profits, than an ordinary amount at large profits. **And we are selling a large number.**

In looking over our Overcoat Stock we ask you to examine the tailoring closely also the finish and style imparted to every garment.

Men's and Boys' Clothing

What we have said regarding our overcoat stock can also truthfully be said of our **Men's and Boys' Clothing.** It always gives satisfaction. It's the right kind or it wouldn't be allowed to come in this store, that is one of the reasons why our business is continually on the increase.

Call and Permit Us to Prove What We Say is the Truth.

RICHARDS & WIRTH

326 Lackawanna Ave.

There is a good and a definite reason why we sold 10,000,000 packages of the truly named

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

last year. *Because*, it is an honest product, and better than most people can make at home. It also saves lots of work and much money. Good things to save.

"None Such" Condensed Mince Meat is for sale by every good grocer in the United States at 15c. a package. Recipes on every package. Valuable premium list of "Stag Rogers Bros.'" silverware enclosed. Beware of imitators who flood the market with undesirable substitutes. Let us know if your dealer refuses to supply you. We will tell you one that will.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., Syracuse, N.Y.

"I do not get a new tailor gown every year," said she. "Neither do I have a new ball dress. I have much dressmaking done at home, and my gowns are made over to do service season after season. Often my hats do not cost $50 a year."

Another lady who is always remarked for her lovely frocks, said: "My clothes have not cost $200 this year. My best tailor gown is two years old, and hasn't needed one bit of alteration. I always get good materials and have expert tailors. My hats have been almost no expense during the whole year, as they were in style and I've continued to wear them. My last dinner gown was rather costly, but I had it made more than a year ago after a very up-to-date model. It is the last touch of style yet. My summer frocks were inexpensive and were made in the house. So you see I am not an extravagant person," and she hurried away to do the kindly deeds which take much of her time and large sums of money. I think if the truth were known the costumes on which she bestows most thought and expense and pride are flannels and warm coats worn by the destitute ones who touch the gentle circle of her life.

Saucy Bess.

BROOKLYN.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Brooklyn, Nov. 8.—The corn supper given by Mrs. W. L. Kent last evening was as enjoyable as it was novel. Corn was served in three old-fashioned ways, hulled corn, samp and mush. During the evening Mrs. E. M. Tiffany and Miss Lillian Byram, of Foster, favored the company with vocal selections.

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid society met with Mrs. C. R. Bailey Wednesday.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Methodist Episcopal church was entertained by Mrs. G. L. Gere Thursday.

W. L. Kent has placed a new Cortland Howe ventilator in his house.

Miss Margaret Babson has returned to Dalton, after visiting her sister and friends here.

The entertainment in the Universalist church last Friday evening given by Miss Cora M. Griffin, of Scranton, was much enjoyed. Rev. L. L. Lewis, of Nicholson, kindly assisted in the entertainment with vocal solos, and Professor Cohen gave his unique performance with his One-Man-Band.

The Brooklyn band serenaded the newly married couples, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sterling and Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Terry, last Saturday evening.

D. C. Perry will soon have an operation performed upon his eye for cataract.

Mrs. O. M. Delavan and daughters have gone to Binghamton to spend the winter.

George Caswell, of Scranton, has been the guest of his parents this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Sterling have returned from a trip to Ithaca, N. Y., where they visited their son, Ernest, who is attending Cornell university.

Mrs. H. W. Roper will entertain the Ladies' Aid society of the Universalist church next Thursday at dinner.

A number of young people will attend a dance at the home of Mather Tiffany tonight.

Mrs. J. W. Adams went to Binghamton early in the week. Mr. Adams will soon join her, when they will go to Massachusetts to visit his brother and other relatives.

Willis Giles and George Stone, of Waverly, visited Brooklyn last Saturday.

Miss Hattie McMillan is visiting at Beach Lake.

Slightly Confused.

Before marriage shall have destroyed Harry Lehr's nice sense of discrimination and self-judgment it might be well to put on record one of Mr. Lehr's past modesties of expression.

A few weeks before Mr. Lehr's wedding a reporter called on him at the Waldorf in the reportorial line, and all proper apology was made to the reporter for living. This was accomplished done through the office on the occasion of the first call, since Mr. Lehr sent word that he was "taking a bath." The following day the reporter called again, and Mr. Lehr was still taking a bath. This ablutionary continuous performance was looked for four days apparently, and only terminated on the fifth day after the reporter had waited upon the much-washed Mr. Lehr for three hours by the Waldorf clock.

Mr. Lehr then appeared resplendent in lavender neck fixings and a pink shirt front, in a stentorian voice he inquired: "What's wanting?" The reporter stated the purpose of the interview, and to please Mr. Lehr wound up by saying: "I have come to you upon the matter because my paper desires a dignified utterance, and—"

"Stop!" shouted Mr. Lehr, stalking glassily at the gilt piano. "Stop! I will not speak. I will not speak! Nothing I could say would be dignified." The interview thus terminated.

Mr. Lehr had not said precisely what he had meant, but what he had said was interesting.—New York Times.