WORK DONE BY THE BOARD

OUTLINED IN A PAPER COM-PILED BY CAPT. ATHERTON.

It Was Read at the Meeting of the Board Held Yesterday-Tells of the Force the Board Has Been in Bringing About Needed Public Improvements and of the Industries That It Has Been Instrumental in Bringing to the City-First Step in That Direction Taken in 1875.

Following is the history of the work accomplished by the Scranton board of trade, compiled by Captain D. B. Atherton and read by him at yesterday's

Scianton, Pa., March 31, 1902.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trade:
The suggestion make by President Dickson at
the last meeting, that "the Secretary prepare a
list of the industries secured through the inducace of this organization, and have the same en-grossed," inspired me to search the records of the board since its incorporation in 1807, in

ouest of information along that line.

From '67 to '75, the records are incomplete, but enough was diveovered to make plain the ract that the Seranton board of trade was directly interested in every movement toward the development of the city of Scranton, and from its carliest days its members have shown an car-nestness and zeal commendable in the highert

were fruitful, as subsequent events clearly

Time or space will not permit of even men tioning the many acts of the board tending to improve and develop the resources of the city. I will state, however, that through the efforts of this organization was the first block of as-phalt payement laid, the movement for a public park inaugurated, and the Linden street and Roaring Brook bridges secured, and the records plainly indicate that many ordinances now in force in this city, providing for improvements along these lines, were drawn by members of the board of trade, and submitted to councils and

INDUSTRIES SECURED.

To get back to the original idea of the article, review the work of the board as pertaining to the industrial growth of the eity directly through the efforts of the board of trade, I will enumerate the industries secured, giving a brief nistory of each as they come to mind, from my personal connection with them, and from information received from persons directly interested and connected with the several enterprises mea-

crease the manufacturing interests of the city prior to 1885. To be sure, there were a number of very important operations in existence before that time, viz., the Lackawanna, Iron and Coal company's rall mills and blast furnaces, which, in fact, was the very corner-stone of our great industrial future; the Scranton Steel company, Dickson Manufacturing company, I. A. Finch & Co., Scranton Stove works, McClave Brooks & Reynolds, the Scranton Silk company (now the Sauquot), Alfred Harvey Silk mills, and others

f minor importance. In the year 1885, the Scranton Button factory was put in operation as a partnership concern. Mr. II. P. Hallstead and Hon. William Connell being the owners. Shortly afterwards Mr. Hall-stead interested Mr. Connell in a knitting mill stead interested Mr. Connell in a knitting mill project, which resulted in the organization and incorporation of the Lackawanna Knitting mills, in the year 1887. I do not know that the board of trade was directly responsible for either of the above industries, but from the fact that Mr. The willing, energial to the firm. The willing, energial to the firm. The willing, energial to the firm. The willing, energial to the firm.

least, the board was interested.

It is not generally known that the board of trade was in any way responsible for the location of the International Text Book company in or forever, he is rebuked, while, if addoubt will prove interesting, in this connection, In the year 1887, Mr. R. J. Foster was editing a magazine known as Colliery Engineer in the town of Shenandoah, of this state. Not being satisfied with the future outlook of that particular locality, he went to Philadelphia and New York, with the idea of tocating in either one of those two cities; his preference being Philadelphia. About this time, Colonel J. A. Price, then president and a most ardent and agmember of the board of trade, wrote to Mr. Foster, asking him for insomation about the Shenandoah board of trade.

HAD NO BOARD. 4

Mr. Foster replied that "Shenandoah did not boast of such an organization, nor did he believe it ever would, as, the majority of the men in entile occupations were not of a progressive nature, and he was about to change his lo-Immediately upor receipt of Mr. For ter's reply, Colonel Price wired him to await letter before deciding to move. In the letter re-ferred to, Colonel Price asked him what inducements he would require to move his plant to Scranton. Mr. Foster answered, "\$2,000 worth of advertisements." Mr. Price immediately started out, and, with the assistance of the members of the bard, secured the requisite mount of advertisements, and the paper was moved to Scrantes, from which has developed Mines and Minerals, the most widely circulated wining periodical in the world, and the International Text Book company, now the greatest fustitution of its kind in existence, and one that has done more to favorably advertise Scranton than all other efforts combined. In the summer of 1886, a committee, con-

sisting of Henry Edin, jr., W. 7. Smith and J. M. Kemmerer, viited Connecticut, to investigate 2 drop forging concern, then doing business in that state. The returned and reported favor-ably, and, in the all of 1887, the Scranton Drop Forging companywas chartered, and large factories erected on ircen Ridge street.
In 1891, the Scanton Lace Curtain company

was organized, aid in that year commenced the Scrapton Nor Fence company was organized, and is now cerating a large factory on Capour 1/1803, the American Saftey Lamp of the Scranton Caramel company wire broadt here. The latter concern was established to the brick building on Capouse avenue, owd by Mr. Van Dyke. After being in operatic for a short time, they failed, and in 1855 th Colline & Hale Manufacturing company was pixed to take this plant, in which they are company with basiness of understanding the particles of the colline of the company was pixed to take this plant, in which they til 1808, when they moved their plant to

CASH REGISTER FACTORY.

p.is04, the Eureka Cash Register company locd their factory here, after a spirited contu-between the Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and geton boards of trade. In 1895, the Simpson go, silk mills were erected on the South

1896, Mr. Valentine Bliss, of Paterson, N. met with a committee of board of trade embers, and through their influence he se-ared possession of a vacant mill in the Provi-ence section, which had previously been erected or the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of silk braid. Mr. Bliss operated this mill for several years, when he built a new mill in Dicksen City, which mill he still operates, together with one in Dunmore. The same year, the Scianton Soap works opened a factory on Dix court, operated by Mr. H. H. Archer.

In 1807, the Relling, David & Schoen silk wills.

commence operation, as he found help very scatce in Carbond. Your secretary spent two or three days with him, and finally found floor space in the annex of the Mears building, as temporary quarters, while the large new silk mill of Klota Silk company, on Poplar street and Mensey avenue, was being erected.

In 1800, the Theo. A. White Manufacturing company moved from Binghamion to Scranten and located over the Gould Carriage factory, on Linden street. The same year, a committee of

Linden street. The same year, a committee of one was sent to Bridgeport, Connecticut, to look into the affairs of the Ke'ler Piano company, which resulted in the removal of the plant to Scranton, where it is now located in the building formerly occupied by the Collins & Hale company, and has since been enlarged, and is one of Scranton's most prosperous industries.

THE SPIKE MILLS In 1900, your secretary called on Mr. John Timmes, of Brooklyn, New York, who operated a small spike mill in that city. After considerable small spike mill in that city. After considerable correspondence on the subject, Mr. Timmes decided to locate in Scranton. He associated with him Mr. H. T. Hecht, of Lebanon, a practical rolling-mill man, forming a co-partnership known as Timmes & Hecht. They erected a rolling and spike mill in the Keyser Valley and began operations the latter part of 1901. In 1901, we also secured the Scranton Cut Glars company, page occurring the old Wightman ompany, now occupying the old Wightman slant, on Washington avenue. In 1901, Graff & Co. manufacturers of hot air

In 1001, Graff & Co. manufacturers of hot air furnaces, were induced to move their plant from Elizabethport, N. J. They crected a large foctory just beyond the city line, in Dickson borough. Negotiations with this concern were carried on by Mr. George Brown, of the Green Hidge Lumber company, who is an active member of the board of trade.

This completes the list, so far as I know. No doubt the board was interested indirectly in the establishment of other concerns, at any rate, we can safely say that all manufacturing industries

can safely say that all manufacturing industries in the city, without an exception, are tepresented in the board of trade and vitally interested in the growth and development of the

degree.

In the year 1875, a committee consisting of Mr. George Fisher, J. A. Price, William Connell, F. L. Hitchcock and E. C. Fuller, was appointed to "prepare a pamplet with map of Seranton, showing advantages to manufacturers." The records are not clear as to the final action of this committee, but it is evident that their efforts were fruitful, as subsequent events clearly pany; 1891, Eureka Cash Register company; 1895, Simpson & Company, Cathor I to pany; 1895, Simpson & Cathor I to pan mel company; 1891, Eureka Cash Register company; 1895, Simpson & Company, Collins & Hale Manufacturing company; 1896, Bliss Silk mill, Scranton. Soap works; 1897, Relling, David & Scheen; 1898, Scranton Bolt and Nut company, Klots Silk company; 1899, Thee. A. White Manufacturing company, Keller & Van Dyke Piano company; 1990, Timmes & Hecht. Scranton Cut Glass company; 1990, Graft & Company. A very creditable record, you will all agree. reditable record, you will all agree.

Respectfully submitted, D. B. Atherton, Secretary,

LIFE OF A DEPARTMENT CLERK. Not the Easiest in the World as

Many Seem to Imagine. From the Washington Star. "There is one incongruity about clerical life in the departments in Washington which is not generally understood, and it is so contrary to the usual rules obtaining in business life that its illustration may be disputed, but the fact remains a fact, nevertheless," said an old government clerk of

varied experience, "Among workingmen one of the most familiar of sayings is, 'don't work so fast, or you will work yourself out of a job.' The truth of this axiom is generally admitted, and the artisan works along steadily. The truth of the saying may also be illustrated in the departments. A quick, active, energetic clerk has the work piled upon his desk, while the plodder, the steady-going gray horse of a clerk plows slowly along, does a fifth of the work of the race horse, and in a majority of har ances secures the promotions.

bers. I assume that in an indirect way, at least, the board was interested. There is a bit of history that no ditional work is placed upon his desk and he protests, he is reminded that he had theretofore done much more, and he would be expected to maintain his

standard. "This imposition is forced upon him because he is 'quick,' and if he should err, he is slapped on the other side of the face by assertions of his inaccuracy, when, in his foolish endeavors to wade through his duties neatly and rapidly, he may have committed an oversight. Thus, the rapid clerks get it from both sides, while the plodders, being jealous, industriously stab the others in the back at every one of the many favorable opportunities offered and familiar to those in official life.

"It is the plodder in office who usually wins out in the end. The energetic clerk racks his nervous system, for, though government work is not necessarily laborious, it is decidedly wearing upon the nerves, and many clerks annually break down from nervous exhaustion, worse, very often, than a strictly speaking physical break down.

"The plodder, however, gets fat. His work does not worry him. He is so slow and does so little that he must necessarily be accurate. The rapid clerk, who may be able to do three times the amount of work as the plodder, and do it as well, and who is therefore equal in clerical capacity to two additional clerks, is refused a promotion because he may have made a protest when the official lash fell too heavily upon his shoulders.

"Government work is sul generis. Business rules are conspicuous by their non-observance. In many divisions a was organized, and in that year commenced the crection of their plant on Glen street and Al-clerk's actual work counts for little. If bright avenue, Following this, in '92, the Seranton Axle company was formed and stock rely upon never receiving a promotion subscriptions officited. The same year, the unless it be to save the salary from rely upon never receiving a promotion going out of the division. A clerk of inferior qualifications, in the favor of the chief, can develop such surprisingly superior aptitude for work in the

are, as a class, a conscientious body of wage-earners. The positions are not the so-called snaps as the public be Heve. In fact, in some of the bureaus, the clerks are actually driven under the lash of official authority, and bound down by obnoxious rules. others, less severity is manifested. Many chiefs appear to think they may curry favor with those over them by being harsh and overbearing to those under them, in most instances their peers, and ofter their superiors except

their authority into practical tyranny." CATCHES SNAKES FOR A LIVING

in official life, and they transform

From Woman's Home Companion. Miss Grace Somers is a young woman of Cali In 1897, the Reiling, David & Schoen silk mills, now in operation in the Tenth ward, were secured. In the fall of that year, the corner-stone of these mills was laid by Mr. May, who was chairman of the manufactures committee, assisted by the officers of the loard.

In 1898, after a determined effort, extending over a period of two years, the board of trade succeeded in closing the subscription list of the Scranton Bolt and Nut company, and in 1890 the mill commenced operation on a five-acre plot of ground secured from the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company.

In 1865, Mr. Klots, of Carbondale, called at the board of trade offices and inquired if there was a vacant mill Scranton, in which in could fornia who spends her days chasing the deceptive snake. Miss Somers has never forgiven that first

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Three Women and a Man

66T HAVE something on my mind which is perplexing rather than unpleasant but which does preoccupy me a good deal."

you are a woman," remarked Mrs. Eden, "I should say you had just | too." received a proposal and didn't know how to answer It."

"But being a mere man I'm in the far more difficult position of having a proposal to make-Mrs. Eden looked at him with he small and lustrous head on one side.

"Yet of not being able to make up my His hostess rose. "The sun is in our eyes, Isn't it? No

don't stir: I never allow anyone to arrange my blinds but myself; other peo ple only disarrange them. She stood with her back to Holt while she lowered an inch or two the silken and lace flounced blind. "There, that's better,"

She returned to her corner of the

"Do you mean to tell me that you have a vague desire to propose to woman in general or to some indefinite yetto-be-met-with she?" "I ought to have said 'to which.' Fo here are two girls-"

"Ah, two girls," repeated Mrs. Eden "Who are both so charming that I an't decide between them, and so I come to you, as usual, to help me out of my difficulty. "Then I know these highly fortunate

young women, one of whom you intend thus to distinguish?" "Oh, it's easy to laugh' But you've so often advised me to get married that it's only kind to help me to put your

advice into practice. I think you knoy Margaret Whelan?" "Intimately. Did I not see her for whole day in the country last summer? to look at."

Holt appeared pleased. "Yes, is she not handsome? Such fine figure and so tall." "That's her one fault. She's almost

oo tall. She's taller than you." "Dear lady! You're quite mistaken She is three inches at least shorter that I am. She is certainly not more than live feet eight."

"What are inches?" cried his hostess 'A woman is as tall as she looks, and Miss Whelan looks taller than you." There was silence.

Then, "I suppose it's her long frocks," observed Mrs, Eden in a conciliatory voice, but Holt had abandoned the argument. "Do you like her as well as you ad-

mire her?" he wanted to know. "I adore her. Women never do less than adore each other on so short an acquaintanceship. But I should have got on with her better had I not been so dreadfully afraid of her,"
"Why on earth should you be afraid

"Oh, she's so clever, so well inform-

"She is well informed." "While I you know, am such fect little ignoramus.

"I know nothing of the sort. In your own way you are immensely clever,

But what a commonplace way that ! I can keep house, certainly, and out of deht and I could make my own clothes and cook my own dinner if i ere necessary, but then any woman un sew and cook." "I wish to heaven any woman could!

wish my landlady could!" "But I can't read Greek as Miss Vhelan does. She carries a pocket Aristophanes' with her up the river nd we could see her now and again njoying silent laughter as she read It's being uncommonly clever to enjoy Greek jokes, isn't it? But then, of

course, you and she could enjoy them together." "O, as to my Greek," said Holt, and with a shake of his head he flung his last memories of it afar. "Margaret,

you see, studied at Vassar." "Could I fail to see it? Vassar is written all over her in indelible ink. It exudes from her manner, which is an impressive manner, an overwhelming one. A manner which puts me altogether into the shade in spite of the fact that I'm a widow with gray hairs.' "Have you gray hairs?" asked Holt, much interested. "I don't see any. It's

mere calumny." "There was certainly one there yesterday. Well, at least Miss Whelan need never fear gray hairs; her hair is

too pale-colored to show any." "She has curiously colorless hair. admit," said Holt. "It would almost justify the use of hair dye. Kitty Redfern's hair is much prettier. "So the other one is Kitty? Dear

little Kitty! I like Kitty. Every one And I approve your taste. She is good likes her. It would be impossible not to do so, for she agrees with everyone and is of your own opinion even before you've expressed it. She like the finest, the most plastic clay, the whitest the sofn and took her hand between his

"On which you write all you wish, but the writing dries off immediately, leaving the surface white as before while her placticity is of the kind which akes but cannot retain an impression. The moment the pressure is removed her mind springs back to its original form-carelessness.

"It is true that her innocence of any opinions is sometimes perturbing-" "For while Echo is charming in the fable you hardly want her seated by our fireside?" "And I shouldn't wish my wife to be

mere mush of concessions. "You are too intelligent. There are many men for whom Kitty Redfern Tribune. would be ideal; for the man who mere ly requires a presentable mistress for his house, a healthy mother for his children. But you need something more than this; you need a compan

"With whom I can entoy Greek tokes.

Which seems to bring me back to Ma garet Whelan, does it not? "Oh, but a companion who is also good comrade. Someone who can ap

preclate your own little things as we as those of Aristophanes. Now, should scarcely venture to try any jok on Miss Whelan which was less that a thousand years old. On the who don't consider her any more sultab than Kitty, Less so, in fact. For one doesn't want too much concessi in a woman, neither does one want too strenuous opposition. And Mis Whelan can be strenuous. I've hear

"So have I," murmured Holt, reminis cent

Mrs. Eden laughed. "You're exhibarating!" she told him "I'm glad I exhilarating!" she to

"I'm glad I exhilarate you, for I much depressed myself," said he, seem unable to pull this affair off. Y tell me to get married and I try to ob you, yet my suggestions don't find a favor in your eyes. Perhaps you v make a suggestion yourself?"

"My suggestion would be such an e eedingly obvious one-" Which is actually the reason I can ee it for myself."

"It is merely that you should mal an effort to obtain the woman you "But surely I'm more or less in lo

with Margaret and Kitty, too!" Believe me, very much less rath "Dear lady! By what signs do y

judge me?"

"By these signs," Mrs. Eden told hi When you are really in love with woman you don't weigh her in the b ance with anyone else. She star above every one, unique and alone. don't ask other women their opin of her; you force your opinion on them. You are in her society as often as you

can manage it, and you are filled with solicitude for her welfare whenever she is out of your sight. You joke with her laugh with her, discuss with her, and disagree with her. You quarrel with her and make it up again. You lay open to her the subject you have nearest your heart, and in any difficulty your first thought is to take her advice." "But there's no woman in the world toward whom I feel like that but you." said Holt with sincerity. "And-and-

but why-Lord! What a fool you must think me! He moved close beside Mrs. Eden on

"Dear-my dear"-he asked her per sunsively, "do you think you could ever get to love me the least bit?" Mrs. Eden turned away to hide her smiles, and, having subdued them, turned back with a histrionic word of surprise upon her tongue tip, but, looking straight into his eyes, she suddenly threw away play-acting and gave him the warm and happy truth. "You dear and foolish person!"

murmured, "could you not see I have loved you for long! Now Holt, who hid some wisdom beneath much apparent folly, was wise enough to let this query fall.-Chicago

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BRING OUICK RETURNS

ment in the work of the Division of

Hydrography of the United States Geo-

logical Survey is the study of the flow

of water underground. In many locali-

ties the water which finds its way be-

neath the surface-as for example in

the west-is of considerable economic

or dissolvable substance, which

fects the electric current. This elec-

trolyte enters the underground water

he needle of an instrument records its

approach, and is strongly affected by

possible to trace the movement of the

water from the beginning of the ex-

periment and to study the variations

of its flow. In the experiments on the

Arkansas river the rate of the under-

flow was found to be from 3 to 15 feet

at the first well and gradually passes

RALEIGH

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INTERESTING TIMEPIECES. Three Watches of Antiquity Exhibited in Berlin.

Chicago Chronsele. At the annual horological exhibition the sands and gravels of dry river beds, in Berlin this year, which had a larger or the seepage from irrigated lands in patronage than usual, there were three antique time-pieces which attracted value, but little has hitherto been much attention. One dates from the known regarding its speed and the seventeenth century, when it was manner of its flow. During the last known as the cross watch, worn prinseason the Geological Survey has been cipally by priests and clergymen. At engaged in a series of preliminary that time watches were not made studies under Prof. C. S. Slichter, of small enough to be carried in waistthe University of Wisconsin, of the un- coats, so the bulky things dangled down derflow in the sands of the Arkansas over the knickerbockers and looked river. The method of investigation is quite imposing. The special watch of entirely new; two test wells are driven this variety on exhibition was loaned to and electrically connected. Into the the managers by Cologne Dome Musupstream well is placed an electrolyte, eum, having belonged to a preacher of that period, who bequeathed it to the

Cologne parish in 1642. Of equal oddity almost is a bulky silver watch, almost as big as a small down stream to the second. In the modern nickel alarm clock. This dates electrical circuit between the two wells from the beginning of the eighteenth century and was worn mostly by rich peasants. A very pretty watch is one its final arrival. By watching the in-creasing deflection of the needle it is comes from the artistic days of comes from the artistic days of Louis XIII of France. During that period horological artists made their pieces in all sorts of fantastic shapes pyramids, madolins, tulips, pears, melons, etc. The three watches mentioned here are to his day excellent timepleces and worth thousands of dollars a piece.